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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 491--80th Congress

Chapter 219--2d Session

H. R. 5214

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INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1949. Includes funds for the Budget Bureau, Emergency Fund for the President, Council of Economic Advisers, Federal Works Agency, General Accounting Office, Civil Service Commission, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Tariff Commission, etc. Contains the following provisions for all departments for the fiscal year 1949; permits detail of executive-branch employees to the White House. Restricts details of executive-branch employees to the Civil Service Commission. Prohibits use of CSC appropriations for the Legal Examining Unit and for persons who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions solely on the basis of number of subordinates. Limits to \$1,400 the amounts which the Government may pay for automobiles unless otherwise specifically provided. In general prohibits employment of aliens. Requires that, in connection with assignment or transfer of building space, all furniture in other buildings shall be used so far as practicable. Provides for reimbursable services to other Government agencies by PRA.

Permits per-diem allowances, without regard to Subsistence Expense Act but pursuant to Presidential regulations, to Government personnel traveling outside the U. S. and away from their duty posts. Permits living-quarters and cost-of-living allowances for Government employees permanently stationed in foreign countries. Prohibits salary payments for persons whose nominations have been rejected by the Senate. Limits the price which may be paid for the U. S. Code Annotated (\$4 a volume) and the Lifetime Federal Digest(\$4.25 a volume).

Limits use of appropriations for payments of salaries to employees outside the continental U. S. or in Alaska to payment in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President at rates of pay equal to those paid for the same or similar services of employees in the continental U. S., plus not to exceed 25%, such salary not to exceed the maximum as provided by the Classification Act.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 5214

December 1, 1947	Hearings: House, H. R. 5214.
January 30, 1948	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 5214. House Report 1288. Committee prints of the bill and report. Print of the bill as reported.
February 3, 1948	House began debate on H. R. 5214.
February 4, 1948	House debated and passed H. R. 5214 with amendments.
February 5, 1948	H. R. 5214 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
March 2, 1948	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5214.
March 12, 1948	Senate Committee reported H. R. 5214 with amendments. Senate Report 984. Print of the bill as reported. Amendments proposed by Senator Reed. Prints of the amendments.
March 15, 1948	Senate debated and passed H. R. 5214 with amendments. Senate Conferees appointed. Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
March 22, 1948	House Conferees appointed.
March 25, 1948	Additional Senate Conferees appointed.
April 7, 1948	House received the Conference Report. House Report 1695.
April 8, 1948	House and Senate agreed to the Conference Report.
April 20, 1948	Approved. Public Law 491.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

80TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } No. 728-8

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

JANUARY 30, 1948.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5014]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive offices, boards, bureaus, and commissions for the fiscal year 1949.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and for sundry independent offices of the Government, estimated for in the independent offices chapter of the 1949 Budget, pages 43 to 161, inclusive. Estimates for the Federal Works Agency, funds for which are included in the bill, will be found beginning on page 235 of the 1949 Budget.

In prior years, appropriations have been provided in this bill for the Atomic Energy Commission, the United States Maritime Commission, the Veterans' Administration, and the War Assets Administration. The committee is of the opinion that much can be accomplished in connection with the consideration of these important activities if more time is available for further investigation and study. It has determined, therefore, to defer the holding of formal hearings until later in the year when the result of such studies and investigations are available. In the case of the War Assets Administration, no detailed information was contained in the Budget and

it is possible that consideration of funds for this agency may be deferred until a much later date, requiring inclusion of appropriations in a final deficiency bill.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The committee is informed that there has been some disagreement between the Bureau of the Budget and the Maritime Commission as to the effect on the contracting powers of the Maritime Commission of the action of the Congress on Maritime Commission funds in connection with the 1948 act, with particular reference to operating-differential subsidies. The only purpose of the committee in its recommendation to the House was to restrict the funds of the Maritime Commission to an annual budget basis and thereby to secure adequate accounting and budgetary control. The language of the appropriation act followed almost verbatim the language reported by the Committee on Appropriations to the House in initiating the bill. In the drafting of such language, there was no intention to change—either to limit or to expand—the contracting powers of the Maritime Commission with respect to such subsidies except for the amount that may be obligated for payment during the fiscal year 1948.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

A tabulation appears at the end of this report giving each appropriation recommended for the fiscal year 1949, the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, and the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, together with the increase or decrease in appropriations and estimates as compared with the amounts recommended in the bill.

A summary of the totals in the tabulation is as follows:

The original budget estimates for 1949 total	\$1, 047, 798, 864
The committee recommends in the bill	991, 583, 551

The reductions in the original budget estimates total	56, 215, 313
Additional savings due to rescissions total	¹ 3, 092, 758

The total savings are	59, 308, 071
The bill is in excess of the 1948 appropriation by	196, 686, 974

¹ For itemization of savings see table on p. 27 of this report.

The following estimates of appropriation are those which, although presented to the Congress for consideration, are in a category which substantially obviates the committee from effecting reductions:

Salary of the President	\$75, 000
Civil Service Commission:	
Panama Canal construction fund	2, 259, 098
Civil-service retirement and disability fund	259, 000, 000
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund	1, 177, 000
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund	217, 000
Public Roads Administration:	
Elimination of grade crossings	7, 300, 000
Federal aid, postwar highways	452, 288, 854
Philippine War Damage Commission	95, 000, 000

Total, estimates substantially without the purview of Congress	817, 316, 952
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Statement indicating the extent of the reductions effected by the committee in the estimates submitted by the President:

Total estimates considered in connection with this bill-----	\$1, 047, 798, 864
Less above total-----	817, 316, 952
Balance of estimate-----	230, 481, 912
Reduction effected-----	56, 215, 313
Reduction effected (exclusive of civil-service retirement fund)--	21, 215, 313

The bill as reported shows an increase of \$196,686,974 over the 1948 appropriation for similar purposes. The increase over the current-year appropriation is due almost entirely to the increase in funds required during the next fiscal year for highway construction and related work amounting to \$195,588,854, over which the committee has no control.

In connection with its recommendations which result in a gross saving of \$59,308,071 in the original budget estimates, including rescissions, the committee wishes to point out that it has applied reductions wherever found feasible and particularly in the budget proposals for new activities and new functions. At the same time, it has endeavored wherever possible to hold appropriations for the so-called old-line agencies to the current-year level or lower.

The committee feels that the Congress has a problem which is more severe than in any preceding peacetime year. The Nation is confronted by unprecedented demands both at home and abroad. In a family, which may be considered the unit of national life in this country, the demands upon the family budget created by some unexpected emergency must be met by a reduction in expenditures which the family might otherwise have made and which it might still want to make.

A nation is only a multiple of its individual family units. If an emergency exists so great that it will affect the national budget, then some of the expenditures the Nation would like to make must be postponed. The committee has approached this budget with that in mind and does not question the desirability of many things the agencies would like to have and for which they have sought appropriations. It feels, however, that as in the case of the family, there are some things the Nation must postpone until it has met the emergency demands in America and overseas.

The problem becomes one of relative urgencies. Which of the budget requests are the ones sufficiently urgent for approval when compared with the urgency of the demands for international aid and domestic recovery?

In general, the committee has tried to hold to a formula that no Government agency, in this time of domestic and international crisis, should ask for more money than that required for the current fiscal year, and has allowed increases only where obviously justified.

Permanent appropriations, general, special, and trust accounts.—The permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in previous years, and continue as such until modified or discontinued. A tabular statement of such funds will be found at the end of this report.

EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN PERSONNEL WORK

The committee's report on the 1948 bill called attention to the large number of employees engaged in personnel work and pointed out that the ratio ranged from a maximum of 1 to 18 to a minimum of 1 to 121.

Letters received by the committee from leading business organizations indicate ratios varying from 1 to 200, to 1 to 3,500. The total number of persons engaged in this work on the Federal pay roll in 1948 amounted to 25,191 as compared with 4,197 in 1938. In 1938 the ratio in the Federal Government was 1 to 208 and in 1947 it was 1 to 85.

The committee requested the Bureau of the Budget to make a survey and report thereon with a view to curtailing the number of employees and standardizing such work. The committee regrets to report that little or no results have been produced by the Bureau, a preliminary report stating that it would require until March 1949 to establish standards and obtain the necessary information to begin consideration as to where reductions could be made. This procedure was rejected by the committee as delaying action for too long a time. While some reductions may be effected with information presently at hand, the committee is of the opinion that over-all action and responsibility for the work rests with the Bureau of the Budget.

It is the judgment of the committee that standards of this type should be developed by the Bureau of the Budget, not only for personnel work, but budget work, accounting, and other operations which are common to all agencies of the Government, and that the Bureau of the Budget is falling short of the full discharge of its responsibilities in handling all estimates on a rule-of-thumb basis without developing such standards.

So far as the personnel situation is concerned, the committee has called on all the agencies of the Government for statistical reports as to the number of employees engaged in various types of personnel work and has arranged to have these analyzed with a view to developing, insofar as practicable, standards to be followed in determining amounts to be appropriated for such purposes. The committee is in a far less advantageous position than the Bureau of the Budget to undertake such a task and does so with respect to personnel offices largely for the purpose of pointing the way and demonstrating that it can be done.

SALARY DIFFERENTIAL FOR EMPLOYMENT ABROAD

During recent years agencies of the Government have adopted the practice, with the approval of the Comptroller General, of paying additional compensation to persons whose post of duty is outside the continental limits of the United States. A few agencies, such as the State, War, and Navy Departments, have special authorization of law for these purposes but the law is silent with respect to the remainder. The present practice, almost universal in its application, is to pay a differential of not to exceed 25 percent in addition to the salary which would be payable if post of duty were within the continental limits. There is a great deal of lack of uniformity, and it is the judgment of the committee that some uniform standard should be adopted applicable to all agencies which are not operating under specific legislation.

Therefore, the committee has included in the bill section 207, which provides for maximum payment of 25 percent under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe. It is contemplated that the President will promulgate rules and regulations which will make the practice uniform among the agencies affected.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The bill includes funds as submitted in the estimates for the Executive Office of the President, consisting of \$75,000 for the salary of the President, \$969,612 for salaries and expenses of the White House Office, and \$230,700 for the maintenance of the Executive Mansion and grounds.

Emergency fund for the President.—The bill includes \$700,000 as an emergency fund for the President, which is an increase of \$200,000 over the amount appropriated for 1948 and a reduction of \$300,000 below the budget estimate for 1949. This fund is intended to enable the President to secure additional staff assistants which he considers necessary at this time and otherwise to provide for emergencies affecting the national interest or security. The committee wishes to reiterate its objections of a year ago to the use of the fund for the establishment of boards or commissions or for any purpose not of an emergency character and to express the opinion that many of the purposes for which similar funds have been used during 1948 and in previous years cannot be classified on any reasonable basis as an emergency.

Council of Economic Advisers.—The committee has allowed \$300,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers, a reduction of \$50,000 below the appropriation for 1948 and \$100,000 below the estimates for 1949. This agency has been the subject of searching inquiry on the part of the committee, many of the members being dubious as to its value. It appears that practically all of the information which the Council has used has been developed by other agencies of the Government and could have been made available in useful form directly to the President by the agency originating it. There is little indication that, to date, the efforts of the Council in endeavoring to coordinate and interpret data have produced important results. However, this is a relatively new organization and the committee has made provision for it for another year and expects to follow its activities closely.

Bureau of the Budget.—The bill includes \$3,192,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of the Budget, which is \$62,608 less than the 1948 appropriation and \$100,000 below the estimate. The reduction of \$100,000 in the estimate is to be applied to divisions other than the Estimates and Fiscal Divisions and those engaged in strictly budgetary work, and to that part of the administrative staff engaged in personnel work.

The reduction of \$53,000 in the estimate of \$175,000 for printing and binding provides a total of \$122,000 for this purpose, of which \$111,500 is for printing the 1950 budget document, \$3,500 for printed forms, and \$7,000 for miscellaneous printing and binding.

During the past year the committee has learned of a number of instances in which the Bureau of the Budget, in conjunction with agencies in the executive branch of the Government, was endeavoring to interpret the will of Congress and, on occasion, had participated in

discussions concerning the wording of reports by the Committees on Appropriations to the House of Representatives and the Senate without any effort being made to contact the committee involved to secure an expression of views. Frequently, much time could be saved and the situation readily clarified if the committee were contacted immediately when such question is raised.

The Bureau of the Budget has adopted the practice of including in the comparative schedules in the budget estimate deficiencies and supplementals not yet submitted to Congress. In the case of the Civil Service Commission, the budget for 1949 includes an item of approximately \$2,500,000 in the 1948 column, and this figure was used by the Civil Service Commission, by direction of the Bureau of the Budget, in all of its explanatory notes and other material furnished to the committee in justification of the 1949 estimates. By the time the Budget was printed the situation had so changed that the Budget Bureau decided not to submit any supplemental estimate until late in the fiscal year, and there is every reason to believe that no estimate will be submitted. The result is a distorted budget picture for 1948 and a wholly unrealistic comparison with 1949 requirements. The Budget Bureau is, therefore, requested to omit from comparative schedules in future budgets reference to deficiency or supplemental appropriations for the current year not yet acted upon by the Congress.

Another practice required of the agencies by the Budget Bureau which has caused confusion is the present method of including in the justification and in the schedule of funds available for obligation in the printed Budget, reimbursable funds for services performed. The inclusion of such reimbursable amounts gives a distorted picture and makes it impossible for the committee to ascertain the increases or decreases proposed in the amount of the estimate under consideration. It is requested that Bureau representatives confer with members of the committee staff with a view to adjusting the situation.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$355,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission, which is an increase of \$43,000 over the 1948 appropriation. The operations of the Commission in connection with this item consists of maintaining graves of casualties of World War I located in Belgium, France, and England and certain World War II cemeteries. In addition to care and maintenance funds, provision was made in the 1947 and 1948 acts for repair of damages and deterioration which occurred during World War II. It is expected that repairs to all headstones and structures will be completed by June 1948. Following this work, and included in the bill for use during the fiscal year 1949, is \$60,000 for the repair of roads and paths and the rebuilding of lawn areas. Funds also are provided in the sum of \$5,958 for maintenance of the Mexico City National Cemetery transferred from the War Department by Executive Order 9873, of July 16, 1947.

The committee considered an estimate of \$1,000,000 and an additional request for contract authorization of \$2,000,000 for the establishment outside of the United States of 10 permanent World War II cemeteries in the European theater, 3 in the Mediterranean, and 1 in the Pacific theater. A list of the 14 World War II cemeteries to be

constructed, together with the estimated cost and other data, will be found beginning on page 197 of the printed hearings. In recommending \$723,500 in direct appropriation, the committee has provided the total amount stated by General North, secretary of the Commission, as being necessary during the next fiscal year. In connection with the request for contract authorization, the committee is of the opinion that inevitable delays encountered in such far-flung operations will permit a reduction in such authorization from \$2,000,000 to \$1,276,500.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The bill contains \$15,641,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission, which is \$141,000 more than the current year and \$9,304,000 less than the budget estimates.

The very substantial reduction by the committee is made possible primarily by the delay on the part of the Commission in filling positions already authorized for the current year, both in connection with personnel for loyalty work and for other work of the Commission. During hearings on the bill, the committee was advised that as of December 31, there were 3,686 employees on the pay roll, although the total authorized positions for the present fiscal year is 4,812. These figures show that as of December 31, 1947, there were 1,126 positions authorized but not filled by the Commission. Of the 3,686 employed as of that date, 685 were engaged on loyalty work. The committee is of the opinion that all or such portion of the 1,126 positions as the Commission deems necessary may be assigned to loyalty work and continued on such work during the next fiscal year, thus providing for the time being, sufficient personnel for loyalty work during the fiscal year 1949 without additional funds.

The committee, of course, desires to see the necessary loyalty work completed at the earliest possible moment.

The committee also desires to urge upon the Commission concentrated effort toward bringing its work under project 1 of the budget, "Examining and placement," current at the earliest practicable date. There are still in excess of 500,000 persons filling permanent positions in the civil service who are holding their positions through war-service and other types of temporary indefinite appointments. These people have passed no civil-service examination and are therefore without the benefit of permanent status. Furthermore, there is every indication that many of them are not qualified for the positions they hold. Efficiency and economy in the Government service will be greatly advanced by reestablishment of normal employment process. Moreover, the problem of eliminating disloyal employees should be far less under the normal procedures of careful selection than under the rather haphazard methods of employment which have been followed since the suspension of civil-service requirements at the outset of the war.

The committee doubts the value of expenditures by the Commission to support the Federal Personnel Council, project 6 of the budget, and suggests that the Commission consider utilization of these funds for more important phases of its work. The Civil Service Commission should be the leader in demonstrating to the Government the most economical administration of a personnel-management program, but it so happens that the Commission has 1 employee engaged in such

work for every 52 employees of the Commission, which is among the highest ratios in the Government and far in excess of the Government average. It seems also that there is no justification for 12 people employed on publicity work.

Civil-service retirement fund.—The bill includes \$224,000,000 for the Government's contribution to the civil-service retirement and disability fund, which is \$20,000,000 less than the 1948 appropriation and \$35,000,000 less than the original estimate as contained in the budget.

The reduction in the original estimate is made on the basis of a recent survey of the Federal Government's retirement system conducted and just completed by the Board of Actuaries, assisted by other official actuarial experts. It is estimated that 172,508 annuitants will be on the annuity rolls with average annuities of \$936 for a total annuity payment during the fiscal year 1949 of \$161,467,488.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

The committee considered for the first time an estimate for the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, the budget request being in the amount of \$3,400,000 to initiate action in connection with the redevelopment program provided for under Public Law 592 of the Seventy-ninth Congress. The committee held extensive hearings on the subject and received testimony from representatives of the Agency, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and two or three groups representing local civic associations. As a result of these hearings, the committee has concluded that funds for this project should not be allowed at the present time. It is the understanding of the committee that tentative plans are in the making for redevelopment of the Barry Farms and Marshall Heights areas. However, no plan for the redevelopment of these areas has been completed by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission which is the agency directed by the law to draw up the comprehensive plan. The committee feels that until it can study the plan and be assured of its value and desirability, no funds should be made available to the Redevelopment Agency. The committee has considerable doubt as to the desirability of redevelopment in the areas under consideration at this time, in view of the fact that many modern, substantial homes are now in existence in the areas to be redeveloped and of the extremely high cost of construction under present housing conditions.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

In recommending a total of \$6,260,000 for salaries and expenses for this activity, the committee has provided \$60,000 in excess of the 1948 appropriation and \$240,000 less than the budget estimates. This sum will provide funds on substantially the same basis as the current fiscal year, the increase of \$60,000 providing approximately two-thirds of the amount requested for within-grade promotions. While no funds are recommended for increased activity for this agency, it is the opinion of the committee that the experience it has gained in the postwar period in the processing of applications for licenses of all types should

have increased its efficiency to an extent where a considerably larger number of such applications can be handled. Also, the committee is of the opinion that several activities under the Commission are over-staffed and, in the event there is urgent need for expansion of other work, the Commission should give serious consideration to reallocation of its funds among its activities with a view to meeting adequately its more important responsibilities.

The committee suggests that consideration be given to reduction in the proposed expenditures in respect to the Accounting Department (Broadcast), Secretary's Office, Litigation Division (with the elimination of two field offices), Review Section, the executive officer and assistants, Planning Division, and the personnel set-up.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The bill includes \$4,049,550 for the several activities of the Federal Power Commission, which is \$131,550 more than the 1948 appropriations and \$170,450 less than the budget estimates. The committee has recommended \$3,649,550 for salaries and expenses which will provide for continuing this Commission at the present year level together with \$59,550 additional for within-grade promotions.

Flood-control surveys.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$340,000 which is an increase of \$73,500 over the current appropriation. This substantial increase is necessary if the Commission is to keep pace with the construction of dams by the Corps of Engineers, as well as to check applications for the installation of generating plants by private development.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

For this activity there is recommended a total of \$3,478,035, which is an increase of \$522,915 over the 1948 appropriation and a reduction of \$496,965 in the budget estimates. In allowing a total of \$3,431,510 for salaries and expenses of the Commission, the committee has allowed an increase of \$58,000 for within-grade promotions and has granted an additional increase of \$473,390 for use primarily in connection with antimonopoly work with the understanding, however, that \$50,000 of the above increase shall be used in connection with trade practice conferences. This will provide a total of \$1,364,481 for use by the Commission in connection with antimonopoly work. The committee feels in the light of the testimony given as to the need for additional work in this connection that the increase recommended, if properly applied, should be helpful to the consuming public. The committee has eliminated proposed increases for work in connection with general economics and financial reports and has also disallowed a proposed increase of \$8,475 for the printing of economic reports, etc., in the item for printing and binding.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Office of the Administrator.—The bill includes \$344,540 for salaries and expenses, which will provide funds for operation on the current year basis, the committee requiring that \$6,860 for within-grade promotions shall be absorbed within the amount recommended.

Included, also, under the heading "Office of the Administrator" is authorization for the continuation of Public Works Administration liquidation, \$28,880 for penalty mail costs, and \$10,000 for damage claims, the latter reflecting a reduction of \$10,000 in the budget estimates.

Public Buildings Administration.—The committee has allowed \$2,160,500 for general administrative expenses, a reduction of \$35,000 in the estimate, which represents the amount required for within-grade promotions to be absorbed within the amount recommended in the bill.

The estimate of \$10,000,000 for conducting the repair and preservation program, which has been approved by the committee, will provide funds for this purpose for several hundred projects. The Public Buildings Administration is charged with the repair and alteration of 3,527 projects comprising 4,943 buildings.

The committee has recommended \$30,115,000 for salaries and expenses in connection with the operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia which is a reduction of \$535,000 in the budget estimates and an increase of \$400,000 over the 1948 appropriation. While there has been some increase in activities in the District of Columbia, there likewise has been a falling off in others due to reductions in Government personnel and it is the hope of the committee that under efficient administration the amount recommended will be adequate for this purpose during the next fiscal year.

The committee has approved the estimate of \$22,220,000 for operation and maintenance of public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia, an increase of \$1,612,000 over the 1948 appropriations, such increase being required to provide additional space in the field primarily for veteran's activities.

Hospital center.—The committee considered an estimate of \$2,000,000 and additional contractual authorization of \$18,000,000 for continuation of work in connection with the construction of this center. During hearings on the bill, the committee was advised by the Commissioner of Public Buildings that due to the delay in moving the Naval Observatory, on which site the hospital center is to be erected, a reduction of \$1,500,000 could be made in the budget estimate of \$2,000,000, providing that a corresponding increase be made in the contract authorization. The subcommittee recommends accordingly.

Public Roads Administration.—The bill contains \$459,588,854, which is \$1,000,000 less than the budget estimate and \$195,588,854 more than the 1948 appropriation, for the continuation of construction of postwar highways and the elimination of grade crossings—\$7,300,000 being provided for the latter item. The funds provided are to meet the Federal Government's share in this undertaking and are the amounts which it is estimated will be required during the fiscal year 1949 to meet contracts for road construction submitted by State highway departments and approved by the Federal Works Administrator. As of December 1, 1947, programs of projects had been submitted by the State highway departments for a total esti-

mated cost of \$1,931,981,000 for which the Federal share is \$976,-877,000. The distribution of the projects among the three funds carried by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944, and the mileage which will be under construction, is shown in the following tabulation:

Class of funds	Total cost	Federal funds	Miles
Federal-aid primary funds.....	\$927,393,000	\$473,727,000	16,219
Federal-aid secondary funds.....	602,619,000	302,954,000	34,377
Federal-aid urban funds.....	401,969,000	200,196,000	656
Total.....	1,931,981,000	976,877,000	51,252

The committee has disallowed the budget estimate of \$1,000,000 for continuation of construction of a testing and research laboratory at Langley, Va. In view of the high cost of construction, it is believed that this item can be deferred until a later date.

Bureau of Community Facilities.—For the construction of Virgin Island public works, a total estimate of \$1,300,000 was considered consisting of funds for water-front development, highways and roads, public market space, and administrative expenses. The committee has allowed a request for \$866,250 for the water-front development work which, if performed concurrently with the operation of the Army in dredging the harbor, will effect economies through the utilization of such dredged spoil to fill in the land back of the sea wall.

The allowance of \$30,000 of new funds of a total estimate of \$57,000 for administrative expenses, together with a carry-over of \$30,500, will provide a total of \$60,500 for this purpose during the next fiscal year.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The committee has included in the bill a total of \$33,161,000 for all expenses of this office. This sum is the amount recommended in the budget estimates and is \$3,356,000 less than the 1948 appropriation. The committee is pleased to report that this agency has voluntarily accepted, for the second year in succession, a very substantial reduction in funds, amounting to in excess of 20 percent for the current fiscal year and approximately 9 percent in connection with the 1949 estimates. However, a study of the personnel set-up in the various agencies discloses that the General Accounting Office has more employees engaged in personnel work than the committee feels is essential and it is requested that a check-up be made by the Office to ascertain what reductions can be made.

In view of the voluntary reductions offered by the General Accounting Office and the evidence of a desire on the part of the officials concerned to reduce expenditures whenever possible, the committee has not recommended a further reduction in the estimates.

The committee believes that the efficient functioning of this Office is vital in connection with the proper control of expenditures and actual savings in funds appropriated to the various departments. In this

connection, there is inserted herewith a table showing exceptions taken and collections made by this Office in the last three fiscal years:

Exceptions and collections in the audit, exclusive of the transportation audit

Fiscal year	Number of exceptions	Exceptions	Collections
1945.....	210, 970	\$775, 534, 521	\$47, 140, 056
1946.....	415, 595	1, 031, 144, 309	43, 470, 818
1947.....	216, 711	548, 594, 600	16, 385, 208

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Included in this bill for the first time are funds for salaries and expenses in connection with the operations of the Indian Claims Commission which was authorized by the act of August 13, 1946, Public Law 726, Seventy-ninth Congress. The duties imposed upon the Commission are to hear and determine all claims arising up to and including August 13, 1946, on behalf of any tribe, band, or other identifiable group of American Indians residing within the territorial limits of the United States or Alaska.

The bill includes \$90,000 for the operations of the Commission, which is \$60,000 less than the 1948 appropriation and a reduction of \$82,000 in the budget estimates. It is the understanding of the committee that the work load of the Commission has developed slowly and, in fact, when members of the Commission appeared before the committee they recommended the elimination of a number of the positions requested. In view of this situation, the committee believes that a substantial reduction is warranted and that additional funds should not be granted until the work load of the Commission has increased to a point where it can justify additional funds.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The committee considered estimates totaling \$11,229,000 for this Commission and is recommending \$10,819,317, an increase of \$76,317 over the 1948 appropriations and \$409,683 less than the budget estimates. The amount recommended will provide funds for operation on the current year basis, with \$56,317 additional to provide for within-grade promotions. Funds for this Commission have been increased rather substantially during recent years. The number of employees on the rolls is well below the number authorized, and it is not believed that a further expansion is warranted at this time in view of world conditions.

Also, the committee has received and will consider in a subsequent bill a budget estimate of \$445,000 for the Office of Defense Transportation for work in connection with freight car production and allocation.

The committee has received an inquiry on behalf of pipe-line owners and operators, with respect to rates charged, and desires to suggest to the Commission that any attention possible be given to this problem.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is the Government agency charged with the responsibility for scientific aeronautical research. It was established by the Congress in 1915 to—

supervise and direct the scientific study of the problems of flight with a view to their practical solution.

The work of this agency is directed toward the over-all objective of discovering and applying the new scientific knowledge essential to assure American leadership in aeronautics. The research data produced by the agency is necessary to insure that funds expended by the Government for new and improved military aircraft result in the procurement of the most effective aircraft obtainable.

In recognition of the importance of this work the committee has approved a total of \$37,810,000 for salaries and expenses, which is \$4,320,000 more than the 1948 appropriation and \$90,000 less than the budget estimates. The reduction in the budget estimate will result in a cut of about one-half in the proposed increase of personnel to be employed in the District of Columbia, and the increase over current-year requirements will provide for personal services and for utility services made necessary by new research facilities to be placed in operation during the fiscal year 1949.

A total of \$10,000,000 plus a contract authorization of \$18,200,000 is approved for modernization of existing facilities and for the construction of new research facilities. Acceleration of the modernization program has been necessary in the past few years and is being continued in the fiscal year 1949 in order to provide facilities better adapted to the conduct of research in the high-speed ranges, particularly above the speed of sound. The 1949 program includes funds for modification of three wind tunnels and the induction aerodynamics laboratory at the Langley laboratory. Other modernization projects included in the 1949 program are an addition to the heating plant of the Cleveland laboratory and an addition to the air-dryer system of that laboratory to permit increased operation of the altitude tunnel and three small supersonic tunnels which jointly use the same air-dryer system.

The 1949 program, as recommended by the committee, provides for a gas-dynamics laboratory at the Langley laboratory; a flight-research laboratory at the Langley laboratory necessary to provide hangar and laboratory facilities of sufficient size to house the large aircraft on which flight research work must be conducted; a high-energy-fuels laboratory at the Cleveland laboratory to provide a remotely located facility for research on extremely hazardous fuels; and a propulsion sciences laboratory at the Cleveland laboratory to permit a more accelerated program of basic research on jet-propulsion engines and their component parts under conditions of high speed, long range, and high altitude.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The bill includes appropriations totaling \$1,358,055 for this activity, which is an increase over the current appropriations of \$96,720 and a reduction in the budget estimates of \$45,445. It is the intention of the committee that the increase shall be used for the employment of personnel in the lower grades, for additional personnel proposed in the estimates for the Division of the Federal Register, and for materials, supplies, and equipment necessary in the reproduction and preservation of records and for equipment for other miscellaneous purposes.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

The bill contains \$241,000 for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, which is a reduction of \$113,000 as compared with the current appropriation and \$1,555,500 under the estimates. No provision is made in the bill for making advances to the State of Maryland for the acquisition of land for park facilities, for which purpose the estimates included \$1,494,000. Likewise, a request for \$61,500 for District of Columbia redevelopment has been denied. It is the opinion of the committee that activities of this character should be held to a minimum at this time when every tax dollar is required to meet the obligations of the Government for matters of vital importance both at home and abroad.

OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

The bill includes \$2,476,700 for the Office of Selective Service Records, which is \$1,773,300 below the 1948 appropriation and \$718,300 under the estimates for 1949. This agency was established by Public Law 26, Eightieth Congress, approved on March 31, 1947, to liquidate the Selective Service System (to be completed by not later than March 31, 1948); to preserve and service the records of Selective Service; and to perform other duties relating to the preservation of records, knowledge, and methods of selective service not inconsistent with law. The estimates include \$504,000 for the purpose of planning and training in the mobilization and utilization of manpower for use in times of national emergency. The Selective Service System, which was established during the recent war and which has so recently gone out of existence, has left a reservoir of more than 200,000 persons trained in these problems throughout the country and a large number of persons still employed by the Federal Government who worked in the administration of the program and who have full knowledge of the problems to be met and the best known methods of meeting them.

In the event it should become necessary to embark on such a program within the foreseeable future, the sensible and economic thing to do would seem to be to draw upon this trained personnel and take advantage of the experience they have already had. In the course of a few years, naturally, the time will be reached when these trained persons and this experience will no longer be available. Furthermore, with the passage of years, conditions will change to such a degree that the experiences of World War II or any plans now made

in the light of those experiences well might prove of little or no use in handling the problems arising out of a national crisis involving the necessity of full mobilization. The committee therefore feels that the expenditure of the substantial sum proposed for development of plans and training in this field at this time is not warranted.

PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

The Philippine War Damage Commission, established pursuant to the provisions of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, as amended, is authorized to administer the provisions of title I of the act relating to the adjudication and payment of private property claims for war damage, for which purpose an appropriation of \$95,000,000 is carried in the bill. This amount is \$25,000,000 more than the current-year appropriation and is the amount of the budget estimate.

The Commission has authority to adjudicate any pay claims within the limits of the authorizing act, so the amount to be appropriated is governed almost entirely by such allowances.

The original act limited the amount of funds available for administrative expenses to \$4,000,000. It became evident that this amount would be inadequate, and legislation was approved by the President on January 26, 1948, increasing the amount to \$12,000,000. The budget proposed \$2,907,991 for these purposes for the fiscal year 1949, an increase of \$1,007,991 over the amount available for 1948. The Chairman of the Commission testified that in order to complete the work of the Commission by the time the law expires in April 1951 it will be necessary to increase sharply the present rate of processing of claims, and a careful study of the situation bears out his statement. Therefore, the committee has approved the amount proposed by the budget.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The bill includes appropriations totaling \$5,826,140 for this Commission, which is an increase of \$87,440 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year and \$173,860 below the budget estimates. In recommending \$5,732,140 for salaries and expenses for the Commission, the committee has allowed \$43,440 over the 1948 appropriation for within-grade promotions. The increase of \$44,000 for printing and binding is for the purpose of printing the decisions of the Commission through June 30, 1946.

In disallowing new funds for personal services, except within-grade promotions, the committee has denied requests for 28 new positions, and \$66,998 for providing funds on a full-year basis for new positions filled for a part year in 1948. The committee did not authorize the filling of positions on a part-time basis in allowing an increase of \$200,000 for the current year, and feels that the Commission should be required to make adjustments within its present organization if it wishes to continue such positions on a full-time basis in 1949. Furthermore, if the Commission needs to increase the staff assigned to any of its activities the committee suggests that it give consideration to a reduction in the number of assistants to Commissioners (there

are now 28); eliminating some of the 23 opinion writers; and reducing the size of its personnel office, which has 20 employees—a ratio of 1 employee assigned to personnel work for every 63 employees of the agency.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

For salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, the committee recommends \$2,090,000, which is an increase of \$289,688 in the 1948 appropriation and a reduction in the budget estimates of \$100,000. The increase over current year appropriations will provide \$32,821 for within-grade promotions, \$152,048 for the National Air Museum, and makes provision for additional personnel and other expenses other than for the National Air Museum in an amount of \$104,819. The committee recognizes the need for suitable and adequate care of the many irreplaceable items under the jurisdiction of the Institution but feels that all necessary provisions should be possible within the limits of the increased funds made available.

National Gallery of Art.—In recommending \$966,000, the amount of the budget estimate, the committee has granted an increase over the 1948 appropriation of \$16,574, which will provide additional services for the convenience of the visitors to the Gallery, the number of whom is rapidly increasing.

TARIFF COMMISSION

The bill includes \$1,200,000 for the Commission, which is the amount of the estimate, and represents an increase over the 1948 appropriation of \$51,651. The increase will provide ten additional positions for replacements in the Stenographic Section and the Statistical Division, \$22,254 for additional costs incident to within-grade promotions, and \$5,000 for other obligations. The committee feels the increase is warranted by the additional responsibilities which have recently been imposed upon the Commission.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On pages 7 and 8, in connection with the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses," American Battle Monuments Commission:

* * * *Provided further, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the armed forces serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission.*

On page 8, in connection with the appropriation, "Construction of memorials and cemeteries," American Battle Monuments Commission:

* * * *and in addition the Commission is authorized to enter into contracts in the amount of \$1,276,500 for the purposes of this appropriation.*

On pages 9 and 10, in connection with the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses," Civil Service Commission:

* * * *Provided further, That members of the Loyalty Review Board in Washington and of the regional loyalty boards in the field may be paid actual transportation expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence while traveling on official business away from their homes or regular places of business, and while en route to and from and at the place where their services are to be performed.*

On page 21, in connection with the appropriation, "Hospital center, District of Columbia," Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency:

* * *, and in addition thereto the Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into contracts for such purposes in an amount not exceeding \$19,500,000.

On page 32, in connection with the appropriation, "Construction and equipment," National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

* * *: *Provided, That in addition, the Committee may, prior to July 1, 1950, enter into contracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not in excess of \$18,200,000.*

On page 35, in connection with the Philippine War Damage Commission:

* * *; *housing of American employees by rental or lease and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance of quarters, without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a);*

On page 47:

Sec. 207. Except as otherwise provided by law, any appropriations or funds available to the executive departments, independent establishments, and corporations for the payment of salaries and compensation to persons employed outside the continental United States or in Alaska shall be available for the payment of such salaries and compensation only in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President at rates of pay equal to those paid for the same or similar services of persons employed by the Government in continental United States, plus not to exceed 25 per centum: Provided, That no such salary or compensation shall exceed the maximum provided by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948, THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1949, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1949

[NOTE.—Appropriations for 1948 include supplemental and deficiency appropriations]

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 appropriations	• Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
President, salary of-----	\$75, 000	\$75, 000	\$75, 000	-----	-----
The White House Office, salaries and expenses-----	952, 500	969, 612	969, 612	+\$17, 112	-----
Emergency fund for the President-----	500, 000	1, 000, 000	700, 000	+200, 000	—\$300, 000
Executive Mansion and grounds-----	202, 250	230, 700	230, 700	+28, 450	-----
Bureau of the Budget:					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 254, 608	3, 292, 000	3, 192, 000	—62, 608	—100, 000
Printing and binding-----	122, 000	175, 000	122, 000	-----	—53, 000
Total, Bureau of the Budget-----	3, 376, 608	3, 467, 000	3, 314, 000	—62, 608	—153, 000
Council of Economic Advisers, salaries and expenses-----		400, 000	300, 000	—50, 000	—100, 000
Office for Emergency Management:					
Philippine Alien Property Administration, administrative expenses-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	-----	-----

Office of Government Reports, salaries and expenses	230, 000			—230, 000	
Total, Executive Office of the President	5, 686, 358	6, 142, 312	5, 589, 312	—97, 046	—553, 000
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	312, 000	355, 000	355, 000	+43, 000	
Construction of memorials and cemeteries	50, 000	² 1, 000, 000	³ 723, 500	+673, 500	—276, 500
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission	362, 000	1, 355, 000	1, 078, 500	+716, 500	—276, 500
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	⁴ 15, 500, 000	24, 945, 000	15, 641, 000	+141, 000	—9, 304, 000
Panama Canal construction fund	1, 910, 000	2, 259, 098	2, 259, 098	+349, 098	
Civil-service retirement and disability fund	244, 000, 000	259, 000, 000	224, 000, 000	—20, 000, 000	—35, 000, 000
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund	1, 177, 000	1, 177, 000	1, 177, 000		
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund	217, 000	217, 000	217, 000		
Total, Civil Service Commission	262, 804, 000	287, 598, 098	243, 294, 098	—19, 509, 902	—44, 304, 000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY		3, 400, 000			—3, 400, 000

¹ Not to exceed \$440,000 for administrative expenses, payable from funds available from operations.

²² And contract authorization of \$2,000,000.

³ And contract authorization of \$1,276,500.

⁴ Includes \$3,500,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$6, 200, 000	\$6, 500, 000	\$6, 260, 000	+\$60, 000	—\$240, 000
Printing and binding-----	40, 000	40, 000	40, 000		
Total, Federal Communications Commission-----	6, 240, 000	6, 540, 000	6, 300, 000	+ 60, 000	—240, 000
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 590, 000	3, 820, 000	3, 649, 550	+ 59, 550	—170, 450
Flood-control surveys-----	266, 500	340, 000	340, 000	+ 73, 500	
Printing and binding-----	54, 000	60, 000	60, 000	+ 6, 000	
Penalty mail costs-----	7, 500			—7, 500	
Total, Federal Power Commission-----	3, 918, 000	4, 220, 000	4, 049, 550	+ 131, 550	—170, 450
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 900, 120	3, 920, 000	3, 431, 510	+ 531, 390	—488, 490
Printing and binding-----	55, 000	55, 000	46, 525	—8, 475	—8, 475
Total, Federal Trade Commission-----	2, 955, 120	3, 975, 000	3, 478, 035	+ 522, 915	—496, 965

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY—continued					
Public Buildings Administration—Con.					
National Institute of Mental Health	\$850, 000			—\$850, 000	
Geophysical institute, Alaska		⁹ \$100, 000			—\$100, 000
Total, Public Buildings Administration	67, 183, 500	67, 165, 500	\$64, 995, 500	—2, 188, 000	—2, 170, 000
Public Roads Administration:					
Federal-aid highway system	10, 288, 854			—10, 288, 854	
Secondary or feeder roads	3, 000, 000			—3, 000, 000	
Elimination of grade crossings		7, 300, 000	7, 300, 000	+7, 300, 000	
Testing and research laboratory		1, 000, 000			—1, 000, 000
Federal aid, postwar highways	247, 711, 146	452, 288, 854	452, 288, 854	+204, 577, 708	
Public-lands highways	3, 000, 000			—3, 000, 000	
Access roads		(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)		
War and emergency damage, Hawaii	(¹¹)				
Total, Public Roads Administration	264, 000, 000	460, 588, 854	459, 588, 854	+195, 588, 854	—1, 000, 000

Public works advance planning liquidation-----	(12)	(13)	(13)	-----	-----
Virgin Islands public works-----	1, 707, 687	1, 300, 000	896, 250	- 811, 437	- 403, 750
Maintenance and operation of schools-----	14 2, 500, 000	-----	-----	- 2, 500, 000	-----
War public works (community facilities) liquidation-----	(15)	(16)	(16)	-----	-----
Veterans' educational facilities-----	(17)	(18)	(18)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Community Facilities-----	4, 207, 687	1, 300, 000	896, 250	- 3, 311, 437	- 403, 750
Total, Federal Works Agency-----	335, 775, 727	529, 454, 554	525, 863, 944	+ 190, 088, 217	- 3, 590, 610
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
Salaries-----	34, 500, 000	31, 429, 000	31, 429, 000	- 3, 071, 000	-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	1, 717, 000	1, 732, 000	1, 732, 000	+ 15, 000	-----
Printing and binding-----	300, 000	-----	-----	- 300, 000	-----
Total, General Accounting Office-----	36, 517, 000	33, 161, 000	33, 161, 000	- 3, 356, 000	-----
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION-----	150, 000	172, 000	90, 000	- 60, 000	- 82, 000

⁹ And contract authorization for \$875,000.

¹⁰ Not to exceed \$70,000 made available for maintenance of roads and bridges in Arlington County, Va.

¹¹ Public Roads Administration authorized to enter into contracts not exceeding \$2,000,000.

¹² Not to exceed \$895,000 of unobligated balance made available until June 30, 1948.

¹³ Not to exceed \$675,000 of unobligated balance continued available until June 30, 1949.

¹⁴ Contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

¹⁵ Not to exceed \$500,000 of unobligated balances made available.

¹⁶ Not to exceed \$337,000 of unobligated balances made available.

¹⁷ Limitation on funds available for administrative expenses increased from \$3,100,000 to \$3,750,000.

¹⁸ Limitation on funds available for administrative expenses increased from \$3,750,000 to \$4,000,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION					
General expenses-----	\$9,000,000	\$9,466,000	\$9,056,317	+\$56,317	-\$409,683
Railroad safety-----	908,000	908,000	908,000	-----	-----
Locomotive inspection-----	605,000	615,000	615,000	+10,000	-----
Printing and binding-----	200,000	205,000	205,000	+5,000	-----
Penalty-mail costs-----	30,000	35,000	35,000	+5,000	-----
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission-----	10,743,000	11,229,000	10,819,317	+76,317	-409,683
INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN					
-----	-----	9,000	-----	-----	-9,000
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	33,490,000	37,900,000	37,810,000	+4,320,000	-90,000
Printing and binding-----	80,000	95,000	95,000	+15,000	-----
Construction and equipment at laboratories-----	¹⁹ 2,400,000	²⁰ 10,000,000	²⁰ 10,000,000	+7,600,000	-----
Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Va-----	5,805,000	-----	-----	-5,805,000	-----

Construction, aircraft-engine laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio-----	1, 674, 000				-1, 674, 000				
Total, National Advisory Commit- tee for Aeronautics-----	43, 449, 000	47, 995, 000		47, 905, 000	+4, 456, 000				-90, 000
NATIONAL ARCHIVES									
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 241, 335	1, 380, 000		1, 334, 555	+93, 220				-45, 445
Printing and binding-----	20, 000	23, 500		23, 500	+3, 500				
Total, National Archives-----	1, 261, 335	1, 403, 500		1, 358, 055	+96, 720				-45, 445
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY									
Maintenance and operation-----	21, 300	23, 400		23, 400	+2, 100				
Penalty mail costs-----	750	1, 300		1, 300	+550				
Total, National Capital Housing Authority-----	22, 050	24, 700		24, 700	+2, 650				
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION									
Land acquisition-----	279, 000	1, 735, 000		241, 000	-38, 000				-1, 494, 000
District of Columbia redevelopment-----	75, 000	61, 500			-75, 000				-61, 500
Total, National Capital Park and Planning Commission-----	354, 000	1, 796, 500		241, 000	-113, 000				-1, 555, 500
OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS--	4, 250, 000	3, 195, 000		2, 476, 700	-1, 773, 300				-718, 300
PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION--	70, 000, 000	95, 000, 000		95, 000, 000	+25, 000, 000				

¹⁹ And contract authorization of \$2,143,000.²⁰ And contract authorization of \$18,200,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$5, 688, 700	\$5, 906, 000	\$5, 732, 140	+\$43, 440	—\$173, 860
Printing and binding-----	50, 000	94, 000	94, 000	+44, 000	-----
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission-----	5, 738, 700	6, 000, 000	5, 826, 140	+87, 440	—173, 860
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 800, 312	2, 190, 000	2, 090, 000	+289, 688	—100, 000
National Gallery of Art, salaries and expenses-----	949, 426	966, 000	966, 000	+16, 574	-----
Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	2, 749, 738	3, 156, 000	3, 056, 000	+306, 262	—100, 000
TARIFF COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 128, 349	1, 180, 000	1, 180, 000	+51, 651	-----
Printing and binding-----	20, 000	20, 000	20, 000	-----	-----
Total, Tariff Commission-----	1, 148, 349	1, 200, 000	1, 200, 000	+51, 651	-----
THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
Salaries and expenses-----	754, 700	754, 700	754, 700	-----	-----

Printing and binding-----	17, 500	17, 500	17, 500		
Total, the Tax Court of the United States-----	772, 200	772, 200	772, 200		
Grand total, Executive Office and independent establishments-----	794, 896, 577	1, 047, 798, 864	991, 583, 551	+ 196, 686, 974	- 56, 215, 313
Total savings					
Total savings due to reductions in original budget estimates and rescissions:					
Reductions in budget estimates-----					\$56, 215, 313
Rescission of appropriations:					
Federal Works Agency:					
Office of the Administrator, Public Works advance planning-----					1, 036, 000
Office of the Administrator, Public Works Administration liquidation-----					387, 647
Public Roads Administration access roads (national defense)-----					1, 569, 111
Bureau of Community Facilities, emergency relief for the Territory of Hawaii-----					100, 000
Total savings-----					59, 308, 071

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS, 1948, ESTIMATED FOR 1949, AND
THE AMOUNT RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1949**

Agency	Authorization, 1948	Estimated authorization, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 authorization	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	-----	\$2, 000, 000	\$1, 276, 500	+\$1, 276, 500	-\$723, 500
Public Buildings Administration.....	-----	18, 875, 000	19, 500, 000	+ 19, 500, 000	+625, 000
Public Roads Administration.....	\$2, 000, 000	-----	-----	-2, 000, 000	-----
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	2, 143, 000	18, 200, 000	18, 200, 000	+ 16, 057, 000	-----
Total, contract authorizations.....	4, 143, 000	39, 075, 000	38, 976, 500	+ 34, 833, 500	- 98, 500

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS			
Federal Communications Commission: Payments from proceeds of motor-propelled vehicle sales.....	\$10, 000	\$15, 000	+\$5, 000
Federal Power Act, payments to States under.....	25, 200	26, 300	+ 1, 100
Interstate Commerce Commission: Payments from proceeds of motor-propelled vehicle sales.....	1, 500	1, 500	-----
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Payments from proceeds of motor-propelled vehicle sales.....	5, 000	5, 000	-----

Smithsonian Institution, interest account-----	60,000	60,000	-----
Expenses of National Gallery of Art, interest account-----	200,000	200,000	-----
Total, permanent appropriations, general and special funds-----	301,700	307,800	+6,100
TRUST FUNDS			
Civil Service retirement and disability fund-----	568,104,323	574,335,452	+6,231,129
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund-----	2,640,999	2,567,572	-73,427
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund-----	596,459	588,523	-7,936
Federal communications: International telecommunication settlements-----	200,000	200,000	-----
Federal Works Agency: Unclaimed moneys due creditors of contractors-----	1,000	1,000	-----
General Accounting Office:			
Amounts due laborers and withheld from contractors under act of Aug. 30, 1935-----	3,000	3,000	-----
Proceeds from estates of American citizens who died abroad-----	500	500	-----
National Archives: F. D. Roosevelt Library-----	60,000	65,000	+5,000
National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Contributions for purchase of land-----	27,702	-----	-27,702
Securities and Exchange Commission, unearned fees-----	36,000	36,000	-----
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area-----	5,716	3,000	-2,716
Total, permanent appropriation trust funds-----	571,675,699	577,800,047	+6,124,348
Total, permanent appropriations-----	571,977,399	578,107,847	+6,130,448

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5214

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 30, 1948

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus,

1 boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
2 June 30, 1949, namely:

3 TITLE I

4 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

5 COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

6 For compensation of the President of the United States,
7 \$75,000.

8 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The
10 White House Office, including compensation of the Sec-
11 retary to the President, the two additional secretaries to
12 the President and the six administrative assistants to the
13 President at \$10,000 each, and other personal services in
14 the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$3,000 for deposit in
15 the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; auto-
16 mobiles; printing and binding; services as authorized by
17 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ,
18 at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless
19 a higher rate, not exceeding \$50 shall be approved by the
20 Director of the Bureau of the Budget) ; and travel and official
21 entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for
22 on his certificate solely; \$969,612: *Provided*, That em-
23 ployees of the departments and independent offices of the
24 executive branch of the Government may be detailed from

1 time to time to The White House Office for temporary
2 assistance.

3 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

4 For expenses necessary to provide additional assistance
5 to the President and to enable him, through such agents or
6 agencies of the Government as he shall designate, to provide
7 for emergencies affecting the national interest or security,
8 without regard to such provisions of law regulating the
9 expenditure of Government funds or the employment of
10 persons in the Government service as he shall specify,
11 \$700,000, of which \$100,000 may, when authorized by the
12 President, be expended for objects of a confidential nature and
13 in any such case the certificate of the expending agency as to
14 the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvis-
15 able to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient
16 voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended:
17 *Provided*, That no part of such fund shall be available for
18 allocation to finance a function or project for which function
19 or project a budget estimate of appropriation was trans-
20 mitted pursuant to law during the Eightieth Congress or
21 the First Session of the Eighty-first Congress and such
22 appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate
23 or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appro-
24 priations of either body.

1 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

2 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-
3 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric
4 power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Execu-
5 tive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended
6 as the President may determine, notwithstanding the pro-
7 visions of any other Act, \$230,700.

8 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
10 Bureau of the Budget and Federal Board of Hospitalization,
11 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
12 elsewhere; exchange of books; newspapers and periodicals
13 (not exceeding \$200) ; teletype news service (not exceeding
14 \$900) ; not to exceed \$800 for deposit in the Treasury for
15 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; not to exceed \$35,000
16 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
17 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
18 \$35 per diem for individuals (unless a higher rate, not
19 exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the
20 Bureau of the Budget) ; purchase of two passenger motor
21 vehicles for replacement only; a health-service program
22 as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; and the pay-
23 ment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort
24 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; \$3,192,000.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
2 \$122,000.

3 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau
4 of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establish-
5 ment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices
6 outside the District of Columbia.

7 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

8 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
9 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment
10 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including personal serv-
11 ices in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; printing
12 and binding; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
13 \$200); press clippings (not exceeding \$300); a health
14 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
15 the payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
16 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); and not to exceed
17 \$900 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39
18 U. S. C. 321d); \$300,000.

19 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

20 PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

21 Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property
22 Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Adminis-
23 trator is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
24 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him,

1 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and
2 duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading With the
3 Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the
4 Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418) : *Provided*,
5 That not to exceed \$440,000 shall be available for the fiscal
6 year 1949 for the general administrative expenses of the
7 Philippine Alien Property Administration, including the
8 salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum; printing
9 and binding; not to exceed \$100 for deposit in the Treasury
10 for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; rent of private or
11 Government-owned space in the District of Columbia; em-
12 ployment outside the United States of persons without regard
13 to the civil service and classification laws including tem-
14 porary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
15 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; personal services in the
16 District of Columbia and expenses of attendance at meetings
17 of organizations concerned with the work of the agency:
18 *Provided further*, That on or before November 1, 1948, the
19 Philippine Alien Property Administrator shall make a report
20 to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the
21 House of Representatives giving detailed information on all
22 administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred dur-
23 ing the fiscal year 1948, in connection with the activities of
24 the Philippine Alien Property Administration.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions at a cost not exceeding \$1,350; travel expenses; not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting; \$355,000: *Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized by the War Department for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the armed forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the armed forces serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may

1 be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members
2 of the Commission.

3 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For the per-
4 manent design and construction of memorials and cemeteries
5 in foreign countries as authorized by the Act of June 26,
6 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132, 138), and the Act of
7 August 5, 1947 (Public Law 368), \$723,500, to remain
8 available until expended; and in addition the Commission is
9 authorized to enter into contracts in the amount of
10 \$1,276,500 for the purposes of this appropriation.

11 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
13 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
14 \$12,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
15 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000
16 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private
17 physicians on a fee basis; travel expenses of examiners acting
18 under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of
19 examinations and investigations held in Washington and
20 elsewhere; not to exceed \$500 for payment in advance for
21 library membership in societies whose publications are avail-
22 able to members only or to members at a price lower than
23 to the general public; not to exceed \$425,000 for printing
24 and binding; \$15,641,000, of which not to exceed \$56,000
25 shall be available for performing the duties imposed upon the

1 Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940
2 (54 Stat. 767) ; not to exceed \$500,000 for deposit in the
3 Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; for a health
4 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; for
5 payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
6 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; and not to exceed
7 \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to
8 section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided*, That
9 no details from any executive department or independent
10 establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the
11 Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its
12 regional offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending
13 June 30, 1949, but this shall not affect the making of
14 details for service as members of the boards of examiners
15 outside the immediate offices of the Commission in
16 Washington or of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the
17 making of details of persons qualified to serve as expert
18 examiners on special subjects: *Provided further*, That the
19 Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of
20 emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or
21 from its office or field force: *Provided further*, That members
22 of the Loyalty Review Board in Washington and of the
23 regional loyalty boards in the field may be paid actual trans-
24 portation expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu

1 of subsistence while traveling on official business away from
2 their homes or regular places of business, and while en route
3 to and from and at the place where their services are to be
4 performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections 109
5 and 113 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 198, 203) or in
6 section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall
7 be deemed to apply to any person because of his appoint-
8 ment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of
9 the Loyalty Review Board or a regional loyalty board in
10 the Civil Service Commission.

11 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
12 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
13 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and
14 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established
15 pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1,
16 1943.

17 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
18 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
19 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
20 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
21 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
22 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
23 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of
24 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the
25 extent warranted by the work load of such organization unit

1 and then only in combination with other factors, such as the
2 kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the
3 degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the super-
4 visor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision
5 actually exercised.

6 PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

7 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment
8 of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as
9 amended (48 U. S. C. 1373a), \$2,259,098.

10 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

11 For financing the liability of the United States, created
12 by the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
13 thereof (5 U. S. C. chap. 14), \$224,000,000, which amount
14 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement
15 and disability fund".

16 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

17 For financing the liability of the United States, created
18 by the Act approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory
19 thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which amount
20 shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement
21 and disability fund".

22 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

23 For financing the liability of the United States created
24 by the Act approved June 29, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 745),

1 \$217,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the
2 "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund".

3 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
5 forming the duties imposed by the Communications Act of
6 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship
7 Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46
8 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Con-
9 vention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513,
10 dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30,
11 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses,
12 and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for
13 Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President
14 July 7, 1936, including contract stenographic reporting
15 services, special counsel fees, health service program as
16 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), improvement and care
17 of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$17,500),
18 purchase of not to exceed fifteen passenger motor vehicles
19 for replacement only, travel expenses (not to exceed \$122,-
20 500), not to exceed \$17,500 for deposit in the Treasury for
21 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) and reimbursements to
22 ships of the United States for charges incurred by such ships
23 in transmitting information in compliance with section 357
24 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, \$6,260,-

1 000, of which amount not to exceed \$3,645,500 may be
2 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
4 Federal Communications Commission, \$40,000.

5 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
7 work of the Commission as authorized by law except for the
8 work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C.
9 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22,
10 1944 (58 Stat. 892, 904), authorizing the construction
11 of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood
12 control, and for other purposes, including not to exceed
13 \$245,500 for travel; health service program as author-
14 ized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; payment of claims pursuant
15 to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
16 921) ; not to exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the Treasury
17 for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; purchase of three
18 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$3,649,550, of which
19 amount not to exceed \$2,122,000 shall be available for
20 personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of
21 not to exceed \$10,000 for special counsel and temporary
22 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
23 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceeding
24 \$35 per diem for individuals (unless a higher rate, not

1 exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the
2 Bureau of the Budget).

3 Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the
4 work of the Commission as authorized by the Act of June
5 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the
6 Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 892, 904), including
7 contract stenographic reporting services; \$340,000, of which
8 amount not to exceed \$142,000 shall be available for personal
9 services in the District of Columbia.

10 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, includ-
11 ing engraving, lithographing, and photolithographing,
12 \$60,000.

13 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
15 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; health
16 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
17 payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
18 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); contract stenographic
19 reporting services; newspapers not to exceed \$500; and not
20 to exceed \$9,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty
21 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); \$3,431,510, of which not less
22 than \$228,695 shall be available for the enforcement of the
23 Wool Products Labeling Act: *Provided*, That no part of the
24 funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commis-
25 sion shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter

1 provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until
2 funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of
3 such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

4 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
5 the Federal Trade Commission, \$46,525.

6 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

7 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

8 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the
9 Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, in-
10 cluding the salaries of an Assistant Administrator and a gen-
11 eral counsel at \$10,000 each per annum; printing and binding
12 (not to exceed \$6,000) ; purchase of newspapers and periodi-
13 cals (not to exceed \$150) ; health service program as author-
14 ized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; preparation, shipment, and
15 installation of photographic displays, exhibits, and other
16 descriptive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$4,000
17 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the
18 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) but at rates for
19 individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher
20 rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director
21 of the Bureau of the Budget) ; \$344,540.

22 Public Works Administration liquidation: The funds
23 made available for "Public Works Administration liquida-
24 tion" by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944,
25 as amended by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945,

1 the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, the Third
2 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and the Independent
3 Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, are hereby continued avail-
4 able until June 30, 1949, of which not to exceed \$21,200
5 shall be available for administrative expenses during the
6 fiscal year 1949.

7 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
8 penalty mail of the Federal Works Agency (39 U. S. C.
9 321d), \$28,800.

10 Damage claims: For payment of claims arising from
11 the activity of the Federal Works Agency pursuant to section
12 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921),
13 \$10,000.

14 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

15 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
16 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May
17 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preserva-
18 tion, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the
19 control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equip-
20 ment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for build-
21 ings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied
22 buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency,
23 including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with
24 respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast
25 Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public

1 Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and
2 assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and
3 Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

4 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
5 of the Public Buildings Administration, including personal
6 services in the District of Columbia, and printing and binding
7 (not to exceed \$10,000) ; ground rent of the Federal build-
8 ings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi.
9 for which payment may be made in advance; \$2,160,500:
10 *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be
11 available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress
12 photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspec-
13 tions, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be charge-
14 able against the construction appropriations of the respective
15 projects to which they relate.

16 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District
17 of Columbia: For the repair, alteration, improvement,
18 preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for,
19 of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches
20 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
21 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of sites
22 acquired for Federal buildings and of surplus real property,
23 the custody of which is the responsibility of the Public
24 Buildings Administration under the Act of August 27, 1935,

1 pending sale or disposition; the demolition of buildings
2 thereon; the purchase and repair of equipment and fixtures
3 in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works
4 Agency; and for changes in, maintenance of, and repairs
5 to the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed
6 under franchise of the city of New York, approved June
7 29, 1909 and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any
8 obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the pro-
9 visions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120).
10 and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533) ; \$10,000,000: *Provided*,
11 That the total expenditures for the fiscal year for the repair
12 and preservation of buildings not reserved by the vendors
13 on sites acquired for buildings or the enlargement of build-
14 ings and the installation and repair of the mechanical equip-
15 ment thereof shall not exceed 20 per centum of the annual
16 rental of such buildings.

17 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
18 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For expenses
19 necessary for the administration, protection, maintenance,
20 and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the
21 District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto,
22 maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Admin-
23 istration, including repair, preservation, and equipment of
24 buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Depart-
25 ments in the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demoli-

1 tion of buildings; expenses incident to moving various
2 executive departments and establishments in connection with
3 the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building
4 space; traveling expenses; health service program as author-
5 ized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; the purchase of two passenger
6 motor vehicles for replacement only; furnishings and equip-
7 ment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; and pur-
8 chase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator
9 conductors; \$30,115,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now
10 owned by the United States in other public buildings or in
11 buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as
12 practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present
13 regulation plan for furniture.

14 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
15 outside the District of Columbia: For expenses necessary
16 for the administration, operation, protection, and mainte-
17 nance of public buildings and grounds outside the District
18 of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public Buildings
19 Administration, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental
20 of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings
21 and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia,
22 arms, ammunition, uniforms for guards and elevator con-
23 ductors, the purchase of five passenger motor vehicles for
24 replacement only, expenses incident to moving Government
25 agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and

1 transfer of building space, and the restoration of leased
2 premises, \$22,220,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now
3 owned by the United States in other public buildings or in
4 buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far
5 as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present
6 regulation plan for furniture.

7 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses,
8 public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of
9 Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved
10 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings not exceeding
11 current rates for similar services in the place where such
12 services are employed, and such employees in emergencies
13 may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Fed-
14 eral Works Administrator.

15 The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public
16 buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Colum-
17 bia, shall be available for printing and binding and for com-
18 munication services serving one or more governmental
19 activities, and for services to motor vehicles, and where such
20 services, together with quarters, maintenance, or other serv-
21 ices, are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any govern-
22 mental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor
23 promptly by check upon the request of the Public Buildings
24 Administration, either in advance or after the service has
25 been furnished, for deposit to the credit of the applicable

1 appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost
2 thereof, as the case may be, proper adjustment upon the basis
3 of actual cost to be made for services paid for in advance.

4 Costs of maintenance, upkeep, and repair paid by
5 Government corporations pursuant to section 306 of the
6 Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be
7 credited to the appropriations of the Public Buildings
8 Administration bearing such costs.

9 Hospital center, District of Columbia: For an additional
10 amount for carrying out the purposes of the Act of August
11 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), including the construction of a
12 hospital center in the District of Columbia, \$500,000, to
13 remain available until expended, and in addition thereto the
14 Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into
15 contracts for such purposes in an amount not exceeding
16 \$19,500,000.

17 Funds available to the Public Buildings Administration
18 for construction shall be available for temporary services as
19 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
20 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of
21 \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall
22 be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

23 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

24 General administrative expenses: For the employment
25 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (includ-

1 ing advertising in the city of Washington for work to be
2 performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding
3 (not to exceed \$55,000), purchase of periodicals, purchase
4 of one hundred passenger motor vehicles for replacement
5 only, health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S.
6 C. 150), and the preparation, distribution, and display
7 of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the
8 purpose of conducting research and investigational studies,
9 either independently or in cooperation with State highway
10 departments, or other agencies, including studies of high-
11 way administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport,
12 construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety,
13 and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and
14 experiments in the best methods of road making, espe-
15 cially by the use of local materials; studies of types of
16 mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and
17 maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance
18 suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance
19 and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert
20 advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illus-
21 trating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing,
22 and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any
23 moneys available from the administrative funds provided
24 under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C.
25 21), or as otherwise provided.

1 In carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide
2 that the United States shall aid the States in the con-
3 struction of rural post roads, and for other purposes",
4 as amended and supplemented (23 U. S. C. 1-117), none
5 of the money appropriated for the work of the Public Roads
6 Administration during the fiscal year 1949 shall be paid to
7 any State on account of any project on which convict labor
8 shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to
9 convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation:
10 *Provided*, That during the fiscal year 1949, whenever per-
11 forming authorized engineering or other services in connec-
12 tion with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or
13 improvement of roads for other Government agencies, coop-
14 erating foreign countries and State cooperating agencies the
15 charge for such services may include depreciation on engi-
16 neering and road-building equipment used, and the amounts
17 received on account of such charges shall be credited to the
18 appropriation concerned: *Provided further*, That during the
19 fiscal year 1949 the appropriations for the work of the Public
20 Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the
21 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,
22 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment
23 stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervi-
24 sion of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale and
25 for distribution to other Government activities, cooperating

1 foreign countries and State cooperating agencies, the cost of
2 such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment
3 (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be
4 reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
5 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the
6 appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such sup-
7 plies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the
8 appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration
9 may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services
10 and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of
11 employees engaged on hazardous work under that Adminis-
12 tration, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for temporary services
13 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
14 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not in excess of
15 \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall
16 be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

17 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
18 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
19 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
20 vention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United
21 States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos
22 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
23 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
24 with several governments, members of the Pan American
25 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the

1 Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution,
2 approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as
3 amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering
4 service in Pan-American countries for and upon the request
5 of any agency or governmental corporation of the United
6 States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds
7 provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or
8 supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

9 Elimination of grade crossings: For the elimination of
10 hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, including the
11 separation or protection of grades at crossings, the recon-
12 struction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, and
13 the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings,
14 \$7,300,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
15 able until expended, which sum is a part of the amount
16 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, by
17 section 5 of the Act approved September 5, 1940
18 (54 Stat. 869).

19 Federal-aid postwar highways: For carrying out the
20 provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (58
21 Stat. 838), \$452,288,854, to be immediately available and
22 to remain available until expended, which sum is composed
23 of \$77,288,854, the remainder of the amount authorized to
24 be appropriated for the first postwar fiscal year by section

1 2 of said Act, and \$375,000,000, a part of the amount
2 authorized to be appropriated for the second postwar year by
3 said section 2.

4 Access roads: During the fiscal year 1949, not to exceed
5 \$70,000 of funds remaining unexpended upon completion
6 of access road projects authorized to be constructed under
7 the provisions of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as
8 amended by the Act of July 2, 1942 (23 U. S. C. 106),
9 shall be available for the maintenance of roads and bridges
10 under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration
11 on Government-owned land in Arlington County, Virginia.

12 BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

13 Liquidation of public works advance planning: Not to
14 exceed \$675,000 of the unobligated balance on June 30,
15 1947, of the funds made available for public works advance
16 planning under title V of the War Mobilization and Recon-
17 version Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 791) shall be available
18 during the fiscal year 1949 for administrative expenses inci-
19 dent to the liquidation of the activity for which said funds
20 were appropriated, including the objects specified under
21 this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
22 1946: *Provided*, That \$20,000 of the foregoing amount
23 shall be for payment for accumulated and accrued leave of
24 employees separated from the Government service due to
25 said liquidation.

1 Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount
2 to carry out the provisions of the Act of December 20, 1944
3 (58 Stat. 827), \$896,250.

4 War public works (community facilities) liquidation:
5 For administrative expenses necessary during the fiscal year
6 1949 for the liquidation of all activities under titles
7 II, III, and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended
8 (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), including per-
9 sonal services and rents in the District of Columbia; printing
10 and binding; health service program as authorized by law
11 (5 U. S. C. 150); not to exceed \$337,000 of the unobli-
12 gated balances of the funds heretofore appropriated for
13 carrying out the provisions of titles II, III, and IV of the
14 Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-
15 1534, 1541, and 1562), of which amount \$29,000 shall be
16 for payment for accumulated and accrued leave of employees
17 separated from the Government service due to said liquida-
18 tion.

19 Veterans' educational facilities: The limitation on the
20 amount for administrative expenses under this head in the
21 Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, as supplemented
22 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, is
23 hereby increased from \$3,750,000 to \$4,000,000, of which
24 amount \$467,000 shall be used exclusively for payment for
25 accumulated and accrued leave.

1 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

2 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
3 bia and elsewhere, \$31,429,000.

4 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, in-
5 cluding printing and binding and the purchase of one pas-
6 senger motor vehicle, \$1,732,000, of which not to exceed
7 \$50,000 shall be available for deposit in the Treasury for
8 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

9 Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall
10 be available for a health service program as authorized by -
11 law (5 U. S. C. 150), for payment of claims pursuant to
12 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
13 921), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
14 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates for individuals
15 not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not
16 exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the
17 Bureau of the Budget).

18 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
20 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public
21 Law 726), creating an Indian Claims Commission, including
22 personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and
23 binding; and for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail
24 (39 U. S. C. 321d); \$90,000.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C. 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general administration, including one chief counsel, one director of finance, one director of motor transport, and one director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum; not to exceed \$50,000 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic reporting services; personal services in the District of Columbia; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); and purchase of thirty-two passenger automobiles, of which sixteen shall be for replacement only; \$9,056,317: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and co-operating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for the purchase of evidence in connection with investigations of apparent violations of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21,

1 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of
2 safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to
3 investigate; test experimentally, and report on the use and
4 need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the
5 safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to
6 block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the
7 joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry
8 Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to
9 require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install
10 automatic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed
11 by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the em-
12 ployment of inspectors, engineers, and personal services in
13 the District of Columbia, \$908,000.

14 Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the
15 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An
16 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon
17 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-
18 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and
19 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45
20 U. S. C. 22-34), including personal services in the District
21 of Columbia, \$615,000.

22 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
23 the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to
24 exceed \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost,

1 blank annual report forms of common carriers, \$205,000.

2 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
3 penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commission (39
4 U. S. C. 321d), \$35,000.

5 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
6 AERONAUTICS

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
8 Committee, including contracts, without regard to section
9 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, for the making of spe-
10 cial investigations and reports and for engineering and draft-
11 ing services; traveling expenses of members and for exam-
12 ination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the
13 field; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley
14 Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical
15 Laboratory, and the Flight Propulsion Research Laboratory
16 at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria
17 equipment; purchase of three (not to exceed \$25,000) and
18 maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of seven
19 passenger motor vehicles of which six shall be for replace-
20 ment; personal services in the District of Columbia; not to
21 exceed \$12,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail
22 (39 U. S. C. 321d); not to exceed \$10,000 for services as
23 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
24 U. S. C. 55a) at not to exceed \$35 per diem for individuals

1 (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved
2 by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget) ; including
3 \$2,500 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of
4 the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; and a
5 health service program for employees as authorized by law
6 (5 U. S. C. 150) ; in all, \$37,810,000: *Provided*, That
7 statutory provisions prohibiting the payment of compensation
8 to aliens shall not apply to any person whose employment
9 by the Committee shall be determined by the Chairman
10 thereof to be necessary: *Provided further*, That aircraft and
11 parts, equipment, and supplies may be transferred to the
12 Committee by the Air Force, Army, and Navy without reim-
13 bursement.

14 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
15 \$95,000.

16 Construction and equipment: For construction and
17 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
18 mittee, \$10,000,000, to be available until June 30, 1950,
19 and of which \$2,143,000 shall be available for payments
20 under contracts entered into pursuant to the contract
21 authority under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
22 priation Act, 1948: *Provided*, That in addition, the Com-
23 mittee may, prior to July 1, 1950, enter into contracts
24 for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not in
25 excess of \$18,200,000.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other records (including motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; contract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$675 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); and travel expenses; \$1,334,555, of which \$1,000 is for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding, \$23,500.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Maintenance and operation of properties: For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$23,400: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,

1 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of
2 the United States monthly.

3 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
4 penalty mail of the National Capital Housing Authority
5 (39 U. S. C. 321d) , \$1,300.

6 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
7 COMMISSION

8 Land acquisition, National Capital and metropolitan
9 area: For necessary expenses for the National Capital Park
10 and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition
11 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of
12 the National Capital, as authorized by the Act of May 29,
13 1930 (46 Stat. 482) , and amendment of August 8, 1946
14 (60 Stat. 960) ; services as authorized by section 15 of
15 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , and real
16 estate appraisers, by contract or otherwise without regard
17 to the civil service and classification laws and section 3709,
18 Revised Statutes, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those
19 usual for similar services; purchase of options and other
20 costs incident to the acquisition of land; not to exceed
21 \$30 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39
22 U. S. C. 321d) ; \$241,000, to remain available until
23 expended, said sum to be used for carrying out the pro-
24 visions of section 4 of said Act.

OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Office of Selective Service Records as authorized by the Act of March 31, 1947 (Public Law 26), including not to exceed \$50,000 for printing and binding; personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); not to exceed \$21,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); and health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); \$2,476,700.

PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

Philippine War Damage Commission: For carrying out the provisions of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, \$95,000,000, to remain available until April 30, 1951, of which not to exceed \$2,907,991 shall be for necessary expenses of the Philippine War Damage Commission for the fiscal year 1949, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of seven passenger motor vehicles; housing of American employees by rental or lease and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance of quarters, without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); printing and

1 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
2 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; services as authorized by section
3 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and not
4 to exceed \$200 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail
5 (39 U. S. C. 321d) : *Provided*, That no payment shall be
6 made under the provisions of such title of such Act to any
7 person who, by a civil or military court having jurisdiction,
8 has been found guilty of collaborating with the enemy or of
9 any act involving disloyalty to the United States or the
10 Commonwealth of the Philippines: *Provided further*, That
11 no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging
12 in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of
13 activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of
14 1946 which would result in obligating the Government of
15 the United States in any sense or respect to the future pay-
16 ment of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be
17 appropriated in such Act.

18 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
20 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; health
21 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ;
22 payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
23 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; not to exceed \$1,150
24 for the purchase of newspapers; services as authorized by
25 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;

1 and not to exceed \$22,000 for deposit in the Treasury for
2 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; \$5,732,140.

3 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
4 the Securities and Exchange Commission, \$94,000.

5 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

6 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all
7 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and in-
8 crease of collections from the surveying and exploring
9 expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for
10 the system of international exchanges between the United
11 States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches
12 among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and
13 the excavation and preservation of archeological remains;
14 for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and mak-
15 ing necessary observations in high altitudes; for the admin-
16 istration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the
17 administration, and for the construction and maintenance,
18 of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island,
19 Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940,
20 as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Num-
21 bered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration
22 of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August
23 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C. 921) ; including personal services in
24 the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$35,000 for
25 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act

1 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; traveling expenses;
2 not to exceed \$2,600 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty
3 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; payment of claims pursuant to
4 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
5 921) ; printing and binding, not exceeding \$150,000, of
6 which not to exceed \$16,800 shall be available for printing
7 the report of the American Historical Association; purchase,
8 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator con-
9 ductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches;
10 and not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of manuscripts,
11 drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$2,090,000.

12 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
13 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
14 protection and care of the works of art therein, and ad-
15 ministrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the
16 Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the
17 public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9,
18 Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in the
19 District of Columbia; health-service program as authorized
20 by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; payment of claims pursuant to
21 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
22 921) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
23 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; traveling expenses; not
24 to exceed \$1,600 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty
25 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; not to exceed \$250 for payment

1 in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery
2 for membership in library, museum, and art associations or
3 societies whose publications or services are available to
4 members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
5 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
6 guards and elevator operators; not to exceed \$7,000 for
7 printing and binding; purchase or rental of devices and
8 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and
9 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds;
10 \$966,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised
11 Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,
12 shall not apply to the restoration and repair of works of
13 art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall
14 not exceed \$15,000.

15 TARIFF COMMISSION .

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
17 Tariff Commission, including personal services in the
18 District of Columbia, subscriptions to newspapers not to
19 exceed \$250, health service program as authorized by
20 law (5 U. S. C. 150), contract stenographic reporting
21 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
22 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$1,500 for
23 deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d),
24 \$1,180,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
25 shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff

1 Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceed-
 2 ings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of
 3 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any
 4 special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has
 5 acted as attorney or special representative: *Provided further,*
 6 That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the
 7 salaries of the Commissioners of the United States Tariff
 8 Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$20,000.

10 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 12 ing contract stenographic reporting services, \$754,700, of
 13 which not to exceed \$675 shall be available for deposit in
 14 the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d): *Provided,*
 15 That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the
 16 written certificate of the judge.

17 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$17,500.

18 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained
 20 in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of
 21 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
 22 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
 23 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
 24 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
 25 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,

1 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
2 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
3 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
4 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
5 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government
6 of the United States, is not a member of an organization of
7 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
8 the Government of the United States, or that such person
9 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
10 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
11 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
12 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
13 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
14 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
15 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
16 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
17 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
18 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages
19 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this
20 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
21 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
22 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal
23 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
24 other provisions of existing law.

25 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation or authorization

1 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the
2 salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses
3 are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or
4 authorization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be
5 effective only during the period for which such prohibition
6 in such other Act is effective.

7 SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
8 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
9 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such
10 travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor
11 in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

12 SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are
13 expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals
14 and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the
15 expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not
16 exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation
17 shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade,
18 or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the per-
19 formance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which
20 funds are herein provided.

21 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained
22 in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person
23 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
24 held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces
25 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his

1 period of active military or naval service and has within
2 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
3 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
4 more than one year made application for restoration to his
5 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
6 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
7 former position and has not been restored thereto.

8 SEC. 107. Appropriations contained in this Act,
9 available for expenses of travel, shall be available, when
10 specifically authorized by the head of the activity or estab-
11 lishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings
12 of organizations concerned with the function or activity for
13 which the appropriation concerned is made.

14 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation or fund
15 contained in this Act shall be available for installing or
16 maintaining systems for administrative appropriation, fund,
17 or inventory accounting except such systems as are prescribed
18 or approved by the Comptroller General: *Provided*, That all
19 agencies for whose activities provision is made in this Act
20 shall hereafter maintain fiscal accounting control of all inven-
21 tories of supplies, materials, or equipment which may be
22 owned by or be in the custody of such agencies.

23 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

24 SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the
25 maximum amount allowable, in accordance with section 16

1 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), for the
2 purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses,
3 ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at
4 \$1,400.

5 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1,
6 1949, no part of any appropriation contained in this
7 or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of
8 any officer or employee of the Government of the United
9 States (including any agency the majority of the stock of
10 which is owned by the Government of the United States)
11 whose post of duty is in continental United States unless
12 such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a
13 person in the service of the United States on the date of
14 enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had
15 filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the
16 United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who
17 owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for
18 the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such
19 person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
20 requirements of this section with respect to his status have
21 been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person
22 making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
23 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
24 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
25 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-

stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
further, That any payment made to any officer or employee
contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable
in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not
apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to
nationals of those countries allied with the United States in
the prosecution of the war.

SEC. 203. Appropriations for the executive departments
and independent establishments for the fiscal year
1949 available for travel expenses shall be available for the
payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence ex-
penses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of
1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian officers
and employees of such departments and establishments while
traveling on official business outside the continental limits of
the United States and away from their designated posts of
duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such allowances shall be
determined by the head of the department or independent
establishment concerned or by such official as he may desig-
nate for the purpose, but shall, in no case, notwithstanding
any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established
by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in
which the travel is performed.

SEC. 204. Appropriations of the executive departments
and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1949,

1 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of
2 the activity concerned, are hereby made available for liv-
3 ing quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June
4 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed
5 thereunder, and cost of living allowances similar to those
6 allowed under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of
7 1946, in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by
8 regulations of the President, for all civilian officers and
9 employees of the Government permanently stationed in
10 foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appro-
11 priations of the Department of State under the caption
12 "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

13 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal
14 year 1949 contained in this or any other Act shall be
15 paid to any person for the filling of any position for which
16 he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
17 to approve of the nomination of said person.

18 SEC. 206. No part of any appropriation contained in
19 this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$4
20 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United
21 States Code Annotated and such volumes shall be purchased
22 on condition and with the understanding that cumulative
23 annual pocket parts shall be furnished free of charge, or in
24 excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes
25 of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

1 SEC. 207. Except as otherwise provided by law, any
2 appropriations or funds available to the executive depart-
3 ments, independent establishments, and corporations for the
4 payment of salaries and compensation to persons employed
5 outside the continental United States or in Alaska shall be
6 available for the payment of such salaries and compensation
7 only in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Presi-
8 dent at rates of pay equal to those paid for the same or
9 similar services of persons employed by the Government in
10 continental United States, plus not to exceed 25 per centum:
11 *Provided*, That no such salary or compensation shall exceed
12 the maximum provided by the Classification Act of 1923, as
13 amended.

14 TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

15 Amounts available to the Federal Works Agency from
16 appropriations and other funds are hereby reduced in the
17 sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the
18 surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon
19 the approval of this Act:

20 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

21 Office of the Administrator: Public works advance plan-
22 ning, under title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion
23 Act of 1944, \$1,036,000.

24 Office of the Administrator: Public Works Administra-
25 tion liquidation: \$387,647 of the unexpended balances of the

1 funds heretofore made available to said Administration re-
2 quired to liquidate obligations incurred prior to June 30,
3 1944.

4 Public Roads Administration: Access roads (national
5 defense), \$1,569,111.

6 Bureau of Community Facilities: Emergency relief for
7 the Territory of Hawaii, under section 1 of the Act entitled
8 “An Act to provide emergency relief for the victims of the
9 seismic waves which struck the Territory of Hawaii, and for
10 other purposes”, \$100,000.

11 This Act may be cited as the “Independent Offices Ap-
12 propriation Act, 1949”.

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[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

By **Mr. WIGGLESWORTH**

JANUARY 30, 1948

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

JANUARY 30, 1948.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5214]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive offices, boards, bureaus, and commissions for the fiscal year 1949.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and for sundry independent offices of the Government, estimated for in the independent offices chapter of the 1949 Budget, pages 43 to 161, inclusive. Estimates for the Federal Works Agency, funds for which are included in the bill, will be found beginning on page 235 of the 1949 Budget.

In prior years, appropriations have been provided in this bill for the Atomic Energy Commission, the United States Maritime Commission, the Veterans' Administration, and the War Assets Administration. The committee is of the opinion that much can be accomplished in connection with the consideration of these important activities if more time is available for further investigation and study. It has determined, therefore, to defer the holding of formal hearings until later in the year when the result of such studies and investigations are available. In the case of the War Assets Administration, no detailed information was contained in the Budget and

it is possible that consideration of funds for this agency may be deferred until a much later date, requiring inclusion of appropriations in a final deficiency bill.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The committee is informed that there has been some disagreement between the Bureau of the Budget and the Maritime Commission as to the effect on the contracting powers of the Maritime Commission of the action of the Congress on Maritime Commission funds in connection with the 1948 act, with particular reference to operating-differential subsidies. The only purpose of the committee in its recommendation to the House was to restrict the funds of the Maritime Commission to an annual budget basis and thereby to secure adequate accounting and budgetary control. The language of the appropriation act followed almost verbatim the language reported by the Committee on Appropriations to the House in initiating the bill. In the drafting of such language, there was no intention to change—either to limit or to expand—the contracting powers of the Maritime Commission with respect to such subsidies except for the amount that may be obligated for payment during the fiscal year 1948.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

A tabulation appears at the end of this report giving each appropriation recommended for the fiscal year 1949, the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, and the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, together with the increase or decrease in appropriations and estimates as compared with the amounts recommended in the bill.

A summary of the totals in the tabulation is as follows:

The original budget estimates for 1949 total.....	\$1, 047, 798, 864
The committee recommends in the bill.....	991, 583, 551
The reductions in the original budget estimates total.....	56, 215, 313
Additional savings due to rescissions total.....	¹ 3, 092, 758
The total savings are.....	59, 308, 071
The bill is in excess of the 1948 appropriation by....	196, 686, 974

¹ For itemization of savings see table on p. 27 of this report.

The following estimates of appropriation or parts of appropriation are those which, although presented to the Congress for consideration, are in a category which substantially obviates the committee from effecting reductions:

Salary of the President.....	\$75, 000
Civil Service Commission:	
Panama Canal construction fund.....	2, 259, 098
Civil-service retirement and disability fund.....	224, 000, 000
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund.....	1, 177, 000
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund.....	217, 000
Public Roads Administration:	
Elimination of grade crossings.....	7, 300, 000
Federal aid, postwar highways.....	452, 288, 854
Philippine War Damage Commission.....	95, 000, 000
Total, estimates substantially without the purview of Congress.....	782, 316, 952

Statement indicating the extent of the reductions effected by the committee in the estimates submitted by the President:

Total estimates considered in connection with this bill-----	\$1, 047, 798, 864
Less above total-----	782, 316, 952
Balance of estimate-----	265, 481, 912
Reduction effected-----	56, 215, 313

The bill as reported shows an increase of \$196,686,974 over the 1948 appropriation for similar purposes. The increase over the current-year appropriation is due almost entirely to the increase in funds required during the next fiscal year for highway construction and related work amounting to \$195,588,854, over which the committee has no control.

In connection with its recommendations which result in a gross saving of \$59,308,071 in the original budget estimates, including rescissions, the committee wishes to point out that it has applied reductions wherever found feasible and particularly in the budget proposals for new activities and new functions. At the same time, it has endeavored wherever possible to hold appropriations for the so-called old-line agencies to the current-year level or lower.

The committee feels that the Congress has a problem which is more severe than in any preceding peacetime year. The Nation is confronted by unprecedented demands both at home and abroad. In a family, which may be considered the unit of national life in this country, the demands upon the family budget created by some unexpected emergency must be met by a reduction in expenditures which the family might otherwise have made and which it might still want to make.

A nation is only a multiple of its individual family units. If an emergency exists so great that it will affect the national budget, then some of the expenditures the Nation would like to make must be postponed. The committee has approached this budget with that in mind and does not question the desirability of many things the agencies would like to have and for which they have sought appropriations. It feels, however, that as in the case of the family, there are some things the Nation must postpone until it has met the emergency demands in America and overseas.

The problem becomes one of relative urgencies. Which of the budget requests are the ones sufficiently urgent for approval when compared with the urgency of the demands for international aid and domestic recovery?

In general, the committee has tried to hold to a formula that no Government agency, in this time of domestic and international crisis, should ask for more money than that required for the current fiscal year, and has allowed increases only where obviously justified.

Permanent appropriations, general, special, and trust accounts.—The permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in previous years, and continue as such until modified or discontinued. A tabular statement of such funds will be found at the end of this report.

EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN PERSONNEL WORK

The committee's report on the 1948 bill called attention to the large number of employees engaged in personnel work and pointed out that the ratio ranged from a maximum of 1 to 18 to a minimum of 1 to 121.

Letters received by the committee from leading business organizations indicate ratios varying from 1 to 200, to 1 to 3,500. The total number of persons engaged in this work on the Federal pay roll in 1948 amounted to 25,191 as compared with 4,197 in 1938. In 1938 the ratio in the Federal Government was 1 to 208 and in 1947 it was 1 to 85.

The committee requested the Bureau of the Budget to make a survey and report thereon with a view to curtailing the number of employees and standardizing such work. The committee regrets to report that little or no results have been produced by the Bureau, a preliminary report stating that it would require until March 1949 to establish standards and obtain the necessary information to begin consideration as to where reductions could be made. This procedure was rejected by the committee as delaying action for too long a time. While some reductions may be effected with information presently at hand, the committee is of the opinion that over-all action and responsibility for the work rests with the Bureau of the Budget.

It is the judgment of the committee that standards of this type should be developed by the Bureau of the Budget, not only for personnel work, but budget work, accounting, and other operations which are common to all agencies of the Government, and that the Bureau of the Budget is falling short of the full discharge of its responsibilities in handling all estimates on a rule-of-thumb basis without developing such standards.

So far as the personnel situation is concerned, the committee has called on all the agencies of the Government for statistical reports as to the number of employees engaged in various types of personnel work and has arranged to have these analyzed with a view to developing, insofar as practicable, standards to be followed in determining amounts to be appropriated for such purposes. The committee is in a far less advantageous position than the Bureau of the Budget to undertake such a task and does so with respect to personnel offices largely for the purpose of pointing the way and demonstrating that it can be done.

SALARY DIFFERENTIAL FOR EMPLOYMENT ABROAD

During recent years agencies of the Government have adopted the practice, with the approval of the Comptroller General, of paying additional compensation to persons whose post of duty is outside the continental limits of the United States. A few agencies, such as the State, War, and Navy Departments, have special authorization of law for these purposes but the law is silent with respect to the remainder. The present practice, almost universal in its application, is to pay a differential of not to exceed 25 percent in addition to the salary which would be payable if post of duty were within the continental limits. There is a great deal of lack of uniformity, and it is the judgment of the committee that some uniform standard should be adopted applicable to all agencies which are not operating under specific legislation.

Therefore, the committee has included in the bill section 207, which provides for maximum payment of 25 percent under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe. It is contemplated that the President will promulgate rules and regulations which will make the practice uniform among the agencies affected.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The bill includes funds as submitted in the estimates for the Executive Office of the President, consisting of \$75,000 for the salary of the President, \$969,612 for salaries and expenses of the White House Office, and \$230,700 for the maintenance of the Executive Mansion and grounds.

Emergency fund for the President.—The bill includes \$700,000 as an emergency fund for the President, which is an increase of \$200,000 over the amount appropriated for 1948 and a reduction of \$300,000 below the budget estimate for 1949. This fund is intended to enable the President to secure additional staff assistants which he considers necessary at this time and otherwise to provide for emergencies affecting the national interest or security. The committee wishes to reiterate its objections of a year ago to the use of the fund for the establishment of boards or commissions or for any purpose not of an emergency character and to express the opinion that many of the purposes for which similar funds have been used during 1948 and in previous years cannot be classified on any reasonable basis as an emergency.

Council of Economic Advisers.—The committee has allowed \$300,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers, a reduction of \$50,000 below the appropriation for 1948 and \$100,000 below the estimates for 1949. This agency has been the subject of searching inquiry on the part of the committee, many of the members being dubious as to its value. It appears that practically all of the information which the Council has used has been developed by other agencies of the Government and could have been made available in useful form directly to the President by the agency originating it. There is little indication that, to date, the efforts of the Council in endeavoring to coordinate and interpret data have produced important results. However, this is a relatively new organization and the committee has made provision for it for another year and expects to follow its activities closely.

Bureau of the Budget.—The bill includes \$3,192,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of the Budget, which is \$62,608 less than the 1948 appropriation and \$100,000 below the estimate. The reduction of \$100,000 in the estimate is to be applied to divisions other than the Estimates and Fiscal Divisions and those engaged in strictly budgetary work, and to that part of the administrative staff engaged in personnel work.

The reduction of \$53,000 in the estimate of \$175,000 for printing and binding provides a total of \$122,000 for this purpose, of which \$111,500 is for printing the 1950 budget document, \$3,500 for printed forms, and \$7,000 for miscellaneous printing and binding.

During the past year the committee has learned of a number of instances in which the Bureau of the Budget, in conjunction with agencies in the executive branch of the Government, was endeavoring to interpret the will of Congress and, on occasion, had participated in

discussions concerning the wording of reports by the Committees on Appropriations to the House of Representatives and the Senate without any effort being made to contact the committee involved to secure an expression of views. Frequently, much time could be saved and the situation readily clarified if the committee were contacted immediately when such question is raised.

The Bureau of the Budget has adopted the practice of including in the comparative schedules in the budget estimate deficiencies and supplementals not yet submitted to Congress. In the case of the Civil Service Commission, the budget for 1949 includes an item of approximately \$2,500,000 in the 1948 column, and this figure was used by the Civil Service Commission, by direction of the Bureau of the Budget, in all of its explanatory notes and other material furnished to the committee in justification of the 1949 estimates. By the time the Budget was printed the situation had so changed that the Budget Bureau decided not to submit any supplemental estimate until late in the fiscal year, and there is every reason to believe that no estimate will be submitted. The result is a distorted budget picture for 1948 and a wholly unrealistic comparison with 1949 requirements. The Budget Bureau is, therefore, requested to omit from comparative schedules in future budgets reference to deficiency or supplemental appropriations for the current year not yet acted upon by the Congress.

Another practice required of the agencies by the Budget Bureau which has caused confusion is the present method of including in the justification and in the schedule of funds available for obligation in the printed Budget, reimbursable funds for services performed. The inclusion of such reimbursable amounts gives a distorted picture and makes it impossible for the committee to ascertain the increases or decreases proposed in the amount of the estimate under consideration. It is requested that Bureau representatives confer with members of the committee staff with a view to adjusting the situation.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$355,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission, which is an increase of \$43,000 over the 1948 appropriation. The operations of the Commission in connection with this item consists of maintaining graves of casualties of World War I located in Belgium, France, and England and certain World War II cemeteries. In addition to care and maintenance funds, provision was made in the 1947 and 1948 acts for repair of damages and deterioration which occurred during World War II. It is expected that repairs to all headstones and structures will be completed by June 1948. Following this work, and included in the bill for use during the fiscal year 1949, is \$60,000 for the repair of roads and paths and the rebuilding of lawn areas. Funds also are provided in the sum of \$5,958 for maintenance of the Mexico City National Cemetery transferred from the War Department by Executive Order 9873, of July 16, 1947.

The committee considered an estimate of \$1,000,000 and an additional request for contract authorization of \$2,000,000 for the establishment outside of the United States of 10 permanent World War II cemeteries in the European theater, 3 in the Mediterranean, and 1 in the Pacific theater. A list of the 14 World War II cemeteries to be

constructed, together with the estimated cost and other data, will be found beginning on page 197 of the printed hearings. In recommending \$723,500 in direct appropriation, the committee has provided the total amount stated by General North, secretary of the Commission, as being necessary during the next fiscal year. In connection with the request for contract authorization, the committee is of the opinion that inevitable delays encountered in such far-flung operations will permit a reduction in such authorization from \$2,000,000 to \$1,276,500.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The bill contains \$15,641,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission, which is \$141,000 more than the current year and \$9,304,000 less than the budget estimates.

The very substantial reduction by the committee is made possible primarily by the delay on the part of the Commission in filling positions already authorized for the current year, both in connection with personnel for loyalty work and for other work of the Commission. During hearings on the bill, the committee was advised that as of December 31, there were 3,686 employees on the pay roll, although the total authorized positions for the present fiscal year is 4,812. These figures show that as of December 31, 1947, there were 1,126 positions authorized but not filled by the Commission. Of the 3,686 employed as of that date, 685 were engaged on loyalty work. The committee is of the opinion that all or such portion of the 1,126 positions as the Commission deems necessary may be assigned to loyalty work and continued on such work during the next fiscal year, thus providing for the time being, sufficient personnel for loyalty work during the fiscal year 1949 without additional funds.

The committee, of course, desires to see the necessary loyalty work completed at the earliest possible moment.

The committee also desires to urge upon the Commission concentrated effort toward bringing its work under project 1 of the budget, "Examining and placement," current at the earliest practicable date. There are still in excess of 500,000 persons filling permanent positions in the civil service who are holding their positions through war-service and other types of temporary indefinite appointments. These people have passed no civil-service examination and are therefore without the benefit of permanent status. Furthermore, there is every indication that many of them are not qualified for the positions they hold. Efficiency and economy in the Government service will be greatly advanced by reestablishment of normal employment process. Moreover, the problem of eliminating disloyal employees should be far less under the normal procedures of careful selection than under the rather haphazard methods of employment which have been followed since the suspension of civil-service requirements at the outset of the war.

The committee doubts the value of expenditures by the Commission to support the Federal Personnel Council, project 6 of the budget, and suggests that the Commission consider utilization of these funds for more important phases of its work. The Civil Service Commission should be the leader in demonstrating to the Government the most economical administration of a personnel-management program, but it so happens that the Commission has 1 employee engaged in such

work for every 52 employees of the Commission, which is among the highest ratios in the Government and far in excess of the Government average. It seems also that there is no justification for 12 people employed on publicity work.

Civil-service retirement fund.—The bill includes \$224,000,000 for the Government's contribution to the civil-service retirement and disability fund, which is \$20,000,000 less than the 1948 appropriation and \$35,000,000 less than the original estimate as contained in the budget.

The reduction in the original estimate is made on the basis of a recent survey of the Federal Government's retirement system conducted and just completed by the Board of Actuaries, assisted by other official actuarial experts. It is estimated that 172,508 annuitants will be on the annuity rolls with average annuities of \$936 for a total annuity payment during the fiscal year 1949 of \$161,467,488.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

The committee considered for the first time an estimate for the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, the budget request being in the amount of \$3,400,000 to initiate action in connection with the redevelopment program provided for under Public Law 592 of the Seventy-ninth Congress. The committee held extensive hearings on the subject and received testimony from representatives of the Agency, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and two or three groups representing local civic associations. As a result of these hearings, the committee has concluded that funds for this project should not be allowed at the present time. It is the understanding of the committee that tentative plans are in the making for redevelopment of the Barry Farms and Marshall Heights areas. However, no plan for the redevelopment of these areas has been completed by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission which is the agency directed by the law to draw up the comprehensive plan. The committee feels that until it can study the plan and be assured of its value and desirability, no funds should be made available to the Redevelopment Agency. The committee has considerable doubt as to the desirability of redevelopment in the areas under consideration at this time, in view of the fact that many modern, substantial homes are now in existence in the areas to be redeveloped and of the extremely high cost of construction under present housing conditions.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

In recommending a total of \$6,260,000 for salaries and expenses for this activity, the committee has provided \$60,000 in excess of the 1948 appropriation and \$240,000 less than the budget estimates. This sum will provide funds on substantially the same basis as the current fiscal year, the increase of \$60,000 providing approximately two-thirds of the amount requested for within-grade promotions. While no funds are recommended for increased activity for this agency, it is the opinion of the committee that the experience it has gained in the postwar period in the processing of applications for licenses of all types should

have increased its efficiency to an extent where a considerably larger number of such applications can be handled. Also, the committee is of the opinion that several activities under the Commission are over-staffed and, in the event there is urgent need for expansion of other work, the Commission should give serious consideration to reallocation of its funds among its activities with a view to meeting adequately its more important responsibilities.

The committee suggests that consideration be given to reduction in the proposed expenditures in respect to the Accounting Department (Broadcast), Secretary's Office, Litigation Division (with the elimination of two field offices), Review Section, the executive officer and assistants, Planning Division, and the personnel set-up.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The bill includes \$4,049,550 for the several activities of the Federal Power Commission, which is \$131,550 more than the 1948 appropriations and \$170,450 less than the budget estimates. The committee has recommended \$3,649,550 for salaries and expenses which will provide for continuing this Commission at the present year level together with \$59,550 additional for within-grade promotions.

Flood-control surveys.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$340,000 which is an increase of \$73,500 over the current appropriation. This substantial increase is necessary if the Commission is to keep pace with the construction of dams by the Corps of Engineers, as well as to check applications for the installation of generating plants by private development.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

For this activity there is recommended a total of \$3,478,035, which is an increase of \$522,915 over the 1948 appropriation and a reduction of \$496,965 in the budget estimates. In allowing a total of \$3,431,510 for salaries and expenses of the Commission, the committee has allowed an increase of \$58,000 for within-grade promotions and has granted an additional increase of \$473,390 for use primarily in connection with antimonopoly work with the understanding, however, that \$50,000 of the above increase shall be used in connection with trade practice conferences. This will provide a total of \$1,364,481 for use by the Commission in connection with antimonopoly work. The committee feels in the light of the testimony given as to the need for additional work in this connection that the increase recommended, if properly applied, should be helpful to the consuming public. The committee has eliminated proposed increases for work in connection with general economics and financial reports and has also disallowed a proposed increase of \$8,475 for the printing of economic reports, etc., in the item for printing and binding.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Office of the Administrator.—The bill includes \$344,540 for salaries and expenses, which will provide funds for operation on the current year basis, the committee requiring that \$6,860 for within-grade promotions shall be absorbed within the amount recommended.

Included, also, under the heading "Office of the Administrator" is authorization for the continuation of Public Works Administration liquidation, \$28,880 for penalty mail costs, and \$10,000 for damage claims, the latter reflecting a reduction of \$10,000 in the budget estimates.

Public Buildings Administration.—The committee has allowed \$2,160,500 for general administrative expenses, a reduction of \$35,000 in the estimate, which represents the amount required for within-grade promotions to be absorbed within the amount recommended in the bill.

The estimate of \$10,000,000 for conducting the repair and preservation program, which has been approved by the committee, will provide funds for this purpose for several hundred projects. The Public Buildings Administration is charged with the repair and alteration of 3,527 projects comprising 4,943 buildings.

The committee has recommended \$30,115,000 for salaries and expenses in connection with the operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia which is a reduction of \$535,000 in the budget estimates and an increase of \$400,000 over the 1948 appropriation. While there has been some increase in activities in the District of Columbia, there likewise has been a falling off in others due to reductions in Government personnel and it is the hope of the committee that under efficient administration the amount recommended will be adequate for this purpose during the next fiscal year.

The committee has approved the estimate of \$22,220,000 for operation and maintenance of public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia, an increase of \$1,612,000 over the 1948 appropriations, such increase being required to provide additional space in the field primarily for veteran's activities.

Hospital center.—The committee considered an estimate of \$2,000,000 and additional contractual authorization of \$18,000,000 for continuation of work in connection with the construction of this center. During hearings on the bill, the committee was advised by the Commissioner of Public Buildings that due to the delay in moving the Naval Observatory, on which site the hospital center is to be erected, a reduction of \$1,500,000 could be made in the budget estimate of \$2,000,000, providing that a corresponding increase be made in the contractual authorization. The subcommittee recommends accordingly.

Public Roads Administration.—The bill contains \$459,588,854, which is \$1,000,000 less than the budget estimate and \$195,588,854 more than the 1948 appropriation, for the continuation of construction of postwar highways and the elimination of grade crossings—\$7,300,000 being provided for the latter item. The funds provided are to meet the Federal Government's share in this undertaking and are the amounts which it is estimated will be required during the fiscal year 1949 to meet contracts for road construction submitted by State highway departments and approved by the Federal Works Administrator. As of December 1, 1947, programs of projects had been submitted by the State highway departments for a total esti-

mated cost of \$1,931,981,000 for which the Federal share is \$976,-877,000. The distribution of the projects among the three funds carried by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944, and the mileage which will be under construction, is shown in the following tabulation:

Class of funds	Total cost	Federal funds	Miles
Federal-aid primary funds.....	\$927,393,000	\$473,727,000	16,219
Federal-aid secondary funds.....	602,619,000	302,954,000	34,377
Federal-aid urban funds.....	401,969,000	200,196,000	656
Total.....	1,931,981,000	976,877,000	51,252

The committee has disallowed the budget estimate of \$1,000,000 for continuation of construction of a testing and research laboratory at Langley, Va. In view of the high cost of construction, it is believed that this item can be deferred until a later date.

Bureau of Community Facilities.—For the construction of Virgin Island public works, a total estimate of \$1,300,000 was considered consisting of funds for water-front development, highways and roads, public market space, and administrative expenses. The committee has allowed a request for \$866,250 for the water-front development work which, if performed concurrently with the operation of the Army in dredging the harbor, will effect economies through the utilization of such dredged spoil to fill in the land back of the sea wall.

The allowance of \$30,000 of new funds of a total estimate of \$57,000 for administrative expenses, together with a carry-over of \$30,500, will provide a total of \$60,500 for this purpose during the next fiscal year.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The committee has included in the bill a total of \$33,161,000 for all expenses of this office. This sum is the amount recommended in the budget estimates and is \$3,356,000 less than the 1948 appropriation. The committee is pleased to report that this agency has voluntarily accepted, for the second year in succession, a very substantial reduction in funds, amounting to in excess of 20 percent for the current fiscal year and approximately 9 percent in connection with the 1949 estimates. However, a study of the personnel set-up in the various agencies discloses that the General Accounting Office has more employees engaged in personnel work than the committee feels is essential and it is requested that a check-up be made by the Office to ascertain what reductions can be made.

In view of the voluntary reductions offered by the General Accounting Office and the evidence of a desire on the part of the officials concerned to reduce expenditures whenever possible, the committee has not recommended a further reduction in the estimates.

The committee believes that the efficient functioning of this Office is vital in connection with the proper control of expenditures and actual savings in funds appropriated to the various departments. In this

connection, there is inserted herewith a table showing exceptions taken and collections made by this Office in the last three fiscal years:

Exceptions and collections in the audit, exclusive of the transportation audit

Fiscal year	Number of exceptions	Exceptions	Collections
1945.....	210, 970	\$775, 534, 521	\$47, 140, 056
1946.....	415, 595	1, 031, 144, 309	43, 470, 818
1947.....	216, 711	548, 594, 600	16, 385, 208

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Included in this bill for the first time are funds for salaries and expenses in connection with the operations of the Indian Claims Commission which was authorized by the act of August 13, 1946, Public Law 726, Seventy-ninth Congress. The duties imposed upon the Commission are to hear and determine all claims arising up to and including August 13, 1946, on behalf of any tribe, band, or other identifiable group of American Indians residing within the territorial limits of the United States or Alaska.

The bill includes \$90,000 for the operations of the Commission, which is \$60,000 less than the 1948 appropriation and a reduction of \$82,000 in the budget estimates. It is the understanding of the committee that the work load of the Commission has developed slowly and, in fact, when members of the Commission appeared before the committee they recommended the elimination of a number of the positions requested. In view of this situation, the committee believes that a substantial reduction is warranted and that additional funds should not be granted until the work load of the Commission has increased to a point where it can justify additional funds.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The committee considered estimates totaling \$11,229,000 for this Commission and is recommending \$10,819,317, an increase of \$76,317 over the 1948 appropriations and \$409,683 less than the budget estimates. The amount recommended will provide funds for operation on the current year basis, with \$56,317 additional to provide for within-grade promotions. Funds for this Commission have been increased rather substantially during recent years. The number of employees on the rolls is well below the number authorized, and it is not believed that a further expansion is warranted at this time in view of world conditions.

Also, the committee has received and will consider in a subsequent bill a budget estimate of \$445,000 for the Office of Defense Transportation for work in connection with freight car production and allocation.

The committee has received an inquiry on behalf of pipe-line owners and operators, with respect to rates charged, and desires to suggest to the Commission that any attention possible be given to this problem.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is the Government agency charged with the responsibility for scientific aeronautical research. It was established by the Congress in 1915 to—

supervise and direct the scientific study of the problems of flight with a view to their practical solution.

The work of this agency is directed toward the over-all objective of discovering and applying the new scientific knowledge essential to assure American leadership in aeronautics. The research data produced by the agency is necessary to insure that funds expended by the Government for new and improved military aircraft result in the procurement of the most effective aircraft obtainable.

In recognition of the importance of this work the committee has approved a total of \$37,810,000 for salaries and expenses, which is \$4,320,000 more than the 1948 appropriation and \$90,000 less than the budget estimates. The reduction in the budget estimate will result in a cut of about one-half in the proposed increase of personnel to be employed in the District of Columbia, and the increase over current-year requirements will provide for personal services and for utility services made necessary by new research facilities to be placed in operation during the fiscal year 1949.

A total of \$10,000,000 plus a contract authorization of \$18,200,000 is approved for modernization of existing facilities and for the construction of new research facilities. Acceleration of the modernization program has been necessary in the past few years and is being continued in the fiscal year 1949 in order to provide facilities better adapted to the conduct of research in the high-speed ranges, particularly above the speed of sound. The 1949 program includes funds for modification of three wind tunnels and the induction aerodynamics laboratory at the Langley laboratory. Other modernization projects included in the 1949 program are an addition to the heating plant of the Cleveland laboratory and an addition to the air-dryer system of that laboratory to permit increased operation of the altitude tunnel and three small supersonic tunnels which jointly use the same air-dryer system.

The 1949 program, as recommended by the committee, provides for a gas-dynamics laboratory at the Langley laboratory; a flight-research laboratory at the Langley laboratory necessary to provide hangar and laboratory facilities of sufficient size to house the large aircraft on which flight research work must be conducted; a high-energy-fuels laboratory at the Cleveland laboratory to provide a remotely located facility for research on extremely hazardous fuels; and a propulsion sciences laboratory at the Cleveland laboratory to permit a more accelerated program of basic research on jet-propulsion engines and their component parts under conditions of high speed, long range, and high altitude.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The bill includes appropriations totaling \$1,358,055 for this activity, which is an increase over the current appropriations of \$96,720 and a reduction in the budget estimates of \$45,445. It is the intention of the committee that the increase shall be used for the employment of personnel in the lower grades, for additional personnel proposed in the estimates for the Division of the Federal Register, and for materials, supplies, and equipment necessary in the reproduction and preservation of records and for equipment for other miscellaneous purposes.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

The bill contains \$241,000 for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, which is a reduction of \$113,000 as compared with the current appropriation and \$1,555,500 under the estimates. No provision is made in the bill for making advances to the State of Maryland for the acquisition of land for park facilities, for which purpose the estimates included \$1,494,000. Likewise, a request for \$61,500 for District of Columbia redevelopment has been denied. It is the opinion of the committee that activities of this character should be held to a minimum at this time when every tax dollar is required to meet the obligations of the Government for matters of vital importance both at home and abroad.

OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

The bill includes \$2,476,700 for the Office of Selective Service Records, which is \$1,773,300 below the 1948 appropriation and \$718,300 under the estimates for 1949. This agency was established by Public Law 26, Eightieth Congress, approved on March 31, 1947, to liquidate the Selective Service System (to be completed by not later than March 31, 1948); to preserve and service the records of Selective Service; and to perform other duties relating to the preservation of records, knowledge, and methods of selective service not inconsistent with law. The estimates include \$504,000 for the purpose of planning and training in the mobilization and utilization of manpower for use in times of national emergency. The Selective Service System, which was established during the recent war and which has so recently gone out of existence, has left a reservoir of more than 200,000 persons trained in these problems throughout the country and a large number of persons still employed by the Federal Government who worked in the administration of the program and who have full knowledge of the problems to be met and the best known methods of meeting them.

In the event it should become necessary to embark on such a program within the foreseeable future, the sensible and economic thing to do would seem to be to draw upon this trained personnel and take advantage of the experience they have already had. In the course of a few years, naturally, the time will be reached when these trained persons and this experience will no longer be available. Furthermore, with the passage of years, conditions will change to such a degree that the experiences of World War II or any plans now made

in the light of those experiences well might prove of little or no use in handling the problems arising out of a national crisis involving the necessity of full mobilization. The committee therefore feels that the expenditure of the substantial sum proposed for development of plans and training in this field at this time is not warranted.

PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

The Philippine War Damage Commission, established pursuant to the provisions of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, as amended, is authorized to administer the provisions of title I of the act relating to the adjudication and payment of private property claims for war damage, for which purpose an appropriation of \$95,000,000 is carried in the bill. This amount is \$25,000,000 more than the current-year appropriation and is the amount of the budget estimate.

The Commission has authority to adjudicate any pay claims within the limits of the authorizing act, so the amount to be appropriated is governed almost entirely by such allowances.

The original act limited the amount of funds available for administrative expenses to \$4,000,000. It became evident that this amount would be inadequate, and legislation was approved by the President on January 26, 1948, increasing the amount to \$12,000,000. The budget proposed \$2,907,991 for these purposes for the fiscal year 1949, an increase of \$1,007,991 over the amount available for 1948. The Chairman of the Commission testified that in order to complete the work of the Commission by the time the law expires in April 1951 it will be necessary to increase sharply the present rate of processing of claims, and a careful study of the situation bears out his statement. Therefore, the committee has approved the amount proposed by the budget.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The bill includes appropriations totaling \$5,826,140 for this Commission, which is an increase of \$87,440 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year and \$173,860 below the budget estimates. In recommending \$5,732,140 for salaries and expenses for the Commission, the committee has allowed \$43,440 over the 1948 appropriation for within-grade promotions. The increase of \$44,000 for printing and binding is for the purpose of printing the decisions of the Commission through June 30, 1946.

In disallowing new funds for personal services, except within-grade promotions, the committee has denied requests for 28 new positions, and \$66,998 for providing funds on a full-year basis for new positions filled for a part year in 1948. The committee did not authorize the filling of positions on a part-time basis in allowing an increase of \$200,000 for the current year, and feels that the Commission should be required to make adjustments within its present organization if it wishes to continue such positions on a full-time basis in 1949. Furthermore, if the Commission needs to increase the staff assigned to any of its activities the committee suggests that it give consideration to a reduction in the number of assistants to Commissioners (there

are now 28); eliminating some of the 23 opinion writers; and reducing the size of its personnel office, which has 20 employees—a ratio of 1 employee assigned to personnel work for every 63 employees of the agency.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

For salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, the committee recommends \$2,090,000, which is an increase of \$289,688 in the 1948 appropriation and a reduction in the budget estimates of \$100,000. The increase over current year appropriations will provide \$32,821 for within-grade promotions, \$152,048 for the National Air Museum, and makes provision for additional personnel and other expenses other than for the National Air Museum in an amount of \$104,819. The committee recognizes the need for suitable and adequate care of the many irreplaceable items under the jurisdiction of the Institution but feels that all necessary provisions should be possible within the limits of the increased funds made available.

National Gallery of Art.—In recommending \$966,000, the amount of the budget estimate, the committee has granted an increase over the 1948 appropriation of \$16,574, which will provide additional services for the convenience of the visitors to the Gallery, the number of whom is rapidly increasing.

TARIFF COMMISSION

The bill includes \$1,200,000 for the Commission, which is the amount of the estimate, and represents an increase over the 1948 appropriation of \$51,651. The increase will provide ten additional positions for replacements in the Stenographic Section and the Statistical Division, \$22,254 for additional costs incident to within-grade promotions, and \$5,000 for other obligations. The committee feels the increase is warranted by the additional responsibilities which have recently been imposed upon the Commission.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On pages 7 and 8, in connection with the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses," American Battle Monuments Commission:

* * * *Provided further, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the armed forces serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission.*

On page 8, in connection with the appropriation, "Construction of memorials and cemeteries," American Battle Monuments Commission:

* * * *and in addition the Commission is authorized to enter into contracts in the amount of \$1,276,500 for the purposes of this appropriation.*

On pages 9 and 10, in connection with the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses," Civil Service Commission:

* * * *Provided further, That members of the Loyalty Review Board in Washington and of the regional loyalty boards in the field may be paid actual transportation expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence while traveling on official business away from their homes or regular places of business, and while en route to and from and at the place where their services are to be performed.*

On page 21, in connection with the appropriation, "Hospital center, District of Columbia," Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency:

* * * and in addition thereto the Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into contracts for such purposes in an amount not exceeding \$19,500,000.

On page 32, in connection with the appropriation, "Construction and equipment," National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

* * *: *Provided, That in addition, the Committee may, prior to July 1, 1950, enter into contracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not in excess of \$18,200,000.*

On page 35, in connection with the Philippine War Damage Commission:

* * *: *housing of American employees by rental or lease and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance of quarters, without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a);*

On page 47:

SEC. 207. Except as otherwise provided by law, any appropriations or funds available to the executive departments, independent establishments, and corporations for the payment of salaries and compensation to persons employed outside the continental United States or in Alaska shall be available for the payment of such salaries and compensation only in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President at rates of pay equal to those paid for the same or similar services of persons employed by the Government in continental United States, plus not to exceed 25 per centum: Provided, That no such salary or compensation shall exceed the maximum provided by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948, THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1949, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1949

[NOTE.—Appropriations for 1948 include supplemental and deficiency appropriations]

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
President, salary of-----	\$75, 000	\$75, 000	\$75, 000		
The White House Office, salaries and expenses-----	952, 500	969, 612	969, 612	+\$17, 112	
Emergency fund for the President-----	500, 000	1, 000, 000	700, 000	+200, 000	—\$300, 000
Executive Mansion and grounds-----	202, 250	230, 700	230, 700	+28, 450	
Bureau of the Budget:					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 254, 608	3, 292, 000	3, 192, 000	—62, 608	—100, 000
Printing and binding-----	122, 000	175, 000	122, 000		—53, 000
Total, Bureau of the Budget-----	3, 376, 608	3, 467, 000	3, 314, 000	—62, 608	—153, 000
Council of Economic Advisers, salaries and expenses-----	350, 000	400, 000	300, 000	—50, 000	—100, 000
Office for Emergency Management:					
Philippine Alien Property Administration, administrative expenses-----	(1)	(1)	(1)		

Office of Government Reports, salaries and expenses	230, 000			-230, 000	
Total, Executive Office of the President	5, 686, 358	6, 142, 312	5, 589, 312	-97, 046	-553, 000
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	312, 000	355, 000	355, 000	+43, 000	
Construction of memorials and cemeteries	50, 000	2 1, 000, 000	3 723, 500	+673, 500	-276, 500
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission	362, 000	1, 355, 000	1, 078, 500	+716, 500	-276, 500
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	4 15, 500, 000	24, 945, 000	15, 641, 000	+141, 000	-9, 304, 000
Panama Canal construction fund	1, 910, 000	2, 259, 098	2, 259, 098	+349, 098	
Civil-service retirement and disability fund	244, 000, 000	259, 000, 000	224, 000, 000	-20, 000, 000	-35, 000, 000
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund	1, 177, 000	1, 177, 000	1, 177, 000		
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund	217, 000	217, 000	217, 000		
Total, Civil Service Commission	262, 804, 000	287, 598, 098	243, 294, 098	-19, 509, 902	-44, 304, 000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY		3, 400, 000			-3, 400, 000

1 Not to exceed \$440,000 for administrative expenses, payable from funds available from operations.

² And contract authorization of \$2,000,000.

³³ And contract authorization of \$1,276,500.

⁴ Includes \$3,500,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$6, 200, 000	\$6, 500, 000	\$6, 260, 000	+\$60, 000	-\$240, 000
Printing and binding-----	40, 000	40, 000	40, 000	-----	-----
Total, Federal Communications Commission-----	6, 240, 000	6, 540, 000	6, 300, 000	+\$60, 000	-240, 000
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 590, 000	3, 820, 000	3, 649, 550	+59, 550	-170, 450
Flood-control surveys-----	266, 500	340, 000	340, 000	+73, 500	-----
Printing and binding-----	54, 000	60, 000	60, 000	+6, 000	-----
Penalty mail costs-----	7, 500	-----	-----	-7, 500	-----
Total, Federal Power Commission-----	3, 918, 000	4, 220, 000	4, 049, 550	+131, 550	-170, 450
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 900, 120	3, 920, 000	3, 431, 510	+531, 390	-488, 490
Printing and binding-----	55, 000	55, 000	46, 525	-8, 475	-8, 475
Total, Federal Trade Commission-----	2, 955, 120	3, 975, 000	3, 478, 035	+522, 915	-496, 965

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
Office of the Administrator	344,540	351,400	344,540	—6,860
Public Works Administration liquidation	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—
Penalty mail costs	30,000	28,800	28,800	—1,200
Damage claims	10,000	20,000	10,000	—10,000
Total, Office of the Administrator	384,540	400,200	383,340	—1,200
Public Buildings Administration:				
General administrative expenses	2,160,500	2,195,500	2,160,500	—35,000
Repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside District of Columbia	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	—
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in District of Columbia	29,715,000	30,650,000	30,115,000	+400,000
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside District of Columbia	20,608,000	22,220,000	22,220,000	+1,612,000
Return of departmental functions to seat of government	900,000			—900,000
Site and building, west central heating plant, Washington, D. C.	1,250,000			—1,250,000
Hospital center, District of Columbia	1,700,000	72,000,000	8500,000	—1,500,000

⁵ Funds heretofore provided continued available until June 30, 1948.

⁶ Funds heretofore provided continued available until June 30, 1949.

⁷ And contract authorization for \$18,000,000.

⁸ And contract authorization of \$19,500,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY—continued					
Public Buildings Administration—Con.					
National Institute of Mental Health	\$850, 000			—\$850, 000	
Geophysical institute, Alaska		⁹ \$100, 000			—\$100, 000
Total, Public Buildings Administration	67, 183, 500	67, 165, 500	\$64, 995, 500	—2, 188, 000	—2, 170, 000
Public Roads Administration:					
Federal-aid highway system	10, 288, 854			—10, 288, 854	
Secondary or feeder roads	3, 000, 000			—3, 000, 000	
Elimination of grade crossings		7, 300, 000	7, 300, 000	+7, 300, 000	
Testing and research laboratory		1, 000, 000			—1, 000, 000
Federal aid, postwar highways	247, 711, 146	452, 288, 854	452, 288, 854	+204, 577, 708	
Public-lands highways	3, 000, 000			—3, 000, 000	
Access roads		⁽¹⁰⁾	⁽¹⁰⁾		
War and emergency damage, Hawaii	⁽¹¹⁾				
Total, Public Roads Administration	264, 000, 000	460, 588, 854	459, 588, 854	+195, 588, 854	—1, 000, 000

Public works advance planning liquidation-----	(12)	(13)	(13)	-----
Virgin Islands public works-----	1, 707, 687	1, 300, 000	896, 250	- 811, 437
Maintenance and operation of schools-----	¹⁴ 2, 500, 000	-----	-----	- 2, 500, 000
War public works (community facilities) liquidation-----	(15)	(16)	(16)	-----
Veterans' educational facilities-----	(17)	(18)	(18)	-----
Total, Bureau of Community Facilities-----	4, 207, 687	1, 300, 000	896, 250	- 3, 311, 437
Total, Federal Works Agency-----	335, 775, 727	529, 454, 554	525, 863, 944	+ 190, 088, 217
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE				
Salaries-----	34, 500, 000	31, 429, 000	31, 429, 000	- 3, 071, 000
Miscellaneous expenses-----	1, 717, 000	1, 732, 000	1, 732, 000	+ 15, 000
Printing and binding-----	300, 000	-----	-----	- 300, 000
Total, General Accounting Office-----	36, 517, 000	33, 161, 000	33, 161, 000	- 3, 356, 000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION-----	150, 000	172, 000	90, 000	- 60, 000
				- 82, 000

⁹ And contract authorization for \$875,000.

¹⁰ Not to exceed \$70,000 made available for maintenance of roads and bridges in Arlington County, Va.

¹¹ Public Roads Administration authorized to enter into contracts not exceeding \$2,000,000.

¹² Not to exceed \$895,000 of unobligated balance made available until June 30, 1948.

¹³ Not to exceed \$675,000 of unobligated balance continued available until June 30, 1949.

¹⁴ Contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

¹⁵ Not to exceed \$500,000 of unobligated balances made available.

¹⁶ Not to exceed \$337,000 of unobligated balances made available.

¹⁷ Limitation on funds available for administrative expenses increased from \$3,100,000 to \$3,750,000.

¹⁸ Limitation on funds available for administrative expenses increased from \$3,750,000 to \$4,000,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION					
General expenses-----	\$9,000,000	\$9,466,000	\$9,056,317	+\$56,317	-\$409,683
Railroad safety-----	908,000	908,000	908,000		
Locomotive inspection-----	605,000	615,000	615,000	+10,000	
Printing and binding-----	200,000	205,000	205,000	+5,000	
Penalty-mail costs-----	30,000	35,000	35,000	+5,000	
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission-----	10,743,000	11,229,000	10,819,317	+76,317	-409,683
INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN-----					
		9,000			-9,000
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	33,490,000	37,900,000	37,810,000	+4,320,000	-90,000
Printing and binding-----	80,000	95,000	95,000	+15,000	
Construction and equipment at laboratories-----	¹⁰ 2,400,000	²⁰ 10,000,000	²⁰ 10,000,000	+7,600,000	
Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Va-----	5,805,000			-5,805,000	

Construction, aircraft-engine laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio-----	1, 674, 000	-----	-----	-----	-1, 674, 000	-----
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics-----	43, 449, 000	47, 995, 000	47, 905, 000	-----	+4, 456, 000	-90, 000
NATIONAL ARCHIVES						
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 241, 335	1, 380, 000	1, 334, 555	-----	+93, 220	-45, 445
Printing and binding-----	20, 000	23, 500	23, 500	-----	+3, 500	-----
Total, National Archives-----	1, 261, 335	1, 403, 500	1, 358, 055	-----	+96, 720	-45, 445
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY						
Maintenance and operation-----	21, 300	23, 400	23, 400	-----	+2, 100	-----
Penalty mail costs-----	750	1, 300	1, 300	-----	+550	-----
Total, National Capital Housing Authority-----	22, 050	24, 700	24, 700	-----	+2, 650	-----
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION						
Land acquisition-----	279, 000	1, 735, 000	241, 000	-----	-38, 000	-1, 494, 000
District of Columbia redevelopment-----	75, 000	61, 500	-----	-----	-75, 000	-61, 500
Total, National Capital Park and Planning Commission-----	354, 000	1, 796, 500	241, 000	-----	-113, 000	-1, 555, 500
OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS--	4, 250, 000	3, 195, 000	2, 476, 700	-----	-1, 773, 300	-718, 300
PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION--	70, 000, 000	95, 000, 000	95, 000, 000	-----	+25, 000, 000	-----

¹⁹ And contract authorization of \$2,143,000.

²⁰ And contract authorization of \$18,200,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$5, 688, 700	\$5, 906, 000	\$5, 732, 140	+\$43, 440	-\$173, 860
Printing and binding-----	50, 000	94, 000	94, 000	+44, 000	-----
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission-----	5, 738, 700	6, 000, 000	5, 826, 140	+87, 440	-173, 860
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 800, 312	2, 190, 000	2, 090, 000	+289, 688	-100, 000
National Gallery of Art, salaries and ex- penses-----	949, 426	966, 000	966, 000	+16, 574	-----
Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	2, 749, 738	3, 156, 000	3, 056, 000	+306, 262	-100, 000
TARIFF COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 128, 349	1, 180, 000	1, 180, 000	+51, 651	-----
Printing and binding-----	20, 000	20, 000	20, 000	-----	-----
Total, Tariff Commission-----	1, 148, 349	1, 200, 000	1, 200, 000	+51, 651	-----
THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
Salaries and expenses-----	754, 700	754, 700	754, 700	-----	-----

Printing and binding-----	17, 500	17, 500	17, 500	-----
Total, the Tax Court of the United States-----	772, 200	772, 200	772, 200	-----
Grand total, Executive Office and independent establishments-----	794, 896, 577	1, 047, 798, 864	991, 583, 551	+196, 686, 974
				-56, 215, 313
				Total savings
Total savings due to reductions in original budget estimates and rescissions:				
Reductions in budget estimates-----				\$56, 215, 313
Rescission of appropriations:				
Federal Works Agency:				
Office of the Administrator, Public Works advance planning-----				1, 036, 000
Office of the Administrator, Public Works Administration liquidation-----				387, 647
Public Roads Administration access roads (national defense)-----				1, 569, 111
Bureau of Community Facilities, emergency relief for the Territory of Hawaii-----				100, 000
Total savings-----				59, 308, 071

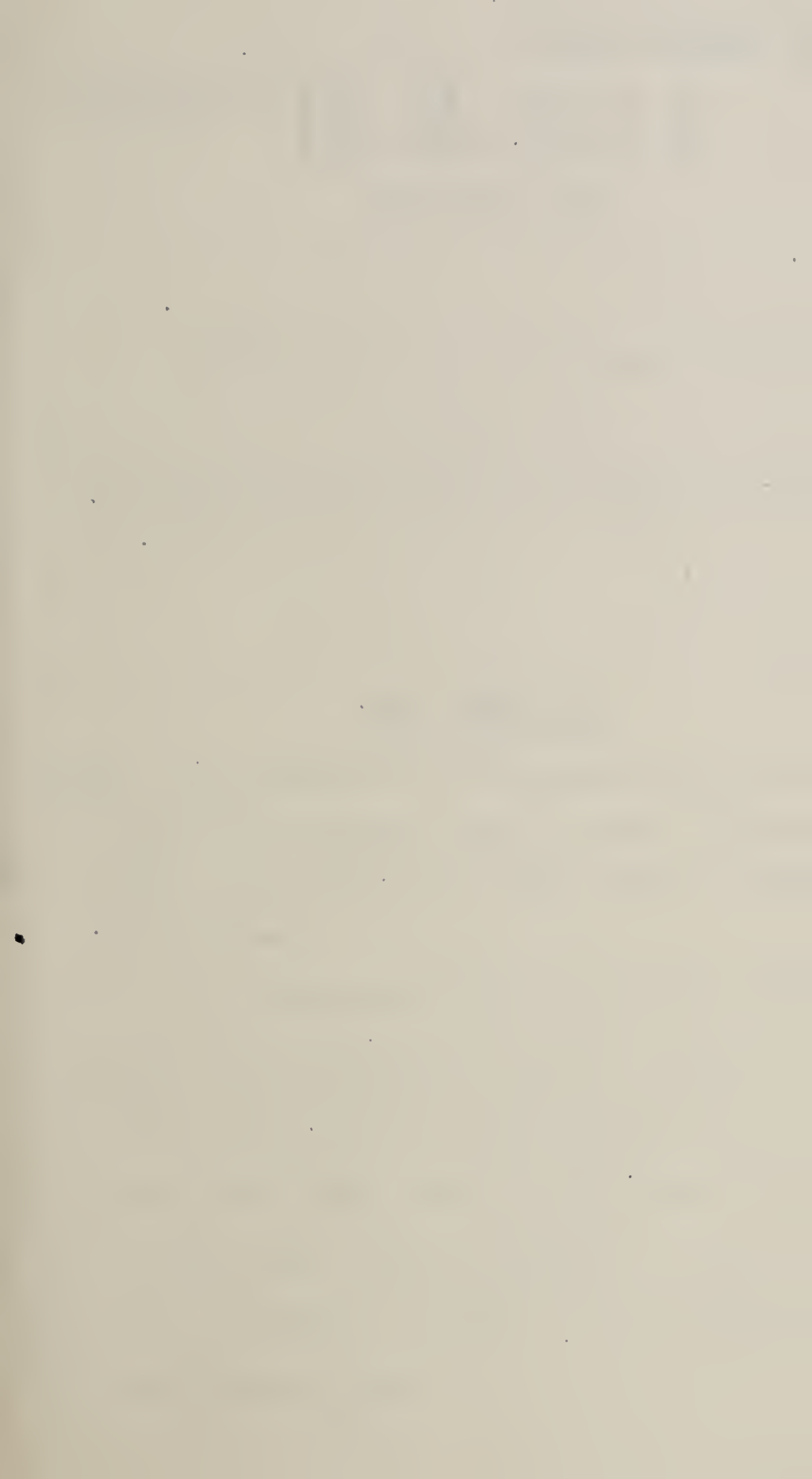
**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS, 1948, ESTIMATED FOR 1949, AND
THE AMOUNT RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1949**

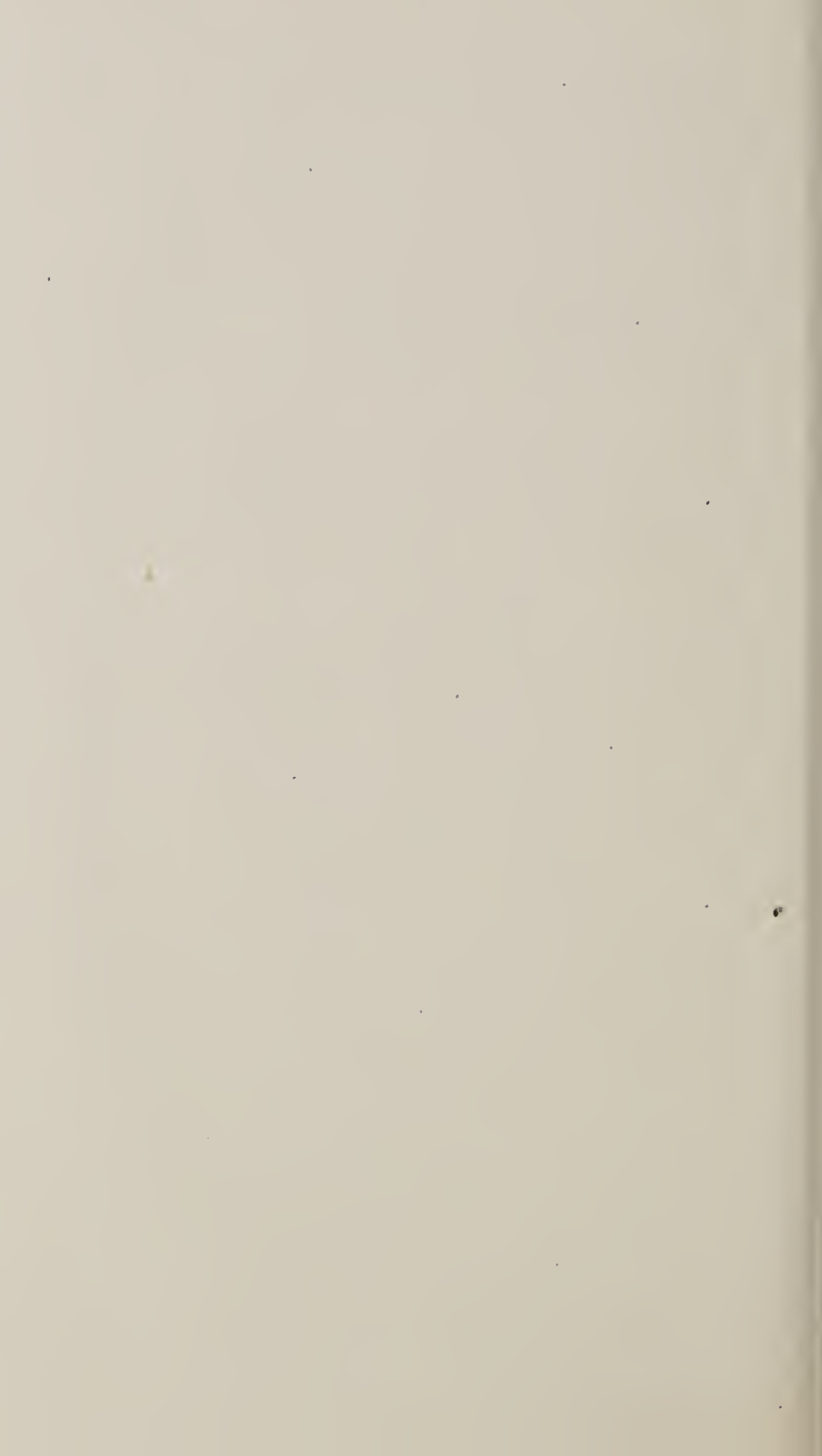
Agency	Authorization, 1948	Estimated authorization, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 authorization	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	-----	\$2, 000, 000	\$1, 276, 500	+\$1, 276, 500	-\$723, 500
Public Buildings Administration.....	-----	18, 875, 000	19, 500, 000	+19, 500, 000	+625, 000
Public Roads Administration.....	\$2, 000, 000	-----	-----	-2, 000, 000	-----
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	2, 143, 000	18, 200, 000	18, 200, 000	+16, 057, 000	-----
Total, contract authorizations.....	4, 143, 000	39, 075, 000	38, 976, 500	+34, 833, 500	-98, 500

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS			
Federal Communications Commission: Payments from proceeds of motor-propelled vehicle sales.....	\$10, 000	\$15, 000	+\$5, 000
Federal Power Act, payments to States under.....	25, 200	26, 300	+1, 100
Interstate Commerce Commission: Payments from proceeds of motor-propelled vehicle sales.....	1, 500	1, 500	-----
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Payments from proceeds of motor-propelled vehicle sales.....	5, 000	5, 000	-----

Smithsonian Institution, interest account-----	60,000	60,000	-----
Expenses of National Gallery of Art, interest account-----	200,000	200,000	-----
Total, permanent appropriations, general and special funds-----	301,700	307,800	+6,100
TRUST FUNDS			
Civil Service retirement and disability fund-----	568,104,323	574,335,452	+6,231,129
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund-----	2,640,999	2,567,572	-73,427
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund-----	596,459	588,523	-7,936
Federal communications: International telecommunication settlements-----	200,000	200,000	-----
Federal Works Agency: Unclaimed moneys due creditors of contractors-----	1,000	1,000	-----
General Accounting Office:			
Amounts due laborers and withheld from contractors under act of Aug. 30, 1935-----	3,000	3,000	-----
Proceeds from estates of American citizens who died abroad-----	500	500	-----
National Archives: F. D. Roosevelt Library-----	60,000	65,000	+5,000
National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Contributions for purchase of land-----	27,702	-----	-27,702
Securities and Exchange Commission, unearned fees-----	36,000	36,000	-----
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area-----	5,716	3,000	-2,716
Total, permanent appropriation trust funds-----	571,675,699	577,800,047	+6,124,348
Total, permanent appropriations-----	571,977,399	578,107,847	+6,130,448





Union Calendar No. 620

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5214

[Report No. 1288]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 30, 1948

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus,
6 boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
7 June 30, 1949, namely:

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TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President of the United States,
\$75,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including compensation of the Secretary to the President, the two additional secretaries to the President and the six administrative assistants to the President at \$10,000 each, and other personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$3,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); automobiles; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50 shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget); and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for on his certificate solely; \$969,612: *Provided*, That employees of the departments and independent offices of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to The White House Office for temporary assistance.

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

For expenses necessary to provide additional assistance to the President and to enable him, through such agents or agencies of the Government as he shall designate, to provide for emergencies affecting the national interest or security, without regard to such provisions of law regulating the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service as he shall specify, \$700,000, of which \$100,000 may, when authorized by the President, be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the expending agency as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided*, That no part of such fund shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eightieth Congress or the First Session of the Eighty-first Congress and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-

1 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric
2 power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Execu-
3 tive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended
4 as the President may determine, notwithstanding the pro-
5 visions of any other Act, \$230,700.

6 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
8 Bureau of the Budget and Federal Board of Hospitalization,
9 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
10 elsewhere; exchange of books; newspapers and periodicals
11 (not exceeding \$200) ; teletype news service (not exceeding
12 \$900) ; not to exceed \$800 for deposit in the Treasury for
13 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; not to exceed \$35,000
14 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
15 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , at rates not to exceed
16 \$35 per diem for individuals (unless a higher rate, not
17 exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the
18 Bureau of the Budget) ; purchase of two passenger motor
19 vehicles for replacement only; a health-service program
20 as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; and the pay-
21 ment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort
22 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; \$3,192,000.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
24 \$122,000.

1 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau
2 of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establish-
3 ment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices
4 outside the District of Columbia.

5 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
7 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment
8 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including personal serv-
9 ices in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; printing
10 and binding; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
11 \$200); press clippings (not exceeding \$300); a health
12 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
13 the payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
14 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); and not to exceed
15 \$900 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39
16 U. S. C. 321d); \$300,000.

17 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

18 PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

19 Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property
20 Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Adminis-
21 trator is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
22 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him,
23 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and

1 duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading With the
2 Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the
3 Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418) : *Provided*,
4 That not to exceed \$440,000 shall be available for the fiscal
5 year 1949 for the general administrative expenses of the
6 Philippine Alien Property Administration, including the
7 salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum; printing
8 and binding; not to exceed \$100 for deposit in the Treasury
9 for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; rent of private or
10 Government-owned space in the District of Columbia; em-
11 ployment outside the United States of persons without regard
12 to the civil service and classification laws including tem-
13 porary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
14 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; personal services in the
15 District of Columbia and expenses of attendance at meetings
16 of organizations concerned with the work of the agency:
17 *Provided further*, That on or before November 1, 1948, the
18 Philippine Alien Property Administrator shall make a report
19 to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the
20 House of Representatives giving detailed information on all
21 administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred dur-
22 ing the fiscal year 1948, in connection with the activities of
23 the Philippine Alien Property Administration.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions at a cost not exceeding \$1,350; travel expenses; not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting; \$355,000: *Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized by the War Department for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the armed forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the armed forces serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may

1 be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members
2 of the Commission.

3 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For the per-
4 manent design and construction of memorials and cemeteries
5 in foreign countries as authorized by the Act of June 26,
6 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132, 138), and the Act of
7 August 5, 1947 (Public Law 368), \$723,500, to remain
8 available until expended; and in addition the Commission is
9 authorized to enter into contracts in the amount of
10 \$1,276,500 for the purposes of this appropriation.

11 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
13 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
14 \$12,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
15 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$10,000
16 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private
17 physicians on a fee basis; travel expenses of examiners acting
18 under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of
19 examinations and investigations held in Washington and
20 elsewhere; not to exceed \$500 for payment in advance for
21 library membership in societies whose publications are avail-
22 able to members only or to members at a price lower than
23 to the general public; not to exceed \$425,000 for printing
24 and binding; \$15,641,000, of which not to exceed \$56,000
25 shall be available for performing the duties imposed upon the

1 Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940
2 (54 Stat. 767) ; not to exceed \$500,000 for deposit in the
3 Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; for a health
4 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; for
5 payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
6 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; and not to exceed
7 \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to
8 section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided*, That
9 no details from any executive department or independent
10 establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the
11 Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its
12 regional offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending
13 June 30, 1949, but this shall not affect the making of
14 details for service as members of the boards of examiners
15 outside the immediate offices of the Commission in
16 Washington or of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the
17 making of details of persons qualified to serve as expert
18 examiners on special subjects: *Provided further*, That the
19 Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of
20 emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or
21 from its office or field force: *Provided further*, That members
22 of the Loyalty Review Board in Washington and of the
23 regional loyalty boards in the field may be paid actual trans-
24 portation expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu

1 of subsistence while traveling on official business away from
2 their homes or regular places of business, and while en route
3 to and from and at the place where their services are to be
4 performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections 109
5 and 113 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 198, 203) or in
6 section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall
7 be deemed to apply to any person because of his appoint-
8 ment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of
9 the Loyalty Review Board or a regional loyalty board in
10 the Civil Service Commission.

11 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
12 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
13 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and
14 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established
15 pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1,
16 1943.

17 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
18 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
19 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
20 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
21 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
22 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
23 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of
24 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the
25 extent warranted by the work load of such organization unit

1 and then only in combination with other factors, such as the
2 kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the
3 degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the super-
4 visor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision
5 actually exercised.

6 PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

7 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment
8 of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as
9 amended (48 U. S. C. 1373a), \$2,259,098.

10 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

11 For financing the liability of the United States, created
12 by the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
13 thereof (5 U. S. C. chap. 14), \$224,000,000, which amount
14 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement
15 and disability fund".

16 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

17 For financing the liability of the United States, created
18 by the Act approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory
19 thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which amount
20 shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement
21 and disability fund".

22 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

23 For financing the liability of the United States created
24 by the Act approved June 29, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 745),

1 \$217,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the
2 "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund".

3 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
5 forming the duties imposed by the Communications Act of
6 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship
7 Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46
8 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Con-
9 vention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513,
10 dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30,
11 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses,
12 and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for
13 Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President
14 July 7, 1936, including contract stenographic reporting
15 services, special counsel fees, health service program as
16 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), improvement and care
17 of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$17,500),
18 purchase of not to exceed fifteen passenger motor vehicles
19 for replacement only, travel expenses (not to exceed \$122,-
20 500), not to exceed \$17,500 for deposit in the Treasury for
21 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) and reimbursements to
22 ships of the United States for charges incurred by such ships
23 in transmitting information in compliance with section 357
24 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, \$6,260,-

1 000, of which amount not to exceed \$3,645,500 may be
2 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
4 Federal Communications Commission, \$40,000.

5 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
7 work of the Commission as authorized by law except for the
8 work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C.
9 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22,
10 1944 (58 Stat. 892, 904), authorizing the construction
11 of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood
12 control, and for other purposes, including not to exceed
13 \$245,500 for travel; health service program as author-
14 ized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; payment of claims pursuant
15 to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
16 921) ; not to exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the Treasury
17 for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; purchase of three
18 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$3,649,550, of which
19 amount not to exceed \$2,122,000 shall be available for
20 personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of
21 not to exceed \$10,000 for special counsel and temporary
22 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
23 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceeding
24 \$35 per diem for individuals (unless a higher rate, not

1 exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the
2 Bureau of the Budget).

3 Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the
4 work of the Commission as authorized by the Act of June
5 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the
6 Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 892, 904), including
7 contract stenographic reporting services; \$340,000, of which
8 amount not to exceed \$142,000 shall be available for personal
9 services in the District of Columbia.

10 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, includ-
11 ing engraving, lithographing, and photolithographing,
12 \$60,000.

13 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
15 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; health
16 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
17 payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
18 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); contract stenographic
19 reporting services; newspapers not to exceed \$500; and not
20 to exceed \$9,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty
21 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); \$3,431,510, of which not less
22 than \$228,695 shall be available for the enforcement of the
23 Wool Products Labeling Act: *Provided*, That no part of the
24 funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commis-
25 sion shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter

1 provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until
2 funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of
3 such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

4 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
5 the Federal Trade Commission, \$46,525.

6 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

7 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

8 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the
9 Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, in-
10 cluding the salaries of an Assistant Administrator and a gen-
11 eral counsel at \$10,000 each per annum; printing and binding
12 (not to exceed \$6,000) ; purchase of newspapers and periodi-
13 cals (not to exceed \$150) ; health service program as author-
14 ized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; preparation, shipment, and
15 installation of photographic displays, exhibits, and other
16 descriptive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$4,000
17 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the
18 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) but at rates for
19 individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher
20 rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director
21 of the Bureau of the Budget) ; \$344,540.

22 Public Works Administration liquidation: The funds
23 made available for "Public Works Administration liquida-
24 tion" by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944,
25 as amended by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945,

1 the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, the Third
2 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and the Independent
3 Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, are hereby continued avail-
4 able until June 30, 1949, of which not to exceed \$21,200
5 shall be available for administrative expenses during the
6 fiscal year 1949.

7 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
8 penalty mail of the Federal Works Agency (39 U. S. C.
9 321d), \$28,800.

10 Damage claims: For payment of claims arising from
11 the activity of the Federal Works Agency pursuant to section
12 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921),
13 \$10,000.

14 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

15 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
16 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May
17 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preserva-
18 tion, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the
19 control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equip-
20 ment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for build-
21 ings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied
22 buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency,
23 including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with
24 respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast
25 Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public

1 Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and
2 assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and
3 Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

4 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
5 of the Public Buildings Administration, including personal
6 services in the District of Columbia, and printing and binding
7 (not to exceed \$10,000) ; ground rent of the Federal build-
8 ings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi.
9 for which payment may be made in advance; \$2,160,500:
10 *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be
11 available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress
12 photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspec-
13 tions, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be charge-
14 able against the construction appropriations of the respective
15 projects to which they relate.

16 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District
17 of Columbia: For the repair, alteration, improvement,
18 preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for,
19 of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches
20 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
21 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of sites
22 acquired for Federal buildings and of surplus real property,
23 the custody of which is the responsibility of the Public
24 Buildings Administration under the Act of August 27, 1935,

1 pending sale or disposition; the demolition of buildings
2 thereon; the purchase and repair of equipment and fixtures
3 in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works
4 Agency; and for changes in, maintenance of, and repairs
5 to the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed
6 under franchise of the city of New York, approved June
7 29, 1909 and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any
8 obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the pro-
9 visions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120).
10 and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533) ; \$10,000,000: *Provided*,
11 That the total expenditures for the fiscal year for the repair
12 and preservation of buildings not reserved by the vendors
13 on sites acquired for buildings or the enlargement of build-
14 ings and the installation and repair of the mechanical equip-
15 ment thereof shall not exceed 20 per centum of the annual
16 rental of such buildings.

17 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
18 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For expenses
19 necessary for the administration, protection, maintenance,
20 and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the
21 District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto,
22 maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Admin-
23 istration, including repair, preservation, and equipment of
24 buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Depart-
25 ments in the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demoli-

1 tion of buildings; expenses incident to moving various
2 executive departments and establishments in connection with
3 the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building
4 space; traveling expenses; health service program as author-
5 ized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; the purchase of two passenger
6 motor vehicles for replacement only; furnishings and equip-
7 ment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; and pur-
8 chase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator
9 conductors; \$30,115,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now
10 owned by the United States in other public buildings or in
11 buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as
12 practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present
13 regulation plan for furniture.

14 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
15 outside the District of Columbia: For expenses necessary
16 for the administration, operation, protection, and mainte-
17 nance of public buildings and grounds outside the District
18 of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public Buildings
19 Administration, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental
20 of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings
21 and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia,
22 arms, ammunition, uniforms for guards and elevator con-
23 ductors, the purchase of five passenger motor vehicles for
24 replacement only, expenses incident to moving Government
25 agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and

1 transfer of building space, and the restoration of leased
2 premises, \$22,220,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now
3 owned by the United States in other public buildings or in
4 buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far
5 as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present
6 regulation plan for furniture.

7 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses,
8 public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of
9 Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved
10 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings not exceeding
11 current rates for similar services in the place where such
12 services are employed, and such employees in emergencies
13 may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Fed-
14 eral Works Administrator.

15 The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public
16 buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Colum-
17 bia, shall be available for printing and binding and for com-
18 munication services serving one or more governmental
19 activities, and for services to motor vehicles, and where such
20 services, together with quarters, maintenance, or other serv-
21 ices, are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any govern-
22 mental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor
23 promptly by check upon the request of the Public Buildings
24 Administration, either in advance or after the service has
25 been furnished, for deposit to the credit of the applicable

1 appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost
2 thereof, as the case may be, proper adjustment upon the basis
3 of actual cost to be made for services paid for in advance.

4 Costs of maintenance, upkeep, and repair paid by
5 Government corporations pursuant to section 306 of the
6 Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be
7 credited to the appropriations of the Public Buildings
8 Administration bearing such costs.

9 Hospital center, District of Columbia: For an additional
10 amount for carrying out the purposes of the Act of August
11 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), including the construction of a
12 hospital center in the District of Columbia, \$500,000, to
13 remain available until expended, and in addition thereto the
14 Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into
15 contracts for such purposes in an amount not exceeding
16 \$19,500,000.

17 Funds available to the Public Buildings Administration
18 for construction shall be available for temporary services as
19 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
20 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of
21 \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall
22 be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

23 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

24 General administrative expenses: For the employment
25 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (includ-

1 ing advertising in the city of Washington for work to be
2 performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding
3 (not to exceed \$55,000), purchase of periodicals, purchase
4 of one hundred passenger motor vehicles for replacement
5 only, health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S.
6 C. 150), and the preparation, distribution, and display
7 of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the
8 purpose of conducting research and investigational studies,
9 either independently or in cooperation with State highway
10 departments, or other agencies, including studies of high-
11 way administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport,
12 construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety,
13 and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and
14 experiments in the best methods of road making, espe-
15 cially by the use of local materials; studies of types of
16 mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and
17 maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance
18 suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance
19 and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert
20 advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illus-
21 trating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing,
22 and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any
23 moneys available from the administrative funds provided
24 under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C.
25 21), or as otherwise provided.

1 In carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide
2 that the United States shall aid the States in the con-
3 struction of rural post roads, and for other purposes",
4 as amended and supplemented (23 U. S. C. 1-117), none
5 of the money appropriated for the work of the Public Roads
6 Administration during the fiscal year 1949 shall be paid to
7 any State on account of any project on which convict labor
8 shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to
9 convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation:
10 *Provided*, That during the fiscal year 1949, whenever per-
11 forming authorized engineering or other services in connec-
12 tion with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or
13 improvement of roads for other Government agencies, coop-
14 erating foreign countries and State cooperating agencies the
15 charge for such services may include depreciation on engi-
16 neering and road-building equipment used, and the amounts
17 received on account of such charges shall be credited to the
18 appropriation concerned: *Provided further*, That during the
19 fiscal year 1949 the appropriations for the work of the Public
20 Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the
21 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,
22 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment
23 stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervi-
24 sion of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale and
25 for distribution to other Government activities, cooperating

1 foreign countries and State cooperating ageneies, the cost of
2 such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment
3 (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be
4 reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
5 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the
6 appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such sup-
7 plies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the
8 appropriations available to the Publie Roads Administration
9 may be used in emergency for medieal supplies and serviees
10 and other assistanee neccessary for the immediate relief of
11 employees engaged on hazardous work under that Adminis-
12 tration, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for temporary serviees
13 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
14 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not in excess of
15 \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall
16 be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

17 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
18 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
19 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
20 vention on the Pan-Ameriean Highway Between the United
21 States and Other Ameriean Republics, signed at Buenos
22 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
23 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
24 with several governments, members of the Pan American
25 Union, in connection with the survey and eonstruction of the

1 Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution,
2 approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as
3 amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering
4 service in Pan-American countries for and upon the request
5 of any agency or governmental corporation of the United
6 States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds
7 provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or
8 supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

9 Elimination of grade crossings: For the elimination of
10 hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, including the
11 separation or protection of grades at crossings, the recon-
12 struction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, and
13 the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings,
14 \$7,300,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
15 able until expended, which sum is a part of the amount
16 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, by
17 section 5 of the Act approved September 5, 1940
18 (54 Stat. 869).

19 Federal-aid postwar highways: For carrying out the
20 provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (58
21 Stat. 838), \$452,288,854, to be immediately available and
22 to remain available until expended, which sum is composed
23 of \$77,288,854, the remainder of the amount authorized to
24 be appropriated for the first postwar fiscal year by section

1 2 of said Act, and \$375,000,000, a part of the amount
2 authorized to be appropriated for the second postwar year by
3 said section 2.

4 Access roads: During the fiscal year 1949, not to exceed
5 \$70,000 of funds remaining unexpended upon completion
6 of access road projects authorized to be constructed under
7 the provisions of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as
8 amended by the Act of July 2, 1942 (23 U. S. C. 106),
9 shall be available for the maintenance of roads and bridges
10 under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration
11 on Government-owned land in Arlington County, Virginia.

12 BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

13 Liquidation of public works advance planning: Not to
14 exceed \$675,000 of the unobligated balance on June 30,
15 1947, of the funds made available for public works advance
16 planning under title V of the War Mobilization and Recon-
17 version Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 791) shall be available
18 during the fiscal year 1949 for administrative expenses inci-
19 dent to the liquidation of the activity for which said funds
20 were appropriated, including the objects specified under
21 this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
22 1946: *Provided*, That \$20,000 of the foregoing amount
23 shall be for payment for accumulated and accrued leave of
24 employees separated from the Government service due to
25 said liquidation.

1 Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount
2 to carry out the provisions of the Act of December 20, 1944
3 (58 Stat. 827), \$896,250.

4 War public works (community facilities) liquidation:
5 For administrative expenses necessary during the fiscal year
6 1949 for the liquidation of all activities under titles
7 II, III, and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended
8 (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), including per-
9 sonal services and rents in the District of Columbia; printing
10 and binding; health service program as authorized by law
11 (5 U. S. C. 150); not to exceed \$337,000 of the unobli-
12 gated balances of the funds heretofore appropriated for
13 carrying out the provisions of titles II, III, and IV of the
14 Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-
15 1534, 1541, and 1562), of which amount \$29,000 shall be
16 for payment for accumulated and accrued leave of employees
17 separated from the Government service due to said liquida-
18 tion.

19 Veterans' educational facilities: The limitation on the
20 amount for administrative expenses under this head in the
21 Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, as supplemented
22 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, is
23 hereby increased from \$3,750,000 to \$4,000,000, of which
24 amount \$467,000 shall be used exclusively for payment for
25 accumulated and accrued leave.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$31,429,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, including printing and binding and the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$1,732,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall be available for a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 726), creating an Indian Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; and for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); \$90,000.

1 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

2 General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing
3 the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C.
4 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those
5 otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general
6 administration, including one chief counsel, one director of
7 finance, one director of motor transport, and one director of
8 traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum; not to exceed \$50,000
9 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic
10 reporting services; personal services in the District of
11 Columbia; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); health service
12 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); payment
13 of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims
14 Act (28 U. S. C. 921); and purchase of thirty-two passenger
15 automobiles, of which sixteen shall be for replacement only;
16 \$9,056,317: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and co-
17 operating State commissioners may use Government trans-
18 portation requests when traveling in connection with their
19 duties as such: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000
20 may be used for the purchase of evidence in connection
21 with investigations of apparent violations of part II of the
22 Interstate Commerce Act.

23 Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in perform-
24 ing functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21,

1 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of
2 safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to
3 investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and
4 need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the
5 safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to
6 block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the
7 joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry
8 Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to
9 require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install
10 automatic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed
11 by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the em-
12 ployment of inspectors, engineers, and personal services in
13 the District of Columbia, \$908,000.

14 Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the
15 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An
16 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon
17 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-
18 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and
19 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45
20 U. S. C. 22-34), including personal services in the District
21 of Columbia, \$615,000.

22 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
23 the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to
24 exceed \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost,

1 blank annual report forms of common carriers, \$205,000.

2 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
3 penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commission (39
4 U. S. C. 321d), \$35,000.

5 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
6 AERONAUTICS

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
8 Committee, including contracts, without regard to section
9 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, for the making of spe-
10 cial investigations and reports and for engineering and draft-
11 ing services; traveling expenses of members and for exam-
12 ination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the
13 field; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley
14 Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical
15 Laboratory, and the Flight Propulsion Research Laboratory
16 at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria
17 equipment; purchase of three (not to exceed \$25,000) and
18 maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of seven
19 passenger motor vehicles of which six shall be for replace-
20 ment; personal services in the District of Columbia; not to
21 exceed \$12,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail
22 (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for services as
23 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
24 U. S. C. 55a) at not to exceed \$35 per diem for individuals

1 (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved
2 by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget) ; including
3 \$2,500 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of
4 the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; and a
5 health service program for employees as authorized by law
6 (5 U. S. C. 150) ; in all, \$37,810,000: *Provided*, That
7 statutory provisions prohibiting the payment of compensation
8 to aliens shall not apply to any person whose employment
9 by the Committee shall be determined by the Chairman
10 thereof to be necessary: *Provided further*, That aircraft and
11 parts, equipment, and supplies may be transferred to the
12 Committee by the Air Force, Army, and Navy without reim-
13 bursement.

14 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
15 \$95,000.

16 Construction and equipment: For construction and
17 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
18 mittee, \$10,000,000, to be available until June 30, 1950,
19 and of which \$2,143,000 shall be available for payments
20 under contracts entered into pursuant to the contract
21 authority under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
22 priation Act, 1948: *Provided*, That in addition, the Com-
23 mittee may, prior to July 1, 1950, enter into contracts
24 for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not in
25 excess of \$18,200,000.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other records (including motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; contract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$675 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); and travel expenses; \$1,334,555, of which \$1,000 is for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding, \$23,500.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Maintenance and operation of properties: For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$23,400: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,

1 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of
2 the United States monthly.

3 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
4 penalty mail of the National Capital Housing Authority
5 (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$1,300.

6 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
7 COMMISSION

8 Land acquisition, National Capital and metropolitan
9 area: For necessary expenses for the National Capital Park
10 and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition
11 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of
12 the National Capital, as authorized by the Act of May 29,
13 1930 (46 Stat. 482), and amendment of August 8, 1946
14 (60 Stat. 960); services as authorized by section 15 of
15 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and real
16 estate appraisers, by contract or otherwise without regard
17 to the civil service and classification laws and section 3709,
18 Revised Statutes, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those
19 usual for similar services; purchase of options and other
20 costs incident to the acquisition of land; not to exceed
21 \$30 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39
22 U. S. C. 321d); \$241,000, to remain available until
23 expended, said sum to be used for carrying out the pro-
24 visions of section 4 of said Act.

1 OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
3 operation and maintenance of the Office of Selective Service
4 Records as authorized by the Act of March 31, 1947 (Public
5 Law 26), including not to exceed \$50,000 for printing and
6 binding; personal services in the District of Columbia; con-
7 tract stenographic reporting services; payment of claims
8 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
9 (28 U. S. C. 921); not to exceed \$21,000 for deposit
10 in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d);
11 and health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
12 150); \$2,476,700.

13 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

14 Philippine War Damage Commission: For carrying out
15 the provisions of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act
16 of 1946, \$95,000,000, to remain available until April 30,
17 1951, of which not to exceed \$2,907,991 shall be for neces-
18 sary expenses of the Philippine War Damage Commission
19 for the fiscal year 1949, including personal services in the
20 District of Columbia; purchase of seven passenger motor
21 vehicles; housing of American employees by rental or lease
22 and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance
23 of quarters, without regard to section 322 of the Act of June
24 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); printing and

1 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
2 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; services as authorized by section
3 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and not
4 to exceed \$200 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail
5 (39 U. S. C. 321d) : *Provided*, That no payment shall be
6 made under the provisions of such title of such Act to any
7 person who, by a civil or military court having jurisdiction,
8 has been found guilty of collaborating with the enemy or of
9 any act involving disloyalty to the United States or the
10 Commonwealth of the Philippines: *Provided further*, That
11 no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging
12 in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of
13 activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of
14 1946 which would result in obligating the Government of
15 the United States in any sense or respect to the future pay-
16 ment of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be
17 appropriated in such Act.

18 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
20 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; health
21 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ;
22 payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
23 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; not to exceed \$1,150
24 for the purchase of newspapers; services as authorized by
25 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;

1 and not to exceed \$22,000 for deposit in the Treasury for
2 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; \$5,732,140.

3 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
4 the Securities and Exchange Commission, \$94,000.

5 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

6 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all
7 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and in-
8 crease of collections from the surveying and exploring
9 expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for
10 the system of international exchanges between the United
11 States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches
12 among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and
13 the excavation and preservation of archeological remains;
14 for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and mak-
15 ing necessary observations in high altitudes; for the admin-
16 istration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the
17 administration, and for the construction and maintenance,
18 of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island,
19 Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940,
20 as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Num-
21 bered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration
22 of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August
23 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C. 921) ; including personal services in
24 the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$35,000 for
25 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act

1 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; traveling expenses;
2 not to exceed \$2,600 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty
3 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; payment of claims pursuant to
4 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
5 921) ; printing and binding, not exceeding \$150,000, of
6 which not to exceed \$16,800 shall be available for printing
7 the report of the American Historical Association; purchase,
8 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator con-
9 ductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches;
10 and not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of manuscripts,
11 drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$2,090,000.

12 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
13 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
14 protection and care of the works of art therein, and ad-
15 ministrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the
16 Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the
17 public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9,
18 Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in the
19 District of Columbia; health-service program as authorized
20 by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; payment of claims pursuant to
21 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
22 921) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
23 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; traveling expenses; not
24 to exceed \$1,600 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty
25 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; not to exceed \$250 for payment

1 in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery
2 for membership in library, museum, and art associations or
3 societies whose publications or services are available to
4 members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
5 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
6 guards and elevator operators; not to exceed \$7,000 for
7 printing and binding; purchase or rental of devices and
8 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and
9 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds;
10 \$966,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised
11 Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,
12 shall not apply to the restoration and repair of works of
13 art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall
14 not exceed \$15,000.

15 TARIFF COMMISSION

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
17 Tariff Commission, including personal services in the
18 District of Columbia, subscriptions to newspapers not to
19 exceed \$250, health service program as authorized by
20 law (5 U. S. C. 150), contract stenographic reporting
21 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
22 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$1,500 for
23 deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d),
24 \$1,180,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
25 shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff

1 Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceed-
2 ings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of
3 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any
4 special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has
5 acted as attorney or special representative: *Provided further,*
6 That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the
7 salaries of the Commissioners of the United States Tariff
8 Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$20,000.

10 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
12 ing contract stenographic reporting services, \$754,700, of
13 which not to exceed \$675 shall be available for deposit in
14 the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) : *Provided,*
15 That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the
16 written certificate of the judge:

17 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$17,500.

18 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained
20 in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of
21 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
22 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
23 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
24 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
25 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,

1 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
2 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
3 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
4 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
5 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government
6 of the United States, is not a member of an organization of
7 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
8 the Government of the United States, or that such person
9 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
10 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
11 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
12 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
13 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
14 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
15 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
16 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
17 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
18 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages
19 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this
20 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
21 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
22 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal
23 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
24 other provisions of existing law.

25 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation or authorization

1 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the
2 salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses
3 are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or
4 authorization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be
5 effective only during the period for which such prohibition
6 in such other Act is effective.

7 SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
8 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
9 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such
10 travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor
11 in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

12 SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are
13 expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals
14 and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the
15 expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not
16 exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation
17 shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade,
18 or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the per-
19 formance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which
20 funds are herein provided.

21 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained
22 in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person
23 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
24 held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces
25 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his

1 period of active military or naval service and has within
2 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
3 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
4 more than one year made application for restoration to his
5 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
6 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
7 former position and has not been restored thereto.

8 SEC. 107. Appropriations contained in this Act,
9 available for expenses of travel, shall be available, when
10 specifically authorized by the head of the activity or estab-
11 lishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings
12 of organizations concerned with the function or activity for
13 which the appropriation concerned is made.

14 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation or fund
15 contained in this Act shall be available for installing or
16 maintaining systems for administrative appropriation, fund,
17 or inventory accounting except such systems as are prescribed
18 or approved by the Comptroller General: *Provided*, That all
19 agencies for whose activities provision is made in this Act
20 shall hereafter maintain fiscal accounting control of all inven-
21 tories of supplies, materials, or equipment which may be
22 owned by or be in the custody of such agencies.

23 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

24 SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the
25 maximum amount allowable, in accordance with section 16

1 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), for the
2 purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses,
3 ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at
4 \$1,400.

5 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1,
6 1949, no part of any appropriation contained in this
7 or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of
8 any officer or employee of the Government of the United
9 States (including any agency the majority of the stock of
10 which is owned by the Government of the United States)
11 whose post of duty is in continental United States unless
12 such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a
13 person in the service of the United States on the date of
14 enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had
15 filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the
16 United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who
17 owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for
18 the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such
19 person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
20 requirements of this section with respect to his status have
21 been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person
22 making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
23 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
24 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
25 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-

stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
further, That any payment made to any officer or employee
contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable
in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not
apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to
nationals of those countries allied with the United States in
the prosecution of the war.

SEC. 203. Appropriations for the executive departments
and independent establishments for the fiscal year
1949 available for travel expenses shall be available for the
payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence ex-
penses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of
1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian officers
and employees of such departments and establishments while
traveling on official business outside the continental limits of
the United States and away from their designated posts of
duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such allowances shall be
determined by the head of the department or independent
establishment concerned or by such official as he may desig-
nate for the purpose, but shall, in no case, notwithstanding
any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established
by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in
which the travel is performed.

SEC. 204. Appropriations of the executive departments
and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1949,

1 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of
2 the activity concerned, are hereby made available for liv-
3 ing quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June
4 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed
5 thereunder, and cost of living allowances similar to those
6 allowed under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of
7 1946, in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by
8 regulations of the President, for all civilian officers and
9 employees of the Government permanently stationed in
10 foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appro-
11 priations of the Department of State under the caption
12 "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

13 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal
14 year 1949 contained in this or any other Act shall be
15 paid to any person for the filling of any position for which
16 he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
17 to approve of the nomination of said person.

18 SEC. 206. No part of any appropriation contained in
19 this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$4
20 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United
21 States Code Annotated and such volumes shall be purchased
22 on condition and with the understanding that cumulative
23 annual pocket parts shall be furnished free of charge, or in
24 excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes
25 of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

1 SEC. 207. Except as otherwise provided by law, any
 2 appropriations or funds available to the executive depart-
 3 ments, independent establishments, and corporations for the
 4 payment of salaries and compensation to persons employed
 5 outside the continental United States or in Alaska shall be
 6 available for the payment of such salaries and compensation
 7 only in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Presi-
 8 dent at rates of pay equal to those paid for the same or
 9 similar services of persons employed by the Government in
 10 continental United States, plus not to exceed 25 per centum:
 11 *Provided*, That no such salary or compensation shall exceed
 12 the maximum provided by the Classification Act of 1923, as
 13 amended.

14 TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

15 Amounts available to the Federal Works Agency from
 16 appropriations and other funds are hereby reduced in the
 17 sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the
 18 surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon
 19 the approval of this Act:

20 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

21 Office of the Administrator: Public works advance plan-
 22 ning, under title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion
 23 Act of 1944, \$1,036,000.

24 Office of the Administrator: Public Works Administra-
 25 tion liquidation: \$387,647 of the unexpended balances of the

1 funds heretofore made available to said Administration re-
2 quired to liquidate obligations incurred prior to June 30,
3 1944.

4 Public Roads Administration: Access roads (national
5 defense), \$1,569,111.

6 Bureau of Community Facilities: Emergency relief for
7 the Territory of Hawaii, under section 1 of the Act entitled
8 “An Act to provide emergency relief for the victims of the
9 seismic waves which struck the Territory of Hawaii, and for
10 other purposes”, \$100,000.

11 This Act may be cited as the “Independent Offices Ap-
12 propriation Act, 1949”.

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A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

By **Mt. WIGGLESWORTH**

JANUARY 30, 1948

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued February 4, 1948
For actions of February 3, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 21

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HIGHLIGHTS: Rep. Murray, Wis., spoke against repeal of oleo taxes and in support of dairy industry. Senate subcommittee voted down bill to authorize meat allocation. House passed bill to delay liquidation of FHA minerals. Rep. Murray, Wis., criticized proposed ERP tobacco exports and the law prohibiting exportation of tobacco seeds and plants. Rep. Davis claimed there is USDA "discrimination against egg producers." Rep. Thompson submitted resolution to request USDA to prevent crop damage from a weed killer.

HOUSE

1. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. Rep. Murray, Wis., spoke against repeal of these taxes and in support of the dairy industry (pp. 1054-67).
2. MINERALS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4856, to delay the liquidation of mineral interests reserved to the U. S. under the FHA Act of 1946 (p. 1022).
3. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Began general debate on this bill, H. R. 5214 (pp. 1043-53).
4. EMPLOYEES' SERVICES. Passed as reported H. R. 4427, to provide substantive authority for the Commerce Department to furnish employees of that and other departments and agencies, at Commerce Department stations in Alaska and outside the U. S., medical, commissary, messing, recreation, quarters, and similar facilities and services (pp. 1024-5).
5. TOBACCO; SHEEP. Rep. Murray, Wis., criticized the law prohibiting exportation of tobacco seeds and plants, the proposed exportation of tobacco under the ERP, and the Government program regarding sheep (pp. 1067-8).
6. PUBLIC LANDS. The Public Lands Committee reported the following bills without amendment (pp. 1072-3): H. R. 3628, to revise the method of issuing patents for public lands; H. R. 4027, to transfer to Interior Department transmission lines, substations, etc. in connection with the sale of electric energy generated at the Fort Peck project, Mont.; H. R. 4461, to approve transfer to the field of

certain functions relating to public lands; H.R. 4513, to eliminate the requirement of oaths in certain land matters unless the Secretary of the Interior shall so require.

SENATE

7. MEAT RATIONING. The "Daily Digest" states that a subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee disapproved, 3-2, S. 2024, to provide for the allocation of meat and a stand-by rationing program (p. D88).
 8. NATIONAL FORESTS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1037, to authorize the revision of the boundaries of the Caribou National Forest, Idaho (S.Rept. 877) (p. 978).
 9. RESEARCH. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 134, to authorize an additional \$30,000,000 for the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from agricultural and forestry, and other products (S. Rept. 872) (p. 978).
 10. RECLAMATION; WATER UTILIZATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 1990, to provide a means for the orderly continuation and completion of the Deer Creek and aqueduct divisions of the Provo River project, Utah (S.Rept. 878) (p. 978).
 11. PERSONNEL. The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures submitted a report on Government personnel for December 1947 (pp. 980-3). Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted his statement on the personnel situation, calling the personnel reduction for the first six months of the fiscal year 1948 "negligible," and stating, "If we are going to stay even within the budget employment estimate, personal-service funds in some of the appropriation bills must be cut more sharply than they have been to date in the independent offices bill" (pp. 982-3).
 12. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Continued debate on S.J.Res. 111, to authorize this project (pp. 983-97, 1003-6).
 13. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Jenner, Ind., suggested 9 points which he would consider in formulating a European recovery plan (pp. 997-1000).
 14. EMERGENCY CONTROLS. Received from the Commerce Department the second quarterly report under the Second Decontrol Act of 1947 (p. 977).
 15. TRANSPORTATION. S.J.Res. 172 as passed (Feb. 2) would authorize vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore on the Great Lakes between U.S. ports during the calendar year 1948.
The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in reporting the measure stated:
"The extent to which Canadian vessels can participate in the United States ore trade depends largely upon the amount of grain and coal they must move. Grain movement has been extremely heavy during the past 2 years, and is expected to continue to be for some years... Some of these [40 Canadian vessels] may be able to haul only a few cargoes of ore, dependent on when they can be spared from grain and coal haulage."
- BILLS INTRODUCED
16. PLANT INDUSTRY. H.Res. 452, by Rep. Thompson, Tex., to request the Secretary of Agriculture to take action to prevent damage to valuable crops as a result of

marks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. BLATNIK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. WINSTEAD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

THE PRESIDENT'S CIVIL RIGHTS MESSAGE

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret that our President has seen fit to send down such a message as he did on yesterday. It follows the recommendation of his so-called Civil Rights Committee, a committee the majority of which are members of racial minority groups and most of the others of known radical views. Such program would destroy the laws of the Southern States. The entire message is built on the premise that we mistreat Negroes in the South and that the civil rights of the Negroes are not protected. This I deny. We understand the Negro. If anything, southern officers are more lenient on the Negro who violates the law.

The President in this message advocates the message of an antilynching bill. No one is any more opposed to lynching than I am. However, lynching has never been as prevalent in the South as gangster killings in the North and no one advocates making gangster killings a Federal offense. Oh, no, there they are willing to leave such prosecutions in the hands of the State.

There is no question but what lynchings are no longer, you might say, in the South. I quote from the Meridian Star, of Meridian, Miss.:

To the great credit of the South, lynchings declined from six in 1946 to one in 1947, according to the annual report by the Tuskegee Institute (a Negro institution). * * * If the happier trend of 1947 is projected into the current year the United States will have no lynching in 1948. One other encouraging factor in the report is the prevention of lynchings in 31 different cases.

Thus we see that there is no serious need to make such crime a Federal offense in order to break it up. In fact if the antilynching bills now pending are passed they might well be termed the lynching bills because they would have tended to encourage lynching in the 31 cases which the Tuskegee Institute reports were prevented. For if an officer is to be personally responsible if a prisoner is taken from him and lynched it might in some cases tend to make him a little slower to arrest and protect the defendant in those crimes so atrocious as to make a few want to take the law in their own hands. Certainly such bills would not improve a situation where there was only 1 lynching and 31 prevented by the State officers.

We must come to the conclusion that the President's advisers are not trying to prevent crime but are in reality trying to obtain the support of the Negro vote in the Northern States, and if they

can get those votes by passing an antilynching bill apparently they would say what of it if a few more Negroes lose their lives.

What makes the matter more serious, Mr. Speaker, is that the Republican Party is trying to outdo the President in urging the passing of such legislation in an effort to get the same Negro vote in the North. Both parties seem to lose sight of the great body of American citizens who believe in States rights, who in their State courts and in the State legislatures are busy taking care of the rights of all their citizens much better than could possibly be done by the Federal Government from Washington.

Take the FEPC, does anyone believe that either party would sponsor such an un-American bill as this under the terms of which every businessman in the United States would be told from Washington who to employ and who to fire, if it were not for their desire to obtain the votes of the radical groups who sponsor such measure including the Communists?

In the past the Republican Party has sponsored such legislation as is recommended by the President and true they were sponsored by certain Democrats but always heretofore they have stopped just short of losing the support of the Southern States. Now it appears that they go further than ever before. President Roosevelt never went so far.

A short time ago Governor Wright of Mississippi, a fine Governor, one not given to intemperate speech making, in addressing the State legislature, called attention to the seriousness of the situation. He knew that conditions were good in our State and that all citizens were protected in the State courts and our conditions compared favorably with conditions in any State in the Union. He stated then that if certain Democrats did not quit trying to needlessly attack the South, her State laws and institutions under which the people of two races had lived peaceably for generations that it would probably become necessary for the Democrats to take action to break away from those who attack us for support in other areas.

Such a course is not easy for a southern Democrat, whose father before him was a Democrat. The question arises, Where can the southern Democrats go? That is a serious question. Just now I do not know the answer, but more and more Democrats of the South are seeking some way to divorce themselves from those who call themselves Democrats but who in no way reflect the principles of Jefferson, and who are willing, it seems, to destroy the laws of the Southern States, end segregation, and make of the people of this Nation a mongrel race.

It seems to me that the leadership of the major parties, both Democrat and Republican, in this country could devote themselves to constructive legislation and thereby appeal for support and votes instead of stooping so low as to sponsor the FEPC, the antilynching bill, and the anti-poll-tax bill, all lifted from the program of the Communist Party, in their effort to secure the votes of the radical minorities in this Nation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DAWSON of Utah asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was inadvertently absent during roll call No. 10. If I had been here, I would have voted "aye."

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1949

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that debate continue throughout today and not to exceed 2 hours tomorrow, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS] will have charge of the time for the minority on this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5214, with Mr. LEONARD W. HALL in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the independent offices appropriation bill is the first appropriation bill under the Presidential budget calling for the expenditure of \$39,700,000,000 in the fiscal year 1949—the largest peacetime budget in history—recommended to the Congress in spite of mounting prices, the threat of devastating inflation, and the administration's lip service to retrenchment and economy.

This is the first part of the independent offices appropriation bill, dealing with some 30 agencies or items and with a billion dollars' worth of estimates. It will be followed later by part 2, dealing with three agencies, namely: Atomic Energy Commission, Maritime Commission, and Veterans' Administration, with estimates calling for the expenditure of about \$6,000,000,000.

Of the \$1,000,000,000 estimates, only about \$265,000,000 are open to reduction. As is indicated on page 2 of its committee report, the Congress has no control over the balance which comprises more or less fixed estimates.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Of the \$265,000,000, your committee recommends a reduction to the extent of \$56,000,000, or approximately 21 percent. In addition, it recommends rescissions to the extent of \$3,000,000, giving an overall total reduction of \$59,000,000.

It is true that the bill carries \$196,000,000 more than was appropriated for the current fiscal year for the same activities. Attention is called to the fact, however, that of this total increase, over \$195,000,000 is in respect to a single item for postwar highway projects, over which your committee has no control.

Details of the action recommended will be found in the committee report. The report is practically unanimous. It is unanimous with the possible exception of one item, and I want to express my appreciation to the minority members of the subcommittee in charge of this bill for their help and cooperation in its preparation. It has been a pleasure to work with them.

As a matter of policy, your committee has attempted to hold requests, wherever possible, to or below current levels, to postpone requests for new functions, and to allow increases only where they are obviously justified. This policy seems imperative in view of inflationary conditions at home and of the tremendous demands both at home and abroad.

It will be noted that no agency estimate submitted to your committee by the Bureau of the Budget, with the approval of the President, reflects a decrease over the current fiscal year except that for the General Accounting Office. As a matter of fact, almost every item reflects an increase.

THE WHITE HOUSE

The White House, Mr. Chairman, is no exception to this rule. For the White House Office, there is requested over \$969,000 compared with something over \$952,000 in the current fiscal year, and with about \$302,000 in the spending days of 1944.

For the Executive Mansion and grounds there is requested over \$230,000 compared with some \$202,000 in the current year—the largest request ever made in this connection—including provision for additional personnel eliminated from the rolls of the Federal Works Agency as the result of reduced appropriations for that agency.

In addition, through the so-called emergency fund for the President, there is requested some \$226,000 for additional personnel for Mr. Steelman, Mr. Clifford, and for liaison work with the advertising and motion-picture industries of the country.

There is no indication here of a desire for economy in governmental spending. On the contrary, the example is set by the White House for all agencies to request increased appropriations in spite of the condition confronting the Nation at this time.

There are three agencies, Mr. Chairman, in this bill whose activities pretty much affect the entire Government.

Their testimony is of especial interest. I refer to the Bureau of the Budget, the Civil Service Commission, and the General Accounting Office.

The testimony of this agency, Mr. Chairman, reflects a direct national debt of over \$256,800,000,000, together with contingent liabilities and other obligations of about \$163,500,000,000, or a grand total debt and contingent liabilities of over \$420,300,000,000, or roughly, \$3,000 for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

Under leave to extend my remarks I insert in the RECORD at this point a table summarizing this indebtedness.

The public debt and contingent liabilities

[Source: Bureau of the Budget]

Direct public debt.....	\$256,899,844,854.11
Contingent liabilities....	26,936,089,014.24
Unliquidated obligations.....	13,787,000,000.00
Guaranteed loans.....	6,473,673,957.18
Insurance in force.....	116,273,397,804.00
Total.....	420,370,005,629.53

This testimony also indicates estimates of personnel on the Federal pay rolls on July 1, 1948, within continental United States, of 1,750,000; outside the United States 242,896; and as of July 1, 1949, inside the United States 1,750,000 and outside the United States 243,742.

In other words, looking ahead to the end of fiscal year 1949, the Bureau of the Budget sees an actual increase of about 1,000 outside the United States and no decrease whatsoever inside the United States. This is in striking contrast with representations made by the Administration through its vast propaganda machine.

Moreover, the estimate within the Nation is based upon the assumption that no part of the new legislation called for by the President requiring \$5,700,000,000 of expenditure will, in fact, be enacted into law. If any part of that program is put into effect, obviously the personnel within the country will increase correspondingly.

The total on the rolls as of July 1, 1949, of approximately 2,000,000 compares with the total of some 719,000 at June 30, 1935, and 920,000 at June 30, 1939.

There appears, Mr. Chairman, to be no adequate standardization by the Bureau of the Budget in such fields as budget work, accounting, personnel work, publicity, the ratio of highly paid to low-paid personnel, and other matters common to all agencies. Let us take one example. Let us consider the number of employees engaged in personnel work.

In 1938 the total number of such employees was 4,197; in 1948 it amounted to 25,191, or an increase of over 600 percent. The ratio of persons engaged in that work to the total number of personnel on the Federal pay rolls varies from a maximum of 1 to 18 to a minimum of 1 to 121, an average of about 1 to every 85 persons on the pay rolls.

Inquiries of leading business organizations of this country, such as railroads, steel companies, manufacturing and business machine establishments, reflect a ratio of a maximum of 1 to 200 and a minimum of 1 to 3,500 employees.

In July, last year, your committee requested the Bureau of the Budget to make a survey and report on this matter with a view of standardizing and reduc-

ing the number of persons engaged in personnel work. Four months later, in November, the Budget Bureau reported that it would take four people a year to obtain the necessary information on which to base any recommendations. In other words, the Bureau of the Budget, by its own confession, has been authorizing these tremendous increases in this field of work year after year without adequate information on which to base intelligent action.

It is believed that this is but one example of a similar lack of proper information on the part of this agency.

The Bureau of the Budget is apparently adopting the practice of attempting to interpret the will of the Congress for the agencies of Government to the extent of controlling the expenditure of appropriations according to its own ideas.

In one recent instance an interpretation contrary to that of the agency resulted in largely disturbing the shipping and ship-building industry of the country. The interpretation of the Bureau of the Budget was wholly without justification, and was made without consulting either the Senate or House Committee which wrote the legislation involved.

It is because of this interpretation that the committee has inserted the language on page 2 of the report under the heading, "United States Maritime Commission."

It is to my mind extremely doubtful if the Bureau of the Budget has any authority in the field of statutory interpretation. That would seem to be a matter primarily for the General Accounting Office. If, however, the jurisdiction exists, surely it is not too much to ask that the appropriate committees of Congress be contacted before interpretations are made which are clearly contrary to the will of the Congress.

The Bureau of the Budget has also apparently developed the practice of instructing agencies to include in appropriations for any current year supplemental or deficiency requests, even where those requests have never been submitted to the Congress.

In one recent instance the Civil Service Commission was instructed to include a supplemental request of \$2,500,000 which it appears may never be submitted for consideration by the Congress. It was included for purposes of comparison between 1948 and 1949 appropriations requests.

Obviously a practice of this kind presents an entirely false picture of the facts. It must be discontinued.

It would further appear, Mr. Chairman, that the Bureau of the Budget has been guilty of recommending transfers or expenditures for purposes which are unauthorized by substantive law.

Recently, a transfer of \$500,000 was recommended from funds appropriated for relief in European devastated areas, to defray the expenses of the so-called Luckman food committee. The only excuse given was that both agencies were dealing with food.

There seems to be a growing tendency to apply appropriated funds to purposes never contemplated or authorized by the Congress.

The Bureau of the Budget has failed in eight instances to supply detailed information requested for inclusion in these hearings. It would seem that much of this requested material should have been readily available if this agency were concentrating on the duties for which it is primarily responsible.

The fundamental difficulty with the Bureau of the Budget today, in my judgment, is that it serves as a mouthpiece and adviser to the President, and not as an independent agency serving the President and the Congress alike in the effort to attain economy. A radical change is required, if efficient government at a minimum cost is to be assured, and annual raids on the taxpayers' money halted.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Should it not also be said that in several instances in this subcommittee and also in another subcommittee on which I serve, the Bureau of the Budget has taken upon itself to determine where reductions shall be applied and to make reductions in respect to items which involve a matter of policy that should be decided by the Congress, not proportionate reductions or ordinary reductions such as have been made in previous years, but such marked changes in the requests of the departments that in effect the Bureau of the Budget has supplanted the Congress itself in connection with policy decision.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. It is clear, I think, that the Bureau has been reaching out beyond the functions that it was originally set up to exercise.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Mr. Chairman, a fundamental change in the operations of the Civil Service Commission would also seem to be called for, if a competent service on a merit basis is to be restored. Numerous complaints have been received as to the operations of this Commission. I have personally been told on various occasions, both by officials within the Government, and by others, that, in their opinion, present operations are destroying, rather than maintaining, the merit system.

Particularly disastrous to efficient and economical government is the widely held belief that rating and pay are largely dependent upon the number of personnel under the supervision of any individual. The emphasis should be exactly the reverse. The man who can do an efficient job with the fewest assistants should win the promotion. This, of course, is not in keeping with bureaucratic operations.

During the hearings, representatives of two agencies told your committee that they were handicapped in the operations of their agencies to the extent of 15 to 20 percent of efficiency by the complex rules, regulations, and red tape of the Civil Service Commission.

When asked how he could get rid of an inefficient employee, one official replied, and I quote: "By having a hearing and then being proved wrong myself and

then he"—the employee—"stays on in defiance of me."

Another official added, "If you discharge a man for misconduct, his superiors, who recommend such action, are likely to be put immediately on the defensive with countercharges."

The Civil Service Commission states that anyone except a veteran may be discharged after an opportunity to reply in writing, and that his only recourse is to appeal to the Commission for reinstatement for appointment, not in the same but in some other agency.

The Commission also states that the State Department, under special legislation, can discharge anyone, anywhere, at any time, with or without cause.

Experience does not seem to square with these statements.

The Commission, Mr. Chairman, requested a very large increase in appropriations for the loyalty program, under Executive order of March 27, 1947.

This committee, of course, desires to see the necessary loyalty work completed at the earliest possible moment.

On the other hand, the procedure called for appears to be so involved and complicated as to be likely to defeat the very purpose of the program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

The procedure involves investigation by the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation; it involves action by agency boards; it involves possible appeals to agency heads or to regional loyalty boards; it involves possible appeals to the Loyalty Review Board; it involves counsel and witnesses for the accused, all along the line.

It appears that months, even years, may be involved in ridding the service of a given individual, who may perhaps remain on the pay roll of the Government throughout the entire proceedings.

The fact that over \$17,000,000 is suggested as necessary in 2 years for the elimination of disloyal persons from the Federal pay roll is, of course, eloquent testimony on the part of the Civil Service Commission of a dismal failure to do the job that should have been done in the years which have passed.

Commissioner Flemming very frankly admits that, if the work had been done during those years when some of us were demanding that the personnel of the OWI and other agencies be investigated and cleared or removed from office, the money now requested for the loyalty program would not be needed at this time.

The record discloses 1,126 vacancies as compared with the number of positions now authorized for the Commission. The committee believes that this authorized personnel, in addition to 586 persons now engaged on the loyalty program is sufficient for the time being for the work in prospect, particularly in view of the present authority vested in Government agencies to discharge personnel, and of the fact that the Commission has delegated 50 percent of its work in the

field of examinations, qualifications, and appointments, and that it has a reserve to its credit at the moment of about \$29,000.

The record indicates that 1,319 persons have been rated ineligible with the question of loyalty involved in the fiscal years 1940 to 1947, and that there are in the so-called bar files of the Commission today, 7,806 cases, and in the Commission's so-called flag files 93,206 cases.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The General Accounting Office, Mr. Chairman, which takes a voluntary reduction for the second consecutive year, is the agent of the Congress. As such, its transactions are of special interest.

The testimony discloses during fiscal year 1947 exceptions taken to expenditures to the extent of \$548,000,000; reports of waste and extravagance to the number of 30; and reports of failure to protect the Government interest to the number of 366.

The testimony also refers to shortcomings of various agencies, including Federal Works Administration, Maritime Commission, and War Assets Administration.

Particularly amazing is the testimony in reference to the Maritime Commission. It shows four cases involving losses to the United States of many millions of dollars.

It shows that the accounting system which the General Accounting Office has sought to have installed since 1937 has not as yet been installed.

"Ten years of frustration," says the Comptroller General, "in our dealings with the Commission in this and many other matters have just about exhausted our patience."

It shows, in the field of just compensation cases, letters addressed by the Comptroller General to the Maritime Commission dated August 29 and October 13, 1947, with no reply whatsoever to the date of the testimony (December 11, 1947), and, on the contrary, a resolution apparently adopted by a 3-2 vote of the Maritime Commission, defying the rulings of the Comptroller General.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert in the RECORD at this point the letters addressed by the Comptroller General to the Maritime Commission:

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF

THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, August 29, 1947.

CHAIRMAN, UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION.

MY DEAR ADMIRAL SMITH: Reference is made to the provision in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, Public Law 299, approved July 31, 1947, involving the future payment of certain obligations against War Shipping Administration funds. Said provision reads as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to withdraw from the accounts of the United States Maritime Commission 15 days after the date of enactment hereof the unexpended balance of the War Shipping Administration funds received by the United States Maritime Commission pursuant to section 202 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 501), and to carry such unexpended balance to the surplus fund to be covered into the Treasury, and there is hereby appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury such amount as may be necessary

(not to exceed \$200,000,000) to liquidate such obligations as may be found by the General Accounting Office as having been properly incurred against such funds prior to January 1, 1947: *Provided*, That the appropriation herein for liquidation of obligations shall be available only until March 31, 1948: *Provided further*, That moneys received by agent operators of the Maritime Commission on account of operations prior to September 1, 1946, under the War Shipping Administration revolving fund may be applied against necessary expenses of such agent operators in connection with liquidation of obligations incurred under such fund prior to January 1, 1947: *Provided further*, That hereafter all moneys accruing to the Maritime Commission from operations under the War Shipping Administration revolving fund prior to September 1, 1946 (including moneys received from agent operators after deduction of necessary expenses of such agent operators), shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts." [Single quotations supplied.]

The purpose of this letter is to advise you of the views of this office with respect to the function which the Congress intended would be performed by the General Accounting Office under said provision and to outline briefly the procedure by which such function will be carried out. In this connection, I am informed that a conference already has been held, attended by representatives of the Maritime Commission, the Treasury Department, and the General Accounting Office, at which the details of the procedure to be followed have been tentatively agreed upon.

I do not regard the provision as requiring that the General Accounting Office examine into the merits of each item submitted for payment. That is to say, the language is not construed as making it mandatory for each item to receive a preaudit approval before payment can properly be made by the Treasury Department. Rather, the examination to be made will be confined to ascertaining (1) that under the facts and supporting documents the proposed payment is in satisfaction of an obligation actually incurred against War Shipping Administration funds prior to January 1, 1947, and (2) that, on its face, the item is of the general nature and type chargeable to such funds. And, of course, it will be essential to such an examination and determination that there be made available by proper personnel of the Maritime Commission data and supporting documents sufficient to establish the propriety of each expenditure to the extent indicated above.

Thus, the finding of the General Accounting Office in advance of payment that an item constitutes an obligation "properly incurred" against War Shipping Administration funds prior to January 1, 1947, should in no sense be construed as a final and complete approbation of the expenditure. All payments will continue to be the subject of a postaudit as heretofore. In other words, the function imposed upon the General Accounting Office by said provision of law is to be considered as in addition to and entirely independent of the functions and duties imposed by previously existing legislation.

It is my understanding that the supporting documents for most of the payments to be made are located in Washington, New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco. In order to expedite the handling of such payments I have approved the recommendation that certain personnel of the Audit Division, General Accounting Office, stationed in the cities named above be designated to perform the function involved. Where, after examination along the lines indicated, an item is found to represent an obligation properly incurred against the funds in question prior to January 1, 1947, the voucher proposing payment will be stamped as follows:

"Approved to the extent required by Public Law 299, Eightieth Congress, approved July 31, 1947.

"COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

"By _____."

The auditor marking the examination will affix his signature and the date, and the voucher will then be forwarded to the chief disbursing officer, if in Washington, or to the regional disbursing officer, if in the field.

Respectfully,

LINDSAY C. WARREN,

Comptroller General of the United States.

Mr. WARREN. I shall now read my letter of October 13, 1947.

"MY DEAR ADMIRAL SMITH: Under date of August 29, 1947, I addressed a letter to you setting forth my views as to what function the Congress intended the General Accounting Office to perform under the provision in Public Law 299, approved July 31, 1947, involving the future payment of certain obligations against War Shipping Administration funds. That provision, as you know, appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury not in excess of \$200,000,000 for the payment of such War Shipping Administration obligations "as may be found by the General Accounting Office as having been properly incurred against such funds prior to January 1, 1947." In my said letter of August 29, 1947, I stated that, in my opinion, said provision did not contemplate that the General Accounting Office would inquire into the merits of each item submitted for payment but that it required this Office to do two things: First, determine and find that the payment was in satisfaction of an obligation actually incurred against War Shipping Administration funds prior to January 1, 1947, and, second, determine and find that the item was of the general nature and type chargeable to such funds.

"Insofar as concerns items generally proposed to be paid from such funds, I still adhere to the views expressed in that letter, and the approval of such items by the General Accounting Office prior to payment will be along the lines indicated. However, in view of the action recently taken by the Commission with respect to just compensation payments, which I shall refer to more specifically below, I deem it my duty as Comptroller General of the United States to take steps to insure that public funds will not be expended in violation of applicable provisions of law.

"There have been forwarded to this Office copies of memoranda prepared by various officials of the Maritime Commission on the subject of just compensation for requisitioned vessels, particularly with respect to the enhancement prohibition in section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended. It appears that the Commission has had under consideration during the past few months the question of whether, as a matter of policy in the determination of just compensation, it would follow the formulas set by the War Shipping Administration, which were based on rules laid down by the Advisory Board on Just Compensation, or whether it would follow the applicable decisions of this Office. My examination of these memorandums and papers leads me to believe that rates and valuations fixed in accordance with the formulas contained in WSA General Order 37 may be substantially in excess of the amounts properly payable if due regard were given to the decision of November 28, 1942 (22 Comp. Gen. 497).

"I have been advised that on July 24, 1947, the Maritime Commission adopted a resolution reaffirming the policies followed by the War Shipping Administration in fixing just compensation. As I read that resolution, the Commission has put itself on record as having decided to make just-compensation payments in clear and recognized violation

of the law as construed by the accounting officers of the Government. Under such circumstances, I have no alternative but to use every power at my command to prevent payments being made in open defiance of the law.

"Were support for my position in this matter necessary, I have only to invite your attention to the following language in the report of the House Committee on Appropriations in connection with the act making funds available for just-compensation payments:

"* * * One of the most serious phases of the matter is the settlement of the so-called just-compensation cases involving settlement for ships requisitioned by the Government under section 902a of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended. The Comptroller General rendered a decision interpreting certain phases of this section early in the war, but the Commission so far has failed to consummate the settlement. These payments bear interest from the date of requisition of a vessel until the date of settlement, and it is the committee's desire that these claims be processed with all practicable speed and with due regard to the decision of the Comptroller General. * * *

"Accordingly, I am constrained to insist that all vouchers representing payments of just compensation must contain a certification to the effect that the amount to be paid is consistent with the principles of applicable decisions of this Office. Moreover, I am instructing the Audit Division of the General Accounting Office that, with respect to this class of payments only, a full and complete audit should be made prior to approval of the vouchers."

Now, I might say that on data furnished the General Accounting Office by two of the five members of the Maritime Commission the vote of the Commission was three to two not to follow the decision of the Office. I am informed that vote was taken on the very day this committee issued its report on the appropriation bill, from which I have just read, and I am not advised of any later action by the Commission to reverse the vote.

(The Comptroller General.)

A few comments, Mr. Chairman, on other agencies dealt with in the bill:

EMERGENCY FUNDS FOR THE PRESIDENT

Before the war there were no such funds. During and since the war funds have been made available on a decreasing basis.

For the current year the amount provided was \$500,000. The request for fiscal year 1949 is \$1,000,000. Your committee has allowed \$700,000, an increase of \$200,000 over the current fiscal year.

These funds have always been, and are intended to be used for real emergencies affecting the national interest or security. Nevertheless, year after year your committee has been forced to criticize the use and application of these funds as contrary to the will of the Congress.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert in the RECORD at this point a statement showing the application of the funds for the fiscal year 1948. With one or two exceptions, no item included can be fairly classified as an emergency item. Almost every item included could and should have been submitted to the Congress for approval.

There is no reason why under the guise of emergency funds the President should set aside a sizable back-room kitty.

Allocations from the emergency fund for the President, 1948, as of Jan. 14, 1948

Appropriated in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948.. \$500,000

Allocations:

Executive Office of the President:	
President's Amnesty Board.....	40,000
President's Committee on Civil Rights.....	50,000
President's Commission on Higher Education.....	64,000
Advisory Commission on the Merchant Marine.....	8,700
Office of Coordinator of Emergency Export Program and Secretary of the Cabinet Committee on World Food Programs.....	45,000
Additional staff of the White House.....	103,528
	311,228

Department of Commerce:	
For Special Committee on Foreign Aid.....	41,850
Department of the Interior:	
For international scientific conference on the conservation and utilization of natural resources.....	10,000
Department of Justice:	
For President's Amnesty Board.....	11,000
Department of the Army:	
For rehabilitation of hurricane damage on Mississippi Gulf coast.....	50,000

Total allocations as of Jan. 14, 1948..... 424,078

Balance available for future allocation..... 75,922

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

The testimony of this agency was lamentably weak. There was strong sentiment in the committee for the complete elimination of all funds for the agency.

It is admittedly not a fact-finding agency. It merely uses the findings of other agencies which, it would seem, could be made available directly to the President or the Congress by the originating agencies.

There is little evidence of any important results from its work of interpretation, and it takes the position that its views and recommendations are confidential except as to the President, unless released by him.

In respect to its report on foreign aid, which was publicly released, it would appear that it made no specific recommendations as to inflation, as to employment of idle plants, or as to specific commodities such as steel, fertilizer, and grain substitutes.

Asked to provide a break-down in terms of commodities, showing estimated availability, and estimated demands against that availability in terms of domestic consumption, normal exports, requirements for existing foreign-aid programs, and requirements for pending programs, the agency replied that it would be impossible for it to supply the desired information.

Its recommendation to the President would appear to have been in general terms only and to the effect that what is requested can be done as we did more

in the war years, provided our domestic consumption is sufficiently controlled.

Continued operation on a reduced basis is recommended only in the light of present conditions, and the fact that the agency is new.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The testimony of the Federal Communications Commission gives little indication of fundamental improvement in the operations of this agency.

Transfers of stations, with Commission approval, for considerations far in excess of cost or replacement value continue.

Action or inaction in respect to assignment of frequencies, including the so-called Bulova stations, the New York News case, the Cur-Nan Co. case, and certain stations in Kentucky, suggests continuance of operation on the basis of political favoritism.

The testimony of Commissioner Durr in respect to his altercation with the FBI, including his statement as to Communist ownership of stations, in which he apparently regards Communist applicants in much the same light as Catholic, Protestant or Jewish applicants; and in which he indicates that he does not know that Communists advocate the overthrow of this Government, is startling.

Fear of the Commission by radio licensees still is manifest.

Mr. Chairman, freedom of the air, to the end that the people may have both sides of important questions, fully and fairly presented, is imperative to our form of government. It is vital that the FCC operate as an impartial quasi-judicial agency rather than as the political puppet of any administration that happens to be in the White House.

I do not know what has become of the resolution to investigate this agency which was filed during the last session. If the Committee on Foreign and Interstate Commerce is not in a position to conduct an investigation, it should be conducted without further delay by a select committee.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The Federal Trade Commission requests an increase of \$1,000,000, or 33 1/3 percent more than it has for 1948.

The committee recommends an increase of \$58,000 for in-grade promotions and \$348,000 for antimonopoly work, disallowing all other items, including proposed funds for work in insurance, work on additional joint financial reports, and work on administered price matters.

This, with certain transfers, will make available for antimonopoly work \$1,364,181. If properly applied, this should be helpful to the consuming public.

The committee feels that the over-all amount allowed should be ample, particularly in the light of the fact that there are 65 vacancies compared with authorized positions, and that several divisions appear to be overstaffed, in the light of the work load during the past 2 years.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

The record indicates that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has made

no accounting to Federal Works Agency for securities of the Public Works Administration sold by the RFC, many at handsome prices. A request for a statement showing the total amount of securities sold, the amounts realized, and the disposition of the proceeds resulted in the first instance in a response from the RFC to the effect that it would cost \$20,000 to produce the desired information.

This is almost unbelievable. I understand the RFC has now agreed to furnish the desired information.

Let me call your attention to the enormous cost of operating Federal buildings. For the maintenance and operation of the Department of Agriculture's South Building there is requested for the fiscal year 1949, \$1,028,990; the figure for the Pentagon Building is \$4,039,470.

The largest uncontrollable item in the bill, Mr. Chairman, is for postwar highways and the elimination of grade crossings, \$459,588,854—more than one-half of the total carried in the bill.

Under present law, the Commissioner of Public Roads and the President provide the funds for this purpose. Contracts with the States are approved in advance and become binding commitments. Congress is completely without control over funds required for construction, as well as over the administrative expenses of the agency.

I appreciate that road construction is popular. It is possible the Congress might approve, in full, the request carried in this bill. In principle, however, I submit that it is absolutely unsound for the Congress to be deprived of control over these appropriations from year to year, particularly under the conditions confronting America today.

Attention is invited in this connection to the enormous cost of road construction. The record indicates that primary roads have cost \$42,900 per mile average, with a maximum of \$309,400 per mile; and that secondary roads have cost an average of \$15,900 per mile, with a maximum of \$106,700 per mile.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert at this point in the record a table showing those costs:

AVERAGE COSTS PER MILE FOR RURAL ROAD PROJECTS APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION TO OCTOBER 1, 1947, FINANCED FROM POSTWAR FEDERAL-AID FUNDS

Construction costs for approved projects financed from postwar funds average \$42,900 per mile for primary rural roads and \$13,900 per mile for secondary rural roads, exclusive of costs for bridges. These average costs per mile include both Federal funds and State matching funds.

Per-mile construction costs do not represent entire costs for finished roads in cases where only a portion of the construction is completed under the current projects, such as grading projects preliminary to subsequent surfacing projects or current surfacing projects for which the grading work was completed under previous projects. Character and density of traffic influence type and width of surface and foundation construction and width of grade, and hence occasion differences in per-mile construction costs. Topographic conditions and geographic location also account for variations in per-mile construction costs.

Average per-mile construction costs for primary and secondary rural roads approved for construction utilizing postwar funds are shown for each State in the following tabulation:

Average cost per mile for rural road projects approved for construction to Oct. 1, 1947, financed from postwar Federal-aid funds

State	Primary roads		Secondary roads	
	Miles	Average cost per mile	Miles	Average cost per mile
Alabama.....	170.8	\$44,700	556.6	\$18,200
Arizona.....	104.5	61,300	228.7	22,300
Arkansas.....	289.6	30,400	504.5	16,800
California.....	276.5	114,500	299.2	31,700
Colorado.....	145.0	53,900	193.6	24,600
Connecticut.....	27.2	147,300	10.6	106,700
Delaware.....	28.4	42,300	8.7	31,100
Florida.....	123.8	39,900	170.5	29,300
Georgia.....	326.4	31,500	363.9	16,700
Idaho.....	102.5	54,100	234.9	14,400
Illinois.....	309.5	44,200	326.0	23,900
Indiana.....	87.9	127,500	121.2	61,800
Iowa.....	361.1	34,600	1,159.1	6,800
Kansas.....	670.3	21,800	1,643.9	4,200
Kentucky.....	199.4	49,600	528.0	16,800
Louisiana.....	32.7	58,800	56.3	38,300
Maine.....	36.8	61,500	48.4	39,000
Maryland.....	41.8	105,200	78.9	29,300
Massachusetts.....	12.3	117,300		
Michigan.....	313.5	49,300	375.6	18,800
Minnesota.....	754.3	24,000	1,434.4	9,400
Mississippi.....	274.9	29,300	472.9	16,800
Missouri.....	257.8	47,900	656.6	8,800
Montana.....	173.4	26,900	238.1	16,800
Nebraska.....	611.6	19,400	398.6	10,300
Nevada.....	121.3	41,700	243.8	13,700
New Hampshire.....	10.9	158,900	10.8	69,500
New Jersey.....	5.4	309,400	5.3	60,300
New Mexico.....	196.5	28,000	103.7	16,800
New York.....	217.7	131,700	15.1	53,300
North Carolina.....	280.1	36,600	570.2	19,100
North Dakota.....	299.5	20,000	342.0	3,300
Ohio.....	72.9	179,500	165.2	31,000
Oklahoma.....	232.5	30,500	957.8	5,500
Oregon.....	265.2	39,400	325.2	25,100
Pennsylvania.....	147.2	203,300	134.1	85,500
South Carolina.....	209.2	18,900	550.4	16,100
South Dakota.....	430.2	14,600	285.5	5,400
Tennessee.....	153.9	49,600	396.4	16,400
Texas.....	948.0	29,300	3,458.7	9,500
Utah.....	109.5	37,600	206.0	13,800
Vermont.....	33.5	71,800	37.9	44,600
Virginia.....	86.9	106,700	387.6	14,600
Washington.....	186.2	46,700	286.3	18,400
West Virginia.....	42.1	90,100	82.2	45,800
Wisconsin.....	236.8	39,200	426.5	12,500
Wyoming.....	194.8	31,200	242.1	15,700
Total.....	10,262.3	42,900	19,442.0	13,900

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

An attempt to locate the responsibility for the recent disposal of the Big Inch and Little Inch pipe lines as surplus property, from Federal Power Commission, in the light of newspaper allegations that large promoters' profits had been realized, with governmental cooperation, resulted in the usual alleged division of responsibility between agencies—this time between War Assets Administration, Federal Power Commission, and Securities and Exchange Commission. War Assets Administration apparently made the sale of the pipe lines, Federal Power Commission issued essential certificates of public convenience and necessity, and Securities and Exchange Commission gave tacit approval of the financial scheme.

Correspondence between Federal Power Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission indicates clearly that both agencies possessed the facts in the case.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert in the RECORD at this point the correspondence in question, which speaks for itself:

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,
Philadelphia, Pa., October 20, 1947.
Mr. LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary, Federal Power Commission,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. FUQUAY: Texas Eastern Transmission Corp. proposes to file a registration statement with this Commission with respect to the public offering of preferred and common stock, within the next few days. At our suggestion they are sending you three preliminary copies of the proposed registration statement. In view of the fact that the company is under the jurisdiction of your Commission, it will be appreciated if you will have the statement reviewed by member of your staff and afford us the benefit of your comments. As you know, this Commission is particularly interested in the accuracy of facts stated in the prospectus, as well as the possible omission of any facts which should be disclosed in connection with an offering of securities to the public.

Since the time schedule of this office is prescribed by statute, it would be appreciated if you could forward your comments at an early date.

Very truly yours,

HARRY HELLER,
Assistant Director,
Corporation Finance Division.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,
Philadelphia, Pa., October 31, 1947.

Mr. CHARLES SMITH,
Chief of Bureau of Accounts,
Federal Power Commission,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: I am enclosing herewith a copy of Amendment No. 1 to the registration statement of Texas Eastern Transmission Corp. which was filed on October 31, 1947.

Particular reference is made to the revised material under the caption "Estimated revenues and expenses" on page 10 and the relocation in the prospectus of the information regarding the organization and promotion of the registrant to page 4.

The registrant has requested acceleration of the effective date of the registration statement to November 12, 1947, and accordingly we must complete our examination during the week. I would appreciate it if you could review the enclosed amendment and give me any comments you may have with respect thereto. I will telephone you on our Washington line on Monday afternoon November 3, 1947.

Very truly yours,

HARRY HELLER,
Assistant Director,
Corporation Finance Division.

NOVEMBER 4, 1947.

HON. JAMES J. CAFFEY,
Chairman, Securities and
Exchange Commission,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Commission is in receipt of a letter dated October 20, 1947, from Mr. Harry Heller, Assistant Director of your Corporation Finance Division, requesting a review of a draft of registration statement filed with your Commission by Texas Eastern Transmission Corp. In addition, the Commission has been furnished copies of the actual registration statement filed under date of October 24 and amendment No. 1 thereto.

The registration statement has been examined and, except for the fact that details as to equity financing were not submitted on the record before this Commission, the representations contained therein are in accord generally with the testimony presented to this Commission in the course of hearings on the company's application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity.

As stated in the registration statement, the Federal Power Commission, on October 11, 1947, issued a certificate of public convenience

and necessity under section 7 of the Natural Gas Act to Texas Eastern Transmission Corp. The certificate becomes effective upon acquisition by the corporation from War Assets Administration of what are familiarly known as Big Inch and Little Big Inch pipe-line facilities.

From the detailed financial information contained in the registration statement, it appears that the original stockholders, who had purchased 150,000 shares for an initial investment of \$150,000, will reclassify their 150,000 shares of \$1 par stock into 1,200,000 shares without par value. It is noted that the resulting 1,200,000 shares will have, share for share, the same voting power, book value, and claim upon earnings as the 3,400,000 shares, more or less, which it is proposed to sell to the public at a maximum price of \$12.

It should be noted that the Federal Power Commission has no jurisdiction over securities of natural-gas companies. The Commission, therefore, has not approved the issuance of any securities by Texas Eastern Transmission Corp. The main inquiry in certificate proceedings as to financial matters goes to the feasibility of the financial plan; that is, the ability of the applicant to raise the necessary funds at reasonable cost.

We wish to make this clear, because the Commission, in its opinion No. 157, relating to the issuance of the certificate of public convenience and necessity, stated that the company's financial plan as testified to in the record is adequate and reasonable. As the opinion shows, this statement applies only to the feasibility of raising money by the issuance of bonds and stock in the total amounts set forth on the record and not to the details of equity financing. As a matter of fact, financial witnesses for the company, during the hearing late in August, stated that they were not able to supply details as to equity financing and that such details had not been formulated and could not be decided upon so far in advance of the actual financing.

We would further call attention to the statement on page 10 of amendment No. 1 to the registration statement that the company anticipates earning approximately \$1,500,000 more than the 6 percent usually allowed by this Commission in gas-rate cases. Members of our staff have checked the estimate of earnings and have found it substantially correct on the basis of the negotiated rates in the company's sales contracts. It should be emphasized, however, that such rates are subject to review and regulation by the Federal Power Commission.

This Commission trusts that these comments will be of assistance to you.

By direction of the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

NELSON LEE SMITH,
Chairman.

(Copies to Mr. John R. Steelman, Assistant to the President, the White House; Gen. Robert M. Littlejohn, War Assets Administration; Mr. R. H. Hargrove, president of the Texas Eastern Transmission Corp.; Mr. J. Ross Gamble, 719 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.)

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,
Philadelphia, Pa., November 10, 1947.
Mr. NELSON LEE SMITH, Jr.,
Chairman, Federal Power Commission,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of November 4, 1947, in connection with the registration statement of Texas Eastern Transmission Corp.

I wish to thank you for having your staff review the registration statement and for sending your comments in connection therewith.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES J. CAFFEY,
Chairman.

It is impossible, Mr. Chairman, to develop all points of importance in hearings covering so many diversified governmental operations and functions in the time available. The details of committee recommendations are covered in the report and the appended tables. Unless there are further questions, I will reserve further discussion for others under general debate and under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a comment on the appropriation for the Federal Works Agency?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. HESELTON. As the gentleman knows, he has cooperated with me in an attempt to quickly analyze some figures sent up from the Federal Works Agency yesterday at the chairman's request, having to do with a report made under date of December 30, 1947. It is my understanding the report is from the Public Buildings Administration to the Federal Works Agency. I called the chairman's attention and the attention of the staff to the fact that within recent days Mr. Steelman has sent a report to me in behalf of a New England delegation subcommittee, which was charged with the responsibility of working out certain developments along conservation lines. That letter, with the accompanying letter from General Fleming, is as follows:

JANUARY 29, 1948.

Hon. JOHN W. HESELTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. HESELTON: This is in further reference to our past correspondence regarding the possible conversion from oil to coal in Government buildings.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the report of January 27, 1948, on this subject from General Fleming, Federal Works Administrator.

It would appear from this report that there are some Government buildings in which conversion from oil to coal could be made at an early date and with relatively small expense; and General Fleming has been asked to arrange with the several departments and agencies concerned, for corrective action in this respect where such action is feasible and will produce results during the present heating season.

As you doubtless know, the President's order of January 17, 1948, for conservation of fuel oil, gasoline, and gas (copy attached) contains the following paragraph with respect to future installations of fuel oil or gas-burning equipment:

"4. No equipment shall be installed for burning fuel oil or gas or liquefied petroleum gas, and no permanent building or establishment shall be converted to these fuels, without the prior approval of the Bureau of Mines, except where firm commitments for such installations or conversions have already been made."

Sincerely,

JOHN R. STEELMAN.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington, January 27, 1948.

Hon. JOHN R. STEELMAN,
Assistant to the President,
The White House.

MY DEAR MR. STEELMAN: Further references is made to your letter of December 19 re-

questing that an investigation be made as to the practicability of converting Government buildings from the use of oil to the use of coal. As you were advised, a meeting was held in this office on December 30 and those present were requested to have final data in our hands by January 2 on which to base a complete report to you.

We have now received a mass of information from the majority of those who were present at the meeting, included in which are figures to show the buildings which cannot be changed over for various reasons, as well as those which are susceptible of being changed and under what conditions. Briefly the information developed consists of the following:

1. Before the date of our meeting, some of the agencies had already issued to their field offices instructions to suspend any further conversions from coal to oil.

2. The Justice Department reported the partial conversion of one plant using 400,000 gallons of fuel oil per year to the use of coal; Public Health Service reported the recent conversion of one small plant burning 15,000 gallons of oil per year to the use of other fuel; and Public Buildings Administration reported the partial cancellation of a contract which had been entered into for converting a building to the use of oil. The contract had been partially completed and would have produced a plant which would burn 370,000 gallons per year.

3. The agencies reporting that conversion from oil to coal is practicable stated that to accomplish this would require the expenditure of a substantial sum, which funds had not been included in the budget estimates and that it would therefore be necessary for them to obtain the additional funds before proceeding with the work. They also reported that the oil-burning plants that are now in operation are in many cases automatically controlled. If converted to the use of coal, it would be necessary to employ firemen to operate them, requiring the necessity of additional funds. I am enclosing two of the reports that were received as samples so that you may see the care that was exercised by the agencies in gathering the desired information. It will be noted that the Department of Agriculture report shows a possible saving of 888,690 gallons of oil per year but that the cost of making the necessary changes would amount to \$129,539 and that there would be an increase in operating costs of \$70,065 per year. An analysis of the report of the Public Buildings Administration shows that it is considered practicable to convert 35 of the buildings but that this work would cost \$414,220. This figure does not include the cost of any additional employees who might be required as firemen.

4. Apparently the situation existing in the Navy Department, which was reported in our letter of January 16, is the only one reflecting a major saving at this time. They can immediately begin the use of coal in certain of their plants previously operated by oil and thereby save at the rate of 1,420,000 barrels of oil per year.

Since the Executive order calling for conservation of fuel oil was issued January 17, 1948, which covers all phases of conservation and also regulates the installation of additional oil-burning equipment, it is doubtful if much more can be done in the interest of saving oil at the present time. It would seem that since the agencies are now acquainted with the existing situation and know that the prospects for the next few years are but little brighter, they will cooperate in every way possible, including the conversion of equipment where practicable,

in order to ease the effects of the present fuel-oil shortage.

Sincerely yours,
PHILIP B. FLEMING,
Major General, United States Army,
Administrator.

Returning to the analysis which I have attempted to make hurriedly this afternoon, these figures deal only with buildings, as I understand it, operated by the Public Buildings Administration. They do not deal with a vast amount of buildings and building space that is leased, such as the chairman of the subcommittee and I know about—more than one entire building last year used by the Veterans' Administration in Boston. They certainly do not deal with the Navy buildings at Norfolk and the Naval Station at Norfolk, or the Naval Air Station, or the Boston Naval Shipyard Annex—where conversion from fuel oil to what is known as pulverized bituminous, which will result in a saving of 1,420,000 barrels of that much-needed type of fuel oil, has been promised by the Navy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. HESELTON. I want to bring out this point now. My analysis shows that there are 22 buildings being operated, as reported, in the District of Columbia and adjacent areas. If my mathematics is correct, we have in this report buildings amounting to 60 outside the District. That makes 82 buildings involved in this appropriation bill. In many instances, the report is that the conversion is not feasible. In other words, the report is startling. The total over-all expenditure that is estimated if they would convert from heat by fuel oil and heat by natural gas back to heat by coal, would be \$414,220. That is verified by the staff of the committee.

I do not know whether the committee would accept an amendment authorizing the additional amount of \$414,220. I would be the last person to advocate the addition of a single dollar for the purpose of any unnecessary expenditure. I am one who believes that we must confine ourselves to absolute necessities if we are going to bring down the cost of living, which is vitally affected by the amount of funds taken from the American taxpayers to operate the Federal Government. Yet, I may still submit such an amendment to the committee, in the hope it will consider it favorably as a capital expenditure. I have in mind the testimony of such qualified witnesses as Secretary Forrestal, Secretary Krug, Director Max Ball, and many others, indicating their convictions that this is not a temporary shortage but one which will be with us at least for 5 years. If their dire predictions are accurate, then we shall have expended for a period of 5 years an annual sum of \$82,844, even though we do have to invest it now in one lump sum in order to force these Government agencies to take the lead in conservation of this much-needed fuel oil. I call your attention to the fact that the

tabulation shows a total savings could be made annually of 6,668,155 gallons of fuel oil. Even allowing for the fact that some of these conversions cannot be completed for a period of from 4 to 6 months, and one apparently not for 300 days, most of them can be rapidly completed and many of them at a nominal sum. The saving in 5 years would amount to 33,440,775 gallons. Let us be conservative about it and say that we could only save from between 25 and 30 million gallons in this 5-year period. Would it not be worth the expenditure of \$82,844 annually on that basis alone?

In this connection, let me read a telegram to one of my colleagues from Detroit:

Detroit Housing Commission down to 14 days' supply of fuel oil for 250 veterans' families living in veterans' housing project; 30,000 gallons would carry us through until April. All local suppliers refuse us.

What do those veterans think about burning up 6,668,155 gallons yearly, when 30,000 gallons would carry them through until April? I do not find any building in Michigan listed, but let us get oil to this group of veterans rather than, for instance, the Sloane Building on Twelfth Street, where 58,000 gallons will be used this year, or the Arlington Building at 705 Columbia Pike, where 34,000 gallons will be burned this year. At least, if the 14 days' cancellation privilege was exercised, from either of these sources more than enough fuel oil would be saved to supply these veterans' needs, and my guess is that they would be glad to pay for the hire of sufficient trucks to come on here to take the oil and put it in their storage tanks.

There is another reason I urge you to consider. It is our understanding that the oil industry is now reverting to the wartime, uneconomic practice of running the solid fuel tankcar trains from Texas to New England. I do not have the figures at the moment, but I hope to have them by tomorrow. It is my impression that the cost of this sort of an operation, instead of tanker carriage, practically doubles the price of oil. During the war the Government paid that bill. Now the industry must absorb it, or they must pass it on to the consumer and, judging from the reports of increasing prices, I am confident they are passing it on to the consumer. Which is better, that we should spend \$414,220 of the taxpayers' money to save 6,668,155 gallons of oil, or that we should load him with the necessity of paying certainly that extra amount on his bills for fuel oil and kerosene?

A third point might be stressed. If this is done we shall have these savings indefinitely into the future until the time comes when we hope we may be able to develop synthetics or new fields to the point where we again have a surplus.

It seems to me that even those who are undertsandably interested in the sale of oil and natural gas should join with us

in this limitation for the fiscal year of 1949, even though they cannot see their way clear in voting the extra appropriation. Certainly there is an immediate market for every gill of fuel oil and kerosene now being produced in this country and every cubic foot of natural gas being offered. I do not think anyone would care to assert that in either of these fields, before July 1, 1949, we will have a surplus.

I have broken that down again. I have not worked out the consumption in gallons. There are four buildings in this group where the conversion would run from \$15 to \$100; a total of \$165.

The second group that I worked out ran from \$100 to \$1,000. There are seven of them. Five are under \$1,000 and none over \$500. The period of time required would be from 15 to 120 days. That is \$3,550.

May I remark that the New England subcommittee raised this question in December. More than 30 days have elapsed, so that most of these conversions that could have been undertaken at that time would have been completed now, and the fuel oil would have been saved.

There is another group of \$1,001 to \$5,000. It would take from 40 to 180 days to complete the conversion. The total amount is \$26,408.

Another group from \$5,000 to \$25,000, only one of them being over \$18,000. It would take 60 to 180 days and would cost \$59,000.

There is one which would take 120 days and cost \$26,500. Another would take 300 days and cost \$90,000. Another would take 120 days and cost \$125,000.

I raise this question at this time but I shall put in the entire tabulation under permission which I shall ask when we get back in the House because I think this is going to throw a lot of light on a motion I expect to offer tomorrow, which I have submitted to the Chairman and which addresses itself to one phase of this problem. The motion would be a restriction. It would be at page 29 of the bill, line 25, a new paragraph to read as follows:

No part of the foregoing appropriations to the Federal Works Agency shall be used for the purpose of converting any existing coal-heating units to oil or natural gas.

I have added natural gas because of the fact that in Detroit, in parts of New England, New York, and even here in the District of Columbia the supply of natural gas is not sufficient, although it is not a matter of direct and immediate interest to us in New England for, so far as I know, we have very little, if any, natural gas there; consequently I understand that in these other areas they have to manufacture additional gas from this limited supply of fuel oil and they are putting on the individual consumer the prime burden of carrying out this conservation program.

Natural gas in any federally owned or rented buildings in or outside the District of Columbia.

I have put in rented buildings because it is only fair to anticipate that the landlords of those buildings who are getting big rentals, paid on the dot, should be willing to go along in this program of conservation.

One final comment and then I will not trespass further on the gentleman's time. I want to call the Committee's attention to one particular problem posed by this report. The report indicates buildings currently being converted to oil under contract. This will be interesting, I believe, to the membership of the House. One of these buildings is the Sloan Building, located at 711 Twelfth Street NW., stated to be under the veterans' group. It will consume 58,000 gallons of oil every year. I find a notation here that it would be possible to convert in 14 days for \$1,500. I do not know what that means, unless it is that they have the legal right to cancel the order for oil equipment on 14 days' notice. Here they have protected themselves and us and we can stop this conversion right here in the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself three additional minutes.

Mr. HESELTON. I appreciate the gentleman's consideration very much.

Another one is in Suitland, Md. The answer is:

"Yes; 180 days."

That covers film-storage vaults 1, 2, and 3 at Suitland.

Next, the Marine Hospital at Boston. They say they could convert; that it would take 120 days.

The next one is at Arlington, Va., 705 Columbia Pike. They will use 34,000 gallons of oil a year. Here again they can cancel the contract for oil equipment on 14 days' notice. In other words, if they exercise that right today, then in 2 weeks' time we would have canceled that equipment and saved 34,000 gallons a year. If they had exercised that right shortly after December 13, none of this precious fluid would have been burned in January. That use is at the rate of 2,833 gallons a month.

Mr. Chairman, I will try to illustrate the picture a little more clearly when I revise and extend my remarks, but I do not want this moment to go by without expressing my deep conviction that if the Federal Government is asking individuals, is asking State, county, and local governments to conserve, the Federal Government itself has the responsibility in the first instance to convert wherever it can, just as the Navy has done; and the Navy is the only department which thus far has made an effective effort to do anything.

I thank the gentleman.

The tabulation to which I referred is on the stationery of the Federal Works Agency, dated December 30, 1947.

Survey relative to use of fuel oil—Public Buildings Administration

Cities where fuel oil is used	Purpose for which fuel oil is used	Name of building, reservation, housing project, etc.	Number of plants using fuel oil	Approximate number of gallons of oil consumed per year	Is conversion to natural gas or coal feasible—time required for conversion	Estimated cost of conversion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
District of Columbia:						
Pennsylvania Ave. group	Space heating	1624 H St. NW., 1626 K St. NW. (O)	1	14,000	Yes—5 days	\$100
Do	Water heating	Normandy (L)	1	2,700		
Do	Space heating	1626 K St. NW., Normandy (L)	1	26,000	Yes—15 days	1,000
Do	do	1818 H St. NW. (L)	1	62,000	No	
State group	do	415 22d St. NW., Briggs School (O)	1	8,800	do	
Do	do	515 22d St. NW. (L)	1	2,200	No—Building has 1 oil and 1 coal boiler. Oil used in emergency only.	
Agriculture group	do	426-430 12th St. SW. (L)	1	600	No	
A-B-C group	do	57 L St. SE. (L)	1	12,000	do	
Do	do	1130 South Capitol St., Harbor Garage (L)	1	2,900	do	
Mall group	do	9th and N Sts. SW. (O)	1	15,500	do	
Do	do	301 Independence Ave. (O)	1	6,800	Yes—5 days	50
Dupont Circle group	do	Japanese Embassy (O)	1	21,000	No	
Do	do	Longfellow, 1201 Connecticut Ave. (L)	1	5,000	No—building has 1 oil and 1 coal boiler. Oil used in emergency only.	
Do	do	1415 22d St. NW. (L)	1	9,200	No	
Do	do	1620 M St. NW. (L)	1	25,000	do	
Do	do	1737 L St. NW. (L)	1	10,500	do	
Armory group	do	300 I St. NW. (L)	1	25,000	do	
Do	do	1735 15th St. NE. (L)	1	21,000	do	
Civil Service group	do	1331-41 U St. NW. (L)	1	35,500	do	
Do	do	1840 14th St. NW. (L)	1	27,000	do	
Veterans' group	do	F. L. A., 811 Vermont Ave. (O)	1	33,000	No—Building has 1 oil and 1 coal boiler. Oil used only in emergency.	
Do	do	Sloane, 711 12th St. NW. (O)	1	58,000	Yes—14 days to cancel contract for oil equipment.	1,500
Subtotal				421,700		
Florida:						
Arcadia	Space heating	Post office (O)	1	1,000	45 days	250
Bradenton	do	do	1	1,250	5 days	80
Clearwater	do	do	1	2,700	45 days	250
Daytona Beach	do	do	1	5,000	Yes—40 days	1,008
Fort Lauderdale	do	do	1	250	No	
Fort Myers	do	do	1	1,300	do	
Fort Pierce	do	do	1	1,300	do	
Key West	Water heating only	do	1	250	do	
Lake Wales	Space heating	do	1	420	do	
Lake Worth	do	do	1	400	do	
Miami (main office)	do	do	1	6,300	do	
Miami (Miami Beach branch)	do	do	1	800	Yes—3 days	75
Orlando	do	do	1	6,000	Yes—1 day	15
Palm Beach	do	do	1	500	No	
St. Petersburg	do	do	1	2,700	do	
Sarasota	do	do	1	1,300	do	
Sebring	do	do	1	500	No	
West Palm Beach	do	do	1	630	Yes—30 days	250
Tampa	do	Appraisers stores (O)	1	2,000	Yes—70 days	500
Port Everglades	do	United States customhouse (O)	1	325	No	
Subtotal				34,925		
Georgia: Savannah	do	PHS Hospital (Oatland Island) (O)	1	40,000	Yes—180 days	5,000
Illinois: Aurora	do	Cotton mill mart (L)	1	100,000	No	
Louisiana:						
Houma	Space heating	Post office (O)	1	2,300	No	
Carville	Space heating, water	Marine hospital (O)	1	1,500,000	Yes—300 days	\$90,000
Subtotal				1,502,300		
Maine:						
Portland	Water heating, space heating	Post office (old) (O)	1	22,000	Yes—75 days	6,000
Hartford	Space heating	112 Main St. (L)	1	3,000	No	
Subtotal				25,000		
Maryland:						
Baltimore	Space heating	Parcel post (O)	1	48,000	No	
Do	do	Federal Office Bldg. (old) (O)	1	284,000	Yes—60 days	9,000
Do	do	Marine hospital (O)	1	550,000	Yes—180 days	18,000
Do	do	Quarantine section (O)	5	65,000	Yes—60 days	3,000
Bethesda	do	National Institute of Health Laboratory and Officers Quarters (O)	8			
Do	do	National Institute of Health, main building (O)	1	1,000,000	Yes—120 days	\$15,000
Do	do	National Cancer Institute (O)	1			
Do	do	T-6, temporary office building (O)	1			
Suitland ¹	do	Film-storage vaults 1, 2, 3 (O)	3	4,000	Yes—180 days	4,500
Do	do	Hydrographic office annex (O)	1	2,700	No—Building secured. No heat supplied. To be leased as private residence.	
Subtotal				1,953,700		
Massachusetts:						
Boston ¹	Space heating, water heating, sterilizing	Marine hospital (O)	1	370,000	Yes—120 days	26,500
Vineyard Haven	do	do	1	18,700	Yes—90 days	1,600
Subtotal				388,700		

¹ Indicates buildings currently being converted to oil under contract.

Survey relative to use of fuel oil—Public Buildings Administration—Continued

Cities where fuel oil is used	Purpose for which fuel oil is used	Name of building, reservation, housing project, etc.	Number of plants using fuel oil	Approximate number of gallons of oil consumed per year	Is conversion to natural gas or coal feasible—time required for conversion	Estimated cost of conversion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Missouri:						
Kansas City.....	Space heating, water heating.	Office building (L).....	1	35,000	No.....	
Kirkwood.....	Space heating, water heating, sterilizing.	Marine hospital (O).....	1	220,000	Yes—180 days.....	\$11,000
Subtotal.....				255,000		
New Jersey:						
Newark.....	Space heating.....	37 Fulton St. (L).....	1	50,000	No.....	
Do.....	do.....	581 Broad St. (L).....	1	40,000	do.....	
Trenton.....	do.....	Post office (old) (O).....	1	60,000	Yes—70 days.....	1,500
Union City.....	do.....	32-11 Hudson St. (L).....	1	75,000	No.....	
Subtotal.....				225,000		
New Mexico:						
Fort Stanton.....	Diesel generators.....	Marine hospital (O).....	1	40,000	No—for Diesel.....	
	Water.....	Residences.....	5	2,500	} Yes—120 days.....	3,800
	Space heating.....	do.....	7	14,000		
Roswell.....	Space heating.....	Post office (O).....	1	16,000	Yes—90 days.....	350
Subtotal.....				72,500		
New York:						
New York City.....	Space heating.....	88-11 Roosevelt Ave. (Corona) (L).....	1	40,000	No.....	
Do.....	do.....	70 Columbus Ave. (L).....	1	40,000	do.....	
Staten Island.....	do.....	Marine hospital (O).....	1	938,000	Yes—200 days.....	80,000
Do.....	do.....	Rosebank, quarantine station (O).....	7	70,000	Yes—120.....	5,000
Subtotal.....				1,088,000		
Pennsylvania: Upper Darby.....	Space heating.....	17 Brief Ave. (L).....	1	70,000	No.....	
South Carolina:						
Charleston.....	Diesel generator.....	Quarantine station (O).....	1	900	No.....	
Do.....	Space heating, water heating.....	M. O. C. residence (O).....	3	6,480	Yes—40 days.....	300
		Attendants' barracks (O).....	4	750	Yes—40 days.....	100
		Detention hospital (O).....				
Subtotal.....				8,130		
Texas:						
Galveston.....	Space heating.....	Quarantine station (O).....	1	18,000	No.....	
Georgetown.....	do.....	Post Office (O).....	1	4,200	Yes—120 days.....	1,000
Sabine Pass.....	do.....	Quarantine station (O).....	1	5,000	No.....	
Subtotal.....				27,200		
Virginia:						
Arlington.....	Heating.....	Pentagon sewage-disposal plant (O).....	1	2,000	No.....	
Do.....	Space heating.....	Federal Office Bldg. No. 2 (O).....	1	420,000	Yes—120 days.....	125,000
Do. ¹	do.....	705 Columbia Pike (O).....	1	34,000	Now burning coal, 14 days cancel contract for oil equipment.	1,500
Subtotal.....				456,000		

¹ Indicates buildings currently being converted to oil under contract.

The foregoing list includes (1) buildings which Public Buildings Administration operates and for which it purchases fuel oil; (2) Government-owned post offices for which fuel oil is purchased by Post Office Department; (3) Government-owned National Institute of Health buildings for which fuel oil is purchased by National Institute of Health. Buildings in (2) and (3) are listed, as the maintenance is under control of Public Buildings Administration and any conversion from fuel oil to other fuel will be done by Public Buildings Administration. Total gallons per year for Government-owned buildings, 9,950,555; total gallons per year for Government leased buildings (Government buys oil), 717,600; total gallons per year for all Government buildings, 6,668,155.

The tabulation with reference to the possible conversions of the Navy is as follows:

Possible conversions in the Navy Department

Field activity	Annual consumption, bunker C fuel oil	Equivalent consumption, bituminous coal
Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Va.....	Barrels 590,000	Tons 135,000
Naval Station, Norfolk, Va.....	610,000	140,000
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I.....	210,000	48,000
Boston Naval Shipyard Annex, South Boston, Mass.....	10,000	2,300
Total.....	1,420,000	325,300

No estimate has been submitted as to the attendant costs if conversion from fuel oil to coal are effected.

No estimate as to the time of conversion has been submitted, since such conversion is dependent upon adequate supplies of coal.

The letter from Under Secretary of the Navy, W. John Kenney, to General Fleming, dated January 9, 1948, is as follows:

Gen. PHILIP B. FLEMING,
Administrator, Federal Works Agency.

MY DEAR GENERAL FLEMING: The Navy Department was represented at the conference

held December 30, 1947, in the Federal Works Agency on the subject of converting from fuel oil to coal in Government buildings, both in Washington and in the field. All agencies represented at the conference were requested to conduct surveys and to submit reports to the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency of reductions in fuel-oil consumption possible within available appropriations.

The information required for the report desired is available in the Navy Department obviating the necessity of conducting a survey of field activities. The Navy Department has taken positive steps as a routine procedure to conserve all utilities, including fuel oil, directly and indirectly. Reports received from the field indicate the fuel-conservation program is being administered effectively through special attention to temperature control and avoiding wasteful practices. It is believed this program has no effect on the present fuel-oil situation, since the conservation of all utilities is the continuing objective of the Department as a matter of economy without regard to availability of fuel.

A substantial reduction in the present rate of fuel-oil consumption can be made by the Navy Department at certain shore establishments presently equipped to burn either fuel oil or pulverized coal. The activities and the estimated quantities of coal and fuel oil involved in this category are listed below:

Field activity	Annual consumption, bunker C fuel oil	Equivalent consumption, bituminous coal
Norfolk naval shipyard, Portsmouth, Va.....	Barrels 590,000	Tons 135,000
Naval Station, Norfolk, Va.....	610,000	140,000
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I.....	210,000	48,000
Boston Naval Shipyard Annex, South Boston, Mass.....	10,000	2,300
	1,420,000	325,300

The change can be accomplished as soon as adequate coal supplies are provided, and should result in a substantial reduction in fuel-oil consumption during the current heating season.

Further reduction in the consumption of fuel oil in succeeding years would result if certain facilities presently equipped to burn only fuel oil were equipped to burn also pulverized coal or gas. Funds are not presently available for projects in this category.

Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

I understand the gentleman from Massachusetts intends to offer an amendment placing a limitation on funds for

this agency so that they shall not be used for conversion from coal to oil. I want to give that amendment further study and to take it up with the other members of the committee; but offhand I am inclined to be sympathetic to it.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to take this opportunity of thanking the chairman of our subcommittee for the consideration shown the minority members of the committee. It was a pleasure to work with the members of the subcommittee, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT]. I do not know of any harder-working Member of Congress than my esteemed friend and distinguished colleague who is chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

I did not particularly like what he had to say about the Budget Bureau, however, because I am of the opinion that the Bureau of the Budget has done, in connection with this bill, a good job as well as with all other agencies where I have had the opportunity to examine their work. In support of that statement I would like to submit the figures shown in this bill.

The Bureau of the Budget requested for the 27 agencies represented in the bill for the fiscal year 1949 a total of \$1,047,798,864. The committee allowed \$991,583,551, reducing the budget request \$56,215,313, which is roughly about 6 percent. So I say that I think the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Mr. Webb, and his able assistant, Mr. Lawton, have done a good job in connection with the requests submitted for the 27 agencies represented in this bill.

I think this is the first time that the independent offices bill has been broken into two sections, so to speak. The subcommittee of the independent offices handles appropriations for 31 independent agencies. Represented in this bill are appropriations for 27 independent agencies. I think it is a good plan for the committee to break this bill in two. Later we will hold hearings on four other independent agencies, which are the big independent agencies, namely, the Veterans' Administration, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Maritime Commission, and the War Assets Administration.

This bill comes before the Committee almost unanimously. The only item that was not in agreement had to do with the emergency fund for the President. In fiscal 1948 we appropriated \$500,000 for that fund. The budget request for this year was for \$1,000,000. The bill provides for \$700,000 which is an increase of \$200,000 over the 1948 appropriation. Those of us of the minority on this committee took the position that certainly the President of these United States has a right to say how much he needs for an emergency fund, and we think that the dignity of his office requires that the Congress grant that amount. With few exceptions most every State in the

Union provides an emergency fund for the Governor. It is not for us to say as Members of Congress what the President's needs are. If he requests any amount that is within the bounds of reason, then we think the Congress should go along with him. That money is appropriated for the purpose of enabling the President to use in case of an emergency, and it is for him to say what that emergency is and whether or not emergency funds should be spent. If we lack faith in his judgment to use that money judiciously, then we should not allow him one dollar. Certainly I think that the facts bear out that the President will use this money discreetly and in situations where in his judgment he deems an emergency to exist.

I like to call attention to the fact, Mr. Chairman, that in this bill every dollar requested by Mr. MacDonald, the Public Roads Administrator, has been granted for the purpose of postwar highway construction. The amount contained in the bill for that purpose is \$452,288,854. As you will recall, in 1944, the Congress passed the Highway Act providing for a postwar program of road construction to be undertaken. In that bill there was an authorization for the Federal Government to spend \$1,500,000,000, which was to be matched by the States, during a 3-year period. That authorization was for \$500,000,000 for each of the postwar years, for 3 years.

The testimony before us was that the 1944 highway construction bill went into effect and operations were begun under that bill on October 5, 1945. That was the fiscal year 1946. Congress passed a resolution starting the work under the 1944 highway bill. So we have had since that time the fiscal year 1946, the fiscal year 1947, and the fiscal year 1948, and at present we are dealing with the fiscal year 1949—4 years.

Some criticism will be found in the RECORD there as to the charge that Mr. MacDonald has been too reckless in the expenditure of this money. I cite you the fact that when this appropriation for fiscal 1949 of \$452,288,854 is added to the appropriations that have been made for the past four fiscal years, the total amount expended by the Public Roads Administration will be found to be slightly over \$800,000,000, as against the authorization of \$1,500,000,000 for the first three postwar years.

I should like to say a word about the attitude of this committee with reference to the loyalty investigation on the part of the Civil Service Commission. It is the desire of this committee that the work in that regard be carried on with expedition by the Civil Service Commission. We did not grant all requested in the budget by the Civil Service Commission, but we do feel that with the funds appropriated in this bill, in addition to the unexpended funds held by the Commission, there will be ample funds to do that job.

Now a word about the Federal Trade Commission. You will notice there has been an over-all increase in the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission of \$384,000 for antimonopoly work

and \$58,000 for in-grade promotions. Evidence was submitted before our committee to the effect that with this money earmarked, so to speak, for antimonopoly work, the Federal Trade Commission would be in position to make an investigation and bring about prosecutions for monopolistic practices which we feel have made their share of contribution to the high cost of living. The testimony came to us not only from members of the Federal Trade Commission, but members of the small-business associations in this country.

I want to say a word about the General Accounting Office under the Comptroller General, Hon. Lindsay Warren, a former Member of the House. I think this is the third consecutive year that he has come before our committee voluntarily requesting a decrease in his funds. I do not think there is any finer, harder-working officer in the Government than Lindsay Warren. The committee granted his request with very few questions being asked.

In closing, may I say that with one exception, namely, the President's Emergency Fund, this bill comes to you almost unanimously. The bill provides for appropriations for 27 independent agencies. In 1948, the appropriations for these 27 agencies amounted to \$1,183,270,525. The total amount appropriated for these 27 agencies was \$794,896,577. The budget estimates for 1949 were \$1,047,798,864. Recommended in this bill for the 27 agencies is \$991,583,551, showing an increase over the 1948 appropriations of \$196,686,974, a reduction from the budget request of \$56,215,313, or approximately 6 percent.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LEONARD W. HALL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. NODAR. Mr. Speaker, on roll calls 10 and 11, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, during the discussion in the Committee of the Whole, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESLTON] wished to insert in his remarks certain tables. I ask unanimous consent that he may be permitted to make whatever insertion he desires.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order granted me today be canceled and transferred to tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HESELTON asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain newspaper articles pertinent to the fuel-oil shortage.

Mr. BYRNE of New York asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the American Journal of Public Health.

Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article by Lowell Mellett.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and following any other special orders heretofore granted, I may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania, for February 4, 5, and 6, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under special order heretofore entered, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] is recognized for 60 minutes.

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

OLEO

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I asked for this time to discuss the oleo propaganda that is becoming so vociferous here on the floor, as well as elsewhere.

To begin with I wish to discuss this oleo subject in keeping with nutritional facts, scientific facts, and economic facts, and in the light of what is for the best interest of the people of America as a whole.

You may say that I am a prejudiced witness coming from a State that produces one-eighth of the milk of the Nation. Yes, a State that produces twice as much milk as any State in the Union except one. Yes, one out of every hundred cows in America can be found in the district I have the honor to represent. Surely 80 to 90 percent of the farm income in Wisconsin comes from the sales of livestock and livestock products. Surely I have a livestock and dairy district. Assuredly, I try to look after the

interests of the farmers and all groups in my district the same as I know you do. This abundance of milk production does not alter scientific or nutritional facts.

I wish to keep this discussion on a high plane. I hope you will allow me to do so. Let us consider an approach on which there should not be any disagreement.

First. If one takes 100 pounds of milk and drinks the milk, certain food and nutritional values are derived.

Second. If one takes this 100 pounds of milk and converts it into 5 pounds of butter and 8 pounds of powdered skim milk, an equal amount of food and nutritional values are derived.

Third. If one converts the 100 pounds of milk into 10 pounds of cheese and recovers the byproduct, the same amount of food and nutritional values are obtained.

Fourth. If the 100 pounds of milk is converted into evaporated milk, once again we find that the nutritional value and the food value of the original 100 pounds of fluid milk is obtained.

Fifth. If one converts the 100 pounds of milk into powdered whole milk, all the nutritive values of the original milk are obtained. Incidentally some cream is powdered for fancy candies but this is of small volume.

Before the war a very large percentage of the milk produced in the Nation was made into butter. It was the end product. Some 42 out of every 100 pounds of milk produced in the United States were made into butter, 29 pounds were sold as fluid milk and cream, 5 to 6 percent made into cheese, 5 to 6 percent made into evaporated milk and 5 to 6 percent made into ice cream and fountain use, and the remainder fed to calves and used on farms.

During and since the war a new relationship in regard to milk uses have been effectuated.

Butter production has been reduced from an annual production in 1940 of 1,800,000,000 pounds of creamery butter and 400,000,000 pounds of farm butter or a total of 2,200,000,000 pounds of butter to an estimated 1,300,000,000 pounds of creamery butter and an estimated 300,000,000 pounds of farm butter or a total of 1,600,000,000 pounds in 1947.

Oleo production increased from 343,000,000 pounds in 1940 to 738,000,000 pounds in 1947.

Dried whole milk production increased from 29,000,000 pounds in 1940 to 217,000,000 pounds in 1945, 188,000,000 in 1946, and an estimate of 160,000,000 pounds in 1947.

American cheese increased from 603,000,000 in 1940 to 956,000,000 pounds in 1947.

Evaporated milk increased from 2,464,000,000 pounds in 1940 to a high of 3,777,000,000 pounds in 1945 and 3,162,000,000 pounds in 1947.

It is, therefore, evident that there has been a great diversion of milk from butter to these other manufactured dairy products, and also, an increase in cream and milk consumption. If it takes 20 pounds of milk to produce a pound of butter, the 20 times 1,600,000,000 pounds of butter produced in 1947 would indicate that about 32,000,000,000 pounds of milk

was used in the manufacture of butter in 1947. This, then, would also indicate that 26 percent of the milk produced in the United States in 1947 found its final home as butter.

The total milk production in the United States has been over a billion pounds ever since 1930. In 1940 it was 110,000,000,000 pounds and in 1947 it was 120,000,000,000 pounds.

While there has been an increase in total milk production, it has not been large, and never 10 percent more any one year. Neither was 1947 production of milk 10 percent above the 1946 production. The use of milk in 1947 for creamery and farm butter has evidently then been from 25 to 30 pounds out of total milk production instead of the 42 pounds previous to the war. The milk formerly used in larger quantities for butter has found a new home in increased production in evaporated milk, cheese, bottled milk and cream and in dried whole milk as stated above.

The complaint is made that butter prices have gone out of bounds. But have they gone up in relation to other foods?

Please ask yourselves a few questions:

First. Do you wish to ruin the dairy industry?

Second. Can you name any dairy product where the consumer can purchase a pound of butterfat as cheaply as in a pound of butter?

Third. If you cannot answer this question affirmatively, how are you justified in complaining on the price angle so long as it is the cheapest form in which butterfat can be purchased?

Fourth. How much are you paying for a pound of butterfat up in New York when you pay 23 cents a quart for milk? Did you ever figure that one out? If you did you would be a little reticent to be complaining about the price of butterfat in butter in comparison.

Fifth. Who has the power and the authority to really fix the price of butter?

Sixth. Why has not the support price on milk been announced?

Seventh. Why is the support price of dried skim milk only 9 and 10 cents per pound?

There are two views in connection with this price angle that are worthy of discussion at this time.

First. Was it not the United States Department of Agriculture that placed the 9-cent support on roller dried skim milk and a 10-cents-a-pound floor on the processed skim milk? Did not this floor yield the farmer only 25 cents a hundred pounds for the skim milk? Even the OPA has a 14½-cents-a-pound ceiling on sprayed process skim milk. Why was not the support price for the skim milk in keeping with the spirit of the Steagall amendment, and in relation to food value in comparison to the butterfat content of the milk? If the powdered skim had a support price in keeping with its food value with its 35.6 percent digestible protein, would not the price of butter have been less all these months, and would it not be considerably less right at this hour? One trouble in the butter business is that people for 10 years had this product for much less

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

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For actions of February 4, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 22

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HIGHLIGHTS: Rep. Hill criticized farm-machinery exports. Senate committee adopted Aiken subcommittee's report on long-range farm program. Sens. Thomas (Utah) and Wagner introduced anti-inflation bill. Rep. Murray (Wis.) introduced bill to repeal prohibition against exportation of tobacco seed and plants.

HOUSE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed, 339-10, with amendments this bill, H. R. 5214 (pp. 1111-26).
Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Heselton, Mass., as changed by an amendment by Rep. Coffin, Mich., to prohibit use of FWA appropriations for conversion to oil or natural gas of heating systems in Government-owned or -rented buildings (pp. 1119-23).
Rejected, 59-32, an amendment by Rep. Rees, Kans., to reduce the Emergency fund for the President by \$200,000 (pp. 59-32).
1119
2. FARM MACHINERY. Rep. Hill, Colo., discussed the farm-machinery shortage and criticized exportation of such machinery to Europe (pp. 1126-8).
3. FUEL RESEARCH. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 2161, to amend the act authorizing demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from agricultural, forestry, and other products (p. 1137).

SENATE

4. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "adopted the report on long-range farm program submitted by the subcommittee, and agreed to report it to the Senate on February 9" (p. D93).
Sen. Lucas, Ill., discussed with Sen. Ives (N.Y.) some of Gov. Dewey's (N.Y.) statements on the farm program (pp. 1081-3).

5. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Continued debate on S.J.Res. 111, to authorize this project (pp. 1083-1101). Agreed to vote on the measure on Feb. 27 (p. 1101).
Sen. Canner, Kans., inserted a National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. resolution favoring the St. Lawrence Seaway and other electrification projects (pp. 1076-6).
6. FISHERIES. Sen. Magnuson, Wash., inserted an analysis of the recent conference on Pacific fisheries (pp. 1077-8).
7. REPORT. Received the annual report of the Attorney General (p. 1076).
8. NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE. The report of the Newsprint Subcommittee of the Senate Small Business Committee (see Digest 19) makes the following recommendations regarding pulp development in Alaska: Additional emphasis on transportation facilities, close supervision by Government agencies to see that the pulp industry is not developed at the expense of the fishing industry, a survey of the housing problem, a study of power resources at potential pulp sites, careful consideration to development of plans by the Forest Service and the Labor Department for labor recruitment, and establishment of small-newspaper cooperatives to insure that they will get newsprint from Alaskan production. The subcommittee also recommended that "perhaps the Forest Service, or some agency of the Government, should be given the authority to require the production of a particular end product from national forest timber." The report states that "contrary to popular opinion and belief, there is no guaranty that the development of the Alaskan wood-pulp industry will increase the total United States output of newsprint", because of absence of such authority.

BILLS INTRODUCED

9. TOBACCO SEED EXPORTATIONS. H.R. 5277, by Rep. Murray, Wis., to repeal the act of June 5, 1940, entitled "An act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental purposes". To Agriculture Committee. (p. 1138)
10. FERTILIZERS. H.R. 5275, by Rep. Holmes, Wash., to provide for the free importation of limestone to be used in the manufacture of fertilizer. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 1138.)
11. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. H.R. 5284, by Rep. Mitchell, Ind., repealing certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the tax on oleomargarine. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 1138.)
12. INFLATION. S. 2125, by Sen. Thomas, Utah (for himself and Sen. Wagner, N.Y.), to provide a coordinated anti-inflation program. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 1079.)
13. FOOD CONSERVATION. S. 2130, by Sen. Butler, Nebr., to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to pay a bounty for the destruction of crows. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 1079.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. RATIONING; PRICE CONTROL. Rep. LeCompte, Iowa, inserted an Iowa Farm Bureau Federation resolution opposing meat controls (p. A681).
15. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Robertson, N.Dak., inserted George E. Sokolsky's Washington Times-Herald article criticizing operation of the International Trade Organization (p. A687).

Mr. LECOMPTE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. What I would like to ascertain is what committee this involves?

Mr. LECOMPTE. This is the Committee on Small Business, formerly known as the Patman committee, now known as the Ploeser committee.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LECOMPTE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. Does the gentleman think any of this money or more of the money we vote for this committee is going to be used to fight cooperatives as has been narrated around here that much of the money has been used for in the past?

Mr. LECOMPTE. I may say to the gentleman from Texas that I feel that the study of cooperatives is within the province of the Ways and Means Committee. However, I am not authorized to speak for the members of the Small Business Committee. I understand that they have completed their studies along that line. I see present the chairman of that committee. He could probably answer that question.

Mr. RAYBURN. Many of us are going to look into this question between now and the next time this committee comes up for money, and if they are conducting the same kind of operation that they have in the past, which we feel is punishing the cooperatives, we are going to resist further appropriations.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LECOMPTE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. I think it would be well for the gentleman from Texas to refer to the records of the committee, and then he would not say that this committee devoted any of its money to fighting cooperatives. The records are very clear that we were making a study, a fair study. That study is nearing completion. By the statement of the ranking Member of the committee, those committee hearings that were held were very fair. No one was attacked except the chairman, and he, by political propagandists. Now, you can either attach your remarks to the facts in the case or you can attach your remarks to the political propaganda of the case. The facts in the record are very clear, and they are available to the gentleman from Texas.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1949

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive

bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5214, with Mr. LEONARD W. HALL in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the order of the House of Tuesday, February 3, the debate on the bill was extended not to exceed 2 hours today, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the chairman of the committee the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the committee upon the work that it has done on this bill. Of the items totaling about \$256,000,000 upon which cuts might be made they were able to cut \$56,000,000, or a little over 20 percent. This includes all of the items that relate to personnel, traveling expenses, and ordinary operations that the bill contains. It is a good start toward keeping the Federal Budget in line, and toward taking the bloat out of the budget.

There is one situation that has developed in one of the agencies that I think merits attention, and merits consideration by the Congress. Since the consideration of this bill was begun, Wayne Coy has been appointed Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Coy started the major part of his political career as the chairman of the Two Percent Club in Indiana, under the administration of Paul McNutt. He followed it up with operations of the WPA and the Federal Security Agency, and other activities of the Government. He succeeds three successive chairmen, Mr. James Lawrence Fly, Mr. Paul Porter, and Mr. Charles Denny, every one of whom has retired from the Federal Communications Commission to enter the practice of law in Washington, appearing largely before this Commission, with which they are supposed to have great influence. Mr. Coy starts out with a record which would make one expect him to follow the lead of those three chairmen and retire after a little to set up a lucrative practice before the Federal Communications Commission. I would hope that that example might be a warning to him and that he might approach the duties of that position by making up his mind to make a record for efficiency and competency and not for building up a great big cumbersome, bloated organization, and not aim to retire to practice before the Commission of which he is a member.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, we Members of the minority of your committee would like to thank and congratulate the Members of the majority for their industry, and particularly their

courtesy and their fairness to the Members of the minority in writing this bill.

Frankly, I do not think there is a finer chairman in either body than our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]. Our distinguished colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] has certainly performed wheel-horse work in the writing of this bill. Also, I must say that our friend the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ROBERTSON], with his business background and experience, has contributed a lot of good common horse-sense to the deliberations of the committee. Our friend from New York [Mr. COUDERT], with his fine legal mind, has kept us out of trouble, too.

May I point out that although this bill carries appropriations for some 30 agencies, known as independent agencies, that is really the small part of this bill. It carries a total of appropriations in the neighborhood of \$990,000,000, yet this same bill last year carried in the neighborhood of \$790,000,000, an increase of \$200,000,000 for fiscal 1949 over fiscal 1948. This increase of \$200,000,000 comes about largely from the increase in appropriations for only one agency, that is, the Bureau of Public Roads and the Federal Works Agency. It has an increase of \$200,000,000 this year over last year and I doubt if there are very many Members of this body or the other body who would want to curtail the carrying into effect of the act of Congress by denying the Public Roads Administration these funds. But as I said a while ago even though this bill carries funds for 30 agencies, the big money involved in the independent offices is not in this bill, namely the appropriations for the Veterans' Administration, the War Assets Administration, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Maritime Commission. Why those agencies are not in this bill is not exactly clear to me. I do not think it amounts to a hill of beans whether the bill is split in two parts or not, but frankly this is the first time a bill has ever been handled in this way so far as I know at least as long as I have been a Member of this body. But I understand through our chairman that he intends to conduct hearings at a later date for those agencies and bring in a bill covering their appropriations. When we do that you will find that you will have another bill for the independent agencies totaling in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000,000 over and above the \$990,000,000 involved in this bill.

I would like to say something about the independent agencies of the Government which this bill covers. These agencies are just exactly what the term indicates, that is, most of them—-independent agencies made up of bipartisan boards, Republicans and Democrats alike. It requires a majority vote of those agencies before any of their rules and regulations and orders can be binding. They do not have to have White House approval, regardless of who is in the White House, a Democrat or a Republican. They are independent agencies. Frankly, I think some of the finest men in Government service today are serving on some of these independent agencies. In the revision of my remarks I would like to comment on

some of these men, but I would like to mention now Chairman Smith, of the Federal Power Commission. He is certainly an outstanding man and is performing a great service. I understand Chairman Smith is a Republican. Then there is our own Lindsay Warren, Comptroller General. Certainly he and his splendid organization are doing a fine job in taking care of the taxpayers' money and in supplying information to Congress. Incidentally, General Warren's crowd this year came in voluntarily with a reduction in their budget for 1949 as compared to 1948. That is one of the few agencies that did so. I think Mr. Coy, who has recently been confirmed by the other body as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, is a fine man. He made a good impression on me, and I think on most of the members of the committee.

Mr. RAYBURN. Is the gentleman referring to the present Chairman or to his immediate predecessor?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. I am referring to Mr. Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. Then there is Mr. Flemming, of the Civil Service Commission. While he is not Chairman, I think he is a hard worker and is doing a fine job, and the best witness I know. Incidentally, I think Mr. Flemming is a Republican.

Then there is Mr. MacDonald, General Fleming, and Mr. Bert Reynolds, of the Federal Works Agency. I do not think there are any finer men in Government service than those men. Certainly they are doing a grand job.

Much has been said about the Bureau of the Budget. Frankly, I do not know of any finer public servant than Mr. Webb, Chairman of the Budget, and Mr. Lawton, his assistant. Those men are doing a big job; and they are holding those jobs by virtue of the fact that the Congress created those jobs.

It has been said the Bureau of the Budget helps formulate congressional policy. I think that is a rather weak statement. I doubt if there is anything to back that up. After all, they are doing their work. Part of that work is to strengthen Federal agencies, to analyze appropriations, and to bring better order and business management to the departments. I think they are doing a very good job of it.

Certainly, mention should be made that in this budget of approximately \$8,000,000,000 for independent offices, the Budget alone trimmed \$2,200,000,000 from the estimates of the agencies. So it does not look like they are sleeping on the job. Certainly it should be pointed out that if this Congress does not like what the Budget Bureau is doing in the way of its recommendations, this Congress has the authority to overturn them. In other words, their recommendations certainly are not binding on your committee or on the House. That is fundamental.

As I said previously, the committee works well and in peace and harmony. The Republican majority were certainly nice to the minority. By and large, I think the bill is a good one. There are some points that we could not all agree

on. That is human nature. Of course, the majority has the votes to do as it wishes. One of the rough spots in this bill is the President's emergency fund. The majority cut from those funds \$300,000. Frankly, I think that is partisan politics, and I want my remarks to be made on that basis. Frankly, I think the office of the President of the United States is entitled to more consideration than was given by our Republican friends. I do not have the slightest doubt that, had a Republican been today where Harry Truman is, that Republican President could have asked for a million dollars and he would have gotten every dime of it. As far as I am concerned, I would have been one of the first to have given it to him. I want to point out that we are inviting some trouble, in a small way, over this item. Every man in this House must realize that when the House appropriates funds for its own housekeeping purposes, the President of the United States has to approve of those funds. Without attempting to read his mind, at some time he may disagree with what we spend for our own housekeeping purposes. In keeping with comity and peace and harmony between the various branches of government, he always approves what we do for our own housekeeping jobs. Look at the other body. Does the House ever attempt to tell the other body what funds they should appropriate for their own housekeeping jobs? Why, of course not. We approve them as a matter of course in order to keep peace and harmony like it should be done, and I hope that when this bill gets to the other side those funds will be restored.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. The gentleman has shown much interest in the past and also this year in connection with the appropriations for the agencies contained in this bill, one in particular, the National Advisory Committee for Aviation. I wish the gentleman would say something about the provisions in this bill with reference to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. I will be delighted to, in response to the request of the ranking Democratic member of the committee.

The National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics certainly is the backbone of scientific investigation and improvements of the aeronautical industry of the United States. That goes for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and private industry. Speaking in terms of dollars and cents, if my memory serves me correctly, we gave these people about \$2,500,000 increase this year over 1948, bringing the amount for personnel to about \$33,000,000 all told. I think we increased their scientific funds for construction and equipment from about \$2,500,000 to \$10,000,000.

As time goes along I believe this agency will gradually reach the point where they will require between forty and forty-five millions a year. Of all the money carelessly spent in this bill, I do not think there is a more economical dime than

this money for aeronautics. We certainly can spend from five to fifty millions a year to improve all elements of air navigation, especially when we remember that we are spending some two to three billions a year on aeronautics.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ROBERTSON].

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices has given a most comprehensive analysis of the bill that is now before the committee. One cannot serve on this important subcommittee and watch the operations of the distinguished chairman without an ever-increasing admiration for his understanding of the problem and his detailed application of general principles to the hearings. It is truly an inspiration to serve under him.

The committee is handsomely fortified by a very able staff. I feel conspicuously indebted to Mr. Bill Duvall and his assistant, Mr. Bert Skinnard. They are always available and in possession of the vital and important facts that are needed for the consideration of this legislation.

It is a pleasure to serve with the members of the minority, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS], the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS], and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. It is surprising how these intricate problems are handled day by day without the slightest appearance of partisanship from one side or the other. I salute these gentlemen for their great contribution to this important piece of work.

The work required in the preparation of this bill extends over a long period of time. The hearings are detailed. There are many agencies, each working in its own specific direction. The chairman has told you that this year there will be two independent offices appropriation bills. Four of the major agencies are not included in this bill.

The chairman has told you of the sum total of the original budget estimates for the fiscal year of 1949, and has likewise told you of the recommendations of this committee. The committee recommends a reduction of \$56,215,313 in the bill of \$1,047,798,864. To this has been added rescissions of \$3,092,758, reflecting a total savings of \$59,308,071. In the face of these reductions, the bill is in excess of the 1948 appropriation by \$196,686,974.

This increase is due almost entirely to the increase in funds required during the last year for highway construction and related work. You will recognize that the committee has little control over such an item as this. Many of the appropriations appearing in the independent offices appropriation bill are of a permanent nature. Most of them have been established by acts of Congress and it leaves little ground on which the committee can make reductions so much needed 3 years after the war.

I should also like to say, Mr. Chairman, that the committee gets little support in making reductions from the various agencies, with one or two exceptions.

All more or less seem to accept the fact that there is no bottom to the barrel, and that each year they have a right to expect to go on and on to larger proportions. They are the victims of habit explained in a statement made many years ago, which goes something like this: Habit is a cable, we weave a thread of it each day; and at last it becomes so strong we cannot break it.

As we labor with these problems, trying to fulfill our responsibility to the taxpayers of the Nation, we get little help from the heads of the agencies, and we get a great deal of propaganda from the administration itself. The thought really prevails in the minds of many employees of these agencies that they have a divine right to their jobs. The right of the taxpayer is given little consideration.

Generally speaking, I believe it is the idea of the committee that we should go back as rapidly as possible toward pre-war figures. This is quite impossible in many instances because the Congress itself must now accept the responsibility for the legislation on in-grade promotions, various phases of the civil-service legislation, and many other things. Should the time ever come that the taxpayers of the Nation could speak in unison the Congress would come to recognize that we have but one road to follow if we are to reduce the Nation's expenditures. That road means that we must of necessity begin to lop off many Government functions which have been thrust upon us in the last 15 years and which prior to that time never even existed in the minds of men.

Even if one agrees that the old agencies which have existed for many years must of necessity be kept in good shape and allowed to grow in the service of the country, there are many other things that have been added by executive order and otherwise that could well be abandoned in the interest of the taxpayer.

We have committed ourselves to certain things. It would be difficult indeed to reduce the amount required for the Philippine War Damage Commission. That is in fact an expense growing out of the war. The committee allowed this year substantially all of the funds requested by the Federal Trade Commission for the purpose of antimonopoly prosecution. Yet in other operations of this agency we made substantial reductions.

The Comptroller General of the United States, Lindsay C. Warren, comes before the subcommittee with his budget pared by his own hand. His is one of the few agencies that seems to fully understand the taxpayers' demands, and he is doing everything in his power within his own agency and through his important position over the other agencies to meet these demands. For this, he is entitled to great credit.

I have previously pointed out that the committee is constantly confronted by legislation that has been passed by the Congress providing for in-grade promotions. These are automatic and must be allowed in conformance with the basic act.

Speaking briefly on the agency known as the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, their budget request

was \$3,400,000 to initiate action in connection with the redevelopment program provided for under Public Law 592 of the Seventy-ninth Congress. On this particular question, the committee held extensive hearings and as a result of these comprehensive hearings, the committee has concluded that funds for this project should not be allowed at the present time. It is the understanding of the committee that the plans are now merely being made for redevelopment of Barry Farms and Marshall Heights areas.

Inasmuch as no plan has been completed by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, which is the agency by law delegated to draft the comprehensive plan, the committee has felt that until it can give a complete study of the plan and be truly advised as to its desirability, no funds should now be made available. The committee has doubt as to the desirability of redevelopment in the areas under consideration at this time for the very good reasons that many modern homes are now in existence in these areas to be redeveloped and the cost of construction under present housing conditions is extremely high.

On the question of an appropriation for the Federal Communications Commission, the committee has provided \$60,000 in excess of the 1948 appropriation, and \$240,000 less than the budget estimates. We therefore find we have provided funds on substantially the same basis as the current fiscal year, the increase of \$60,000 providing approximately two-thirds of the amount requested for within-grade promotions. No provision was made for increased activity of this agency. Generally speaking, the committee feels that with the experience gained this far in the post-war period in the processing of applications and licenses of all types, the commission should normally have within itself an increased efficiency to extend to a point where a larger number of applications can be handled.

In this bill the committee has recommended \$1,000,000 less for the Public Roads Administration than the budget estimate, and \$195,588,854 more than the 1948 appropriation for the continuation of construction of postwar highways and the elimination of grade crossings, \$7,300,000 being provided for the latter item. The funds provided are to meet the Federal Government's share in this undertaking and are the amounts which it is estimated will be required during the fiscal year 1949 to meet contracts for road construction submitted by State highway departments and approved by the Federal Works Administration. As of December 1, 1947, programs of projects had been submitted by the State highway departments for a total estimated cost of \$1,931,981,000 for which the Federal share is \$976,877,000.

We must be mindful of the fact that, during the period of the war, roads in all sections of the Nation suffered for lack of repairs and general construction. Roads touch every part of every State in the Union. We are finding that many parts of the national highway system are obsolete. The 18-foot steel-and-concrete slabs that were laid some years ago have proven to be totally inadequate for

the modern transportation demands made upon them, and in many instances, especially in heavily populated areas, new roads must be built or the old roads must be widened. It is for these reasons that the committee has allowed this additional amount above the 1948 appropriation.

Perhaps no more technical question confronts the committee than that contained in the presentation of the justification by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. All of us recognize that it is through this agency that the program for development of aeronautics and guided missiles is accomplished. The work of this agency is directed toward the over-all objective of directing and applying the new scientific knowledge essential to assure American leadership in aeronautics. I am sure that the Members of this House are resolute in the determination that America possess leadership in aeronautics. Therefore, little reduction was made in this important agency. While they asked for 42 additional salaries to be paid to employees in the District, this was reduced by the committee to 21. Otherwise, their authorization was left intact. I urge the Members to read carefully page 13 of the report dealing with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The committee presents this Independent Offices appropriation bill for 1949 to the Congress with the deep conviction that it has considered well every aspect presented by the different agencies represented in this bill. It is a long, comprehensive, and tedious task. It is reasonable to assume that there will be some who challenge some phases of our work. I can assure you that we present it to you, resolute in the belief that it is a good bill and will serve the purposes of these agencies and the welfare of the Nation for the next fiscal year.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESLTON].

Mr. HESLTON. Mr. Chairman, first I want to express my appreciation for the courtesy of both the majority and minority. I imposed on the majority by using a substantial portion of the chairman's time yesterday afternoon, and now the minority has been good enough to recognize that I may have something further to contribute.

If I may have the attention of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], may I say that the committee staff furnished me within a few minutes the report they obtained from the Federal Works Agency this morning. It has in it about the most sickening piece of news that could be sent to the people of New England. There is listed in the tabulation on page 1051 of the RECORD of yesterday the Boston Marine Hospital. That is the next to the last item. It shows that it would require 120 days to reconvert now back to coal; that it would cost \$26,500; and that they will use, in that shortage area where we need this oil, 370,000 gallons of oil in the calendar year, over 1,000 gallons each day.

The Boston Marine Hospital reconversion was completed in December of last year, right in the midst of the toughest winter we have had in years. They went right ahead in the face of all the recommendations made by the New England delegation, Democrats and Republicans alike, under the leadership of the Speaker and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE] was a member of our subcommittee.

Along in December we heard testimony from the gentleman who buys the oil for the Federal Government. I will have it here this afternoon and read it into the RECORD. He told us that there had been these reconversions and that they were going ahead with them. I said in substance, "Isn't it only fair to ask those people, if they have those grates to help us out, and set an example?" He said, in substance, "By all means." The subcommittee wired the President the next morning. That was back on December 13. Somebody must have known the Boston Marine Hospital was being reconverted but it was not stopped.

I have the items of reconversion and the dates of reconversion right here in the District. I would assume you would agree with me that in view of what has been happening in the District here, if we use the words "shortage area," as is suggested, the District of Columbia is a shortage area, as are North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, the whole Northeast, Illinois, and clear into Minnesota. We are all short this year.

Prominent and informed witnesses, the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Forrestal, the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Krug, Max Ball, and others, have told us that we are not facing this problem for just this year, but that we are going to continue to face it for 5 years at least. On that basis, and on the basis of national security every drop, every gallon, we can save we must save. This limitation I am suggesting is simply to say to the Federal Works Agency positively, "Thus far you have gone. Do not go one step further. Do not spend a single dollar out of this appropriation to convert to oil." My responsibility is oil. There are other Members here who have 200,000 people out of work. There are 15,000 out of work in the Pittsburgh area. Those gentlemen will speak to you about the question of whether you should include natural gas. But go along at least with us on the oil. I will place in the RECORD later the telegram and interpretation of the telegram from the Governor of Massachusetts which I already told you about. I was incorrect in using 52 as the multiple there. It should be 42. In the 20 to 25 days up there in that area, we have had temperatures of 27, 37, and 47 degrees below zero. That is pretty tough. Some of those people are sick. There are young children and there are old people. Some of our industries are forced to close down. Our situation does not get Nation-wide attention such as the Detroit area when 200,000 people are out of work. I know our colleagues from Pennsylvania will agree that the welfare of the whole area there is in jeopardy unless we can con-

vince you here that you should join hands with us this afternoon and say to the responsible Federal agencies, "You have gone far enough, and we say to you stop right here."

Here is the Washington story: 301 Independence Avenue, date of conversion, September 1946; 1626 K Street, date of conversion—all of this is coal to oil—September 1946; 1624 H Street, October 1946. That was when we all had knowledge that we might be faced with this threat of the coming shortage. Our committee had hearings beginning in July, and again in December. Now we learn that even then someone was actually going ahead and permitting conversions. Briggs School, October 1946; 1757 L Street, September 1946. Here is another significant thing. I call your attention to the Arlington, Va., project at 705 Columbia Pike. The contract has been stopped. There is a 14-day escape clause in there, and the contractor is trying to find out how they can exercise it. But listen to this: "It is proposed to start work again on April 1." Seven Hundred and Eleven Twelfth Street, contract stopped, proposed to start work again after April 1.

I ask you to help us call a halt to this and let us tell them about this if they do not know yet that we are cold and in trouble in parts of this country. We have been trying to tell them that, and I beg you whose constituents are in comfort, and we are glad they are, to try to help us out this afternoon. If you do not like my amendment, I will change it any way you want. I have taken out the natural gas. I will call them shortage areas or anything else you want. I am sure our colleagues from Michigan and Pennsylvania will not agree with me as to this. But we have a different problem in New England. Will you not help us out until April 1?

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. In Illinois we have prohibited any gas installations since July 1, 1946, because of the shortage of pipe.

Mr. HESELTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] to close debate.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I take this time in general debate for two reasons. The first is to pay my respects to the chairman of our subcommittee, and to the other members of the committee. It has been a matter of personal pleasure to me to serve on a committee about whose work I knew very little at the time I was assigned to it by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. In the interim I have come to realize that this is one of the more difficult subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations and if it were not for the genuine ability of our chairman and the respect with which he is held generally in the House, it would be even more difficult. There is a feeling of regard, and of cooperation among all of us, on this subcommittee, which has manifested itself

in the finished bill as it comes to the floor. As you already know by this time from other comments, this subcommittee has before it the budgets of 31 agencies of the Government, with varying functions; budgets of various size, and very great complications in some of the agencies. The bill before you represents the budgets of 27 of those 31 agencies.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] spoke of the fact that four of the agencies had been delayed in the consideration of their budgets. That is a very easily understood situation. It meant that either the committee would have been compelled to hold the results of its immediate work—for the committee started work early in December and has now finished 27 of the agencies—it would have been compelled to hold those 27 budgets until April or May and then present them at the same time it presented the remaining four. The four remaining agencies include the Veterans' Administration, which has a tremendous problem and a new Administrator. It is only fair to him to give him time to find out something about his job and what he himself wants to do with his own budget before asking him to come before a committee of the Congress and present and defend that budget.

In the same way the Atomic Energy Commission has a problem which I do not need tell the Members of this House is one of tremendous importance. The longer time it has to prepare its budget and prepare its program, in the present domestic and international situation, the more we will know and the Commission will know what it wants.

The War Assets Administration is an agency which is rumored to be in the process of changing form, and it is right that it should be allowed as much time as possible, so that it may know what its situation is.

Finally, the Maritime Commission, I say in kindness to the Maritime Commission, is in a state of confusion. It may have a chance to work itself out by the time the subcommittee comes in with the rest of the budget for this year.

It has not been an easy budget to handle, not only because of the complexity of the agencies but because, as the chairman said yesterday, while many of the agencies and their administrative heads have given lip service to economy there has been no evidence of any further interest in that subject in the budget requests. Of the 31 agencies only 4 presented budgets which on their face showed decreases in the budgets of the year before. The General Accounting Office offered an honest reduction in its budget. It was less than last year, maintaining not only the functions of the present fiscal year but whatever additional work might come with the passing year.

The Tax Court, which has roughly \$750,000, presented exactly the same budget, dollar for dollar. Therefore, it may be credited with a reduction, because it has obviously assumed in-grade promotions in their own budget.

The Veterans' Administration, in its first budget, which is not now under consideration, presented a request which

seemed to be less, but upon analysis showed that the personnel was increased, and very largely the potential elements of the budget, which produce rising costs year after year, had been increased, and only large and finishing items had been removed from the budgets, to show a reduction.

That same thing applies in a slightly different way to the Maritime Commission. My own feeling was, after the first year of service on this committee, that last year, for the fiscal year 1948, the committee had made one of the most thorough analyses possible under the limited conditions under which we were compelled to work. Last year we brought to the floor a budget cut of \$1,411,000,000. It is not to be expected that we can in any way duplicate that feat this year. I recognize that the figure is subject to challenge. The distinguished gentleman from Texas, the minority leader [Mr. RAYBURN] said yesterday that the general budget had been reduced something less than a million dollars. My own feeling, as I have said previously on the floor, has always been that the taxpayer does not care very much about the technicalities, whether it was an actual reduction made by a committee in a budget figure, or whether it was a rescission of previously voted funds, or whether it was an amount taken out of the budget, so to speak, by the agency itself after the agency saw the determination of the Congress to reduce expenditures. Instances have arisen where agencies, when the auditors of the committee have looked over their accounts, have said: "Look, here you have a lot of money in this budget justification that you are not going to use or spend this year," whereupon the agency would come to the Appropriations Committee and say: "We would like to take some money out of our budget request." It seems to me it makes very little difference to the American taxpayer what the technicalities are. The savings are reflected in the taxpayers' pocketbooks.

So last year this particular subcommittee made a recommendation of a \$1,411,000,000 reduction in this budget. This year it makes a recommendation of \$59,308,071; putting on the budget an additional \$196,636,974, which is less than one item alone discussed at length by the able gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ROBERTSON]. This is the item providing the matching fund for road improvements which amounts to something over \$200,000,000 in itself. I feel, therefore, that the increase is a justifiable increase, but it should give rise to some thought on the part of Congress concerning these items over which the Congress has lost control. I do not believe the Congress would have wanted to reduce that particular item, but I am saying that Congress, little by little, has given out of its own hands control of certain items, even the little item which has amused you in the papers recently when the President of the United States decided to build a porch in the rear of the White House. The funds apparently

are coming from previously voted money for general repairs and improvements to the White House, over which Congress lost control when it voted the money with a provision that it should be allowed to stand until spent. I, myself, think it is a subject in which the Congress might interest itself.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The total carried in this bill calls for an increase in appropriations of roundly \$197,000,000. Is not that correct?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman is correct. The gentleman may have heard me say that there was also in the budget \$204,577,708, over which the Appropriations Committee had no control, simply the requirement that the money be appropriated.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The gentleman is speaking about the roads fund.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I am.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. That is merely an authorization; is not that correct?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. No; it is in the budget; that is a budget item.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. That is statutory?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, there is an item in the bill, and the only item in the bill, on which there was any lack of complete agreement in the committee itself. I may say at this point that we worked in most complete cooperation from beginning to end. I refer to the item which has to do with the emergency fund of the President of the United States. I think it may be said here without revealing any confidential discussions of the committee that some of the members of the majority of the committee were fully in accord with certain of the arguments of the minority, and some of the arguments of the majority were agreed to in part by some of the minority members. In other words, it was not a complete disagreement.

This is the situation: The President last year asked for an emergency fund of \$500,000—a half million dollars. The emergency fund of the President is supposed to cover two classes of items: Those items which arise when the Congress is not in session which must be met before the Congress comes back in session, and which, therefore, can be properly taken from a fund of that kind. Those are the emergencies of government, and are met in this way. The fund is also intended to cover those items which should be worked out before great publicity is given to them and which are also emergency in character.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES. May I refer to the items here?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I am about to read the items. I am about to do just what the distinguished gentleman from Kansas wants me to do. That

is to ask you, Mr. Chairman, whether you consider these to be emergencies:

From the emergency fund last year there was spent for the President's staff and personnel in the White House a total of \$103,538 from this emergency fund. That is for the ordinary operating staff of the President's office.

There was spent for the President's Amnesty Board, \$40,000; for the President's Committee on Civil Rights, \$50,000; for the President's Commission on Higher Education, \$64,000; for an Advisory Commission on the Merchant Marine, \$8,700; for the Office of the Coordinator of Emergency Program and Secretary of the Cabinet Committee on the World Food Program, \$45,000.

The President also drew upon many of the other departmental budgets, in my opinion sometimes without the department head having authority to use these funds for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, the total which the President spent last year was \$425,000, including these items I have read, and which I question as being emergency items.

This year the President's budget officer asked the subcommittee for a million dollars in emergency funds. The majority side of the subcommittee thought that since the President had not spent all of last year's appropriation, and had spent the greater part of that for items which were not emergency items, the President of the United States could set an example of economy to the Congress and get along with the same amount of money which he had in last year's fund. The subcommittee finally raised the amount to \$700,000.

Now I come to a point which has not been talked about before but which, to me, as an individual, is part of the present discussion. If you will turn to pages 436 and 437 of the hearings you will see the committee's interrogation of the members of the Council of Economic Advisers. The Council of Economic Advisers represents all that was left of the political idea of a full employment act after the storm had passed and the Congress picked up the pieces. It represents the brush which is given to the hunter after the fox hunt is over.

The Council received \$350,000 in the fiscal year. It came up this year and said, "We would like to have \$400,000 for the coming fiscal year." So the members of the subcommittee asked certain questions. Among those questions were ones like these, asked by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT]:

Now, if you do not touch the inflationary consequences and how to deal with them, and if the Harriman committee does not touch the inflationary consequences and how to deal with them, who does?

Mr. Nourse, the chairman of the committee, said:

We did not deal with them in our report.

In other words, the Council did not deal with the inflationary consequences of present conditions in the United States, in advising the President. The answer is impossible. So I inquired, to quote freely: "What did you say about fertilizer, which is a very important subject in the rural areas? Did you say that we had three idle fertilizer plants and if we shipped fertilizer abroad we should, at least, produce all we could?"

Mr. Nourse said, also in free quotation, "No; we did not mention that to the President except to tell him that if we shipped fertilizer abroad then we would have to reduce the amount used in the United States."

Now, I suggest that a telephone call at a cost of considerably less than \$400,000 to any agricultural commissioner or Secretary in the United States would not only have brought that information, but it would have brought some practical suggestions.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES. On that subject matter of fertilizer, is the gentleman familiar with the fact that we have imported fertilizer from Germany during the past year or two?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I am very familiar with it, but I do not think the members of the Council of Economic Advisers is familiar with it.

Mr. REES. I am wondering whether they are or not; at least, they have not made a report on it.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I will not read you all of this interrogation, but I think it would interest you to read it. In the matter of steel, a question something like this was asked:

"What did you say to the President about steel, which is the basic commodity in industry in the United States? Did you say to the President that there appears to be a strong suspicion that the steel industry is not working to its fullest capacity?" And they said, "Oh, no; we did not mention that, because that would be administrative, and we do not enter the administrative field. We just said that if we used the amount of steel which is being asked for foreign exports, we would not have as much steel to use in the United States as we would otherwise have."

Now, if anybody wanted that information and could not have gotten it by one telephone call to Pittsburgh, I think certainly that somehow or other we could have gotten it for less than \$400,000. So I, coming from the western part of the United States, where we are extremely anxious to have comparable food products used to provide a balanced nutritional diet, instead of buying the most expensive grains we have, and thus raising the inflationary spiral, asked:

"What did you say about the substitution of foods?"

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The Chairman of the Council said that was

not mentioned, that it also was administrative.

My feeling is that this is related to the President's emergency fund. Last year we had the Office of Government Reports, a luxury which the committee felt had not justified itself before the subcommittee. If the administration proponents wish a luxury like that it should be paid for out of the President's fund, and I felt if we were to have, for \$400,000, a luxury to provide information which anybody could get by subscribing to Kiplingers or to Prentice-Hall or to Dun's Review or any one of a half dozen reports, and certainly needing only a staff representative to coordinate the information, why, that should be a matter of decision with the President, and charged to his so-called emergency fund also. Therefore, if you will add together the amounts given to the President, \$700,000, for his emergency fund, and the amount given to the Council of Economic Advisers, \$300,000, you will see that that represents \$1,000,000.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. Does the gentleman believe this Council of Economic Advisers really serves a genuine and needful purpose, after having taken this testimony?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I am quite sure the majority of the subcommittee felt that it had probably justified itself less well than almost any one of the 27 agencies.

Mr. VURSELL. My observation is that if we are trying to save any money in the interest of the taxpayers, the subcommittee ought to cut further or wipe out entirely agencies like that, whose principal function is to keep some luminaries on the pay roll.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Let me give you this little illustration: About 20 years ago H. G. Wells wrote a book called *The First Men on the Moon*. When these men got to the moon they discovered that everything was so well organized there, just as it is in Washington, that everybody was being trained from birth for a specific occupation in life. Those who were going to turn a crank in an industry were developed entirely in the right arm and nowhere else in the body. Those who were going to do the thinking for the great lunar system developed only the minds. The grand lunar, who was the head of all the moon population, had an enormous head, which he used with such great internal friction that it was necessary to spray his head constantly with cooling vapors and soothing oils.

After listening to the Council of Economic Advisers, I believe the subcommittee felt that perhaps its members should go back to their ivory tower and have their heads sprayed with soothing oils and cooling vapors.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The gentleman has reference to the President's council of soothsayers?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. If the gentleman cares to look upon them as

such; I saw no evidence of a crystal ball in the committee hearings.

The Clerk read as follows:

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

For expenses necessary to provide additional assistance to the President and to enable him, through such agents or agencies of the Government as he shall designate, to provide for emergencies affecting the national interest or security, without regard to such provisions of law regulating the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service as he shall specify, \$700,000, of which \$100,000 may, when authorized by the President, be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the expending agency as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided*, That no part of such fund shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eightieth Congress or the First Session of the Eighty-first Congress and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES: On page 3, line 9, strike out "\$700,000" and insert "\$500,000."

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment to reduce the item described as the emergency fund for the President, \$200,000. This will still give the President \$500,000, which is the amount that was allowed by this Congress last year. Your attention has already been called to the fact that the President asked for \$1,000,000 free fund. Apparently a compromise was reached by the Committee at \$700,000.

The item is described as an emergency fund. I do not believe that in the last 50 years an emergency fund was allowed to any President, with the exception of the last two. Anyway, it seems to me \$500,000 is enough. Can it be said that the emergency is greater now than it was a year ago? There is nothing in the hearings to sustain that view.

Let us examine briefly how the money was spent, and I leave it to your judgment whether the items, or at least most of them, can be described as emergency items. The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] called attention to them. One item is for \$40,000 paid to a committee to prepare a report on civil rights. Is that an emergency? Another one is an expenditure of about \$50,000 for a President's Commission on Higher Education. Is that an emergency? Another one is for a similar amount, or more, for the Advisory Commission on Merchant Marine. Do you regard those as emergency items? Certainly you cannot—not even by the stretch of your imagination. I think if you will examine these items you will find that out of the \$420,000 spent last year, two-thirds of it cannot be described as emergency.

I do not want to be misunderstood. I know this is a comparatively small item, but there is a principle involved. This Congress has in recent years been too free all the way along the line with lump-

sum appropriations. You are doing that today. The President said himself we should be economy-minded and yet he asks for a million dollars to be used as a free fund so that he can appoint commissions and organizations of various kinds that have nothing to do with emergency.

What I am trying to say is this. If he is in need of money for these items or any other items for emergency or otherwise, they ought to be authorized by the Congress and there is nothing in the hearings to indicate that any of this money will be spent for emergency purposes. The least the administration should do is to tell us what you are going to spend the \$700,000 for. You have not done it and I ask you now to tell me the purpose for which this money is to be used.

I want the President to have all the money he needs for taking care of the management of his Executive offices, but that is taken care of in another item of this bill. Again, I say if there is an emergency for which this money is to be used, why not tell us about it and why not let us know the purpose for which it is to be spent.

I ask you again whether any Member on the floor of the House thinks that the \$50,000 spent for the report of the Committee on Civil Rights was an emergency or the money spent by a Commission on Higher Education, appointed by the President, is an emergency, or the thousands of dollars spent on an Advisory Commission on Merchant Marine is an emergency item.

I say again, if the expenditures of such items are needed, certainly Congress should have the right of authorizing the expenditure of such funds. I think this is the responsibility of Congress.

So there will be no misunderstanding, this item is in addition to funds in this bill to pay all expenses for the President's salary and salaries of all the people he wants to employ for the White House and Executive Offices. Here they are right in your own bill amounting to more than a million dollars. You have them in only three items. President's salary, \$75,000; salaries and expenses for the White House Office, \$969,612; then you have \$330,700 to be used to maintain the Executive Offices and Grounds.

The so-called emergency fund is a free fund and not used for so-called house-keeping purposes. Again I am only asking that we save a part of it and put the fund where it was last year. If more is needed, Congress can look it over and authorize it. After all, it is the money of the taxpayers that is being spent in these bills. It ought to be accounted for.

There are a number of items in this bill that should be reduced. I hesitate to vote against the entire bill, because I realize there are a number of important items in it that are necessary.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, before the Chairman puts the question on the amendment, I wonder if any member of the majority on the committee is going to defend the bill. I cannot pretend to know too much about it.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. If it were possible to say

that I am rising in opposition to the amendment without prejudice to it, I would say that now. The situation is simply this. I have expressed myself regarding the President's emergency fund. I agree with much that the gentleman from Kansas says so eloquently, that the President should have asked for less money. It was agreed in the committee that the figure should be set at \$700,000. I do not mean by any compromise agreement; I mean by discussion, and a feeling in the committee that the President had a right to ask for the amount of money that he needed. There was a feeling that we did not want to inquire too closely into the requests of the Executive, as the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS] yesterday stated. Consequently, while I feel that economy would be served and we would save \$200,000 if this amendment were carried, I also feel it is well to let the relationship stand which exists between the several agencies of Government. Speaking for myself, and without consultation with the other members of the subcommittee, I feel we should leave the bill stand as it was reported by the subcommittee, on the two items which total the amount requested from the White House. This represents, at that, a saving of \$400,000. Therefore, I will vote against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas, for whom I have the highest regard.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. REES. As I take it, the gentleman feels he is obligated to stand by the committee's agreement, but he is not justifying the \$700,000 or \$1,000,000 that is to be handed over to the President to carry on as an emergency fund. What I am trying to do is to reduce the item to \$500,000. Even this has not been justified. The remarks of the gentleman himself have shown that funds heretofore allowed have not been used for emergency purposes. All we are saying is, "If you want to spend money for economic councils or advisory boards or civil rights reports, or things like that, that cost thousands of dollars, let it be justified before the House." That is all there is to it. We are not taking any money from him if it is justified. But just to turn over \$700,000 for this thing is all wrong. After all, it is the taxpayers' money that is being spent. I can understand the gentleman's position as a member of the committee, but I think his speech a few minutes ago justifies my position in this matter.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Curiously, there is no agreement, in that sense, in the committee regarding this item; in the sense of a compromise in the committee, which either compels or suggests to me to defend this item. I am defending it because of a condition in government, which I believe the Members of this House will defend as a condition, even though they may not agree with the figure in the budget which comes out of that condition. That is, that this House asks for its funds; the other body asks for its funds; the executive agency of the Government asks for

its funds. While I may be in disagreement with what the other body sometimes asks, in its own fund, I have never chosen to oppose those funds upon the floor of this House, or in committee. When the committee reported out this bill, it reported out a figure which it believed was satisfactory, in considering the entire picture.

Mr. REES. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. REES. It seems to me we are in a rather peculiar position if the House cannot question the funds of any department of government. I do not see any justification for that. I think that is our responsibility. It is our responsibility to appropriate these funds, and every Member has a right to question not only the members of the committee but any Member of the House. That is what I am trying to do now. I do not think there is anything so sacred about it that we cannot question it. The hearings do not justify this \$700,000 at all, except as one member from the Budget Bureau or someone down there said, "We ought to have a million dollars." Then, according to your hearings, the committee agreed on \$700,000. There is no justification in the hearings on the report for this amount. Let someone point them out for me. They are not there.

Something has been said about need of part of these funds for so-called house-keeping purposes and increased salaries. Let's keep the record straight on that. This bill already provides amply for more than a million dollars for those things in a separate item. Here they are \$75,000 salary; \$969,612 salaries and expenses of White House Office; and \$230,700 to maintain the Executive Mansion and grounds.

This item of \$700,000 is a sort of free fund in addition to other funds and described as an emergency fund.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] has expired.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the Committee will vote down this amendment. With few exceptions, there is no State in this Union that does not allow the Governor of that State an emergency fund. That is allowed on the assumption that the chief executive will expend it judiciously. Certainly, we recognize the need for an emergency fund. If we appropriate one dollar for that fund, we should have faith in the ability of the executive to spend that money judiciously.

There is not any evidence before this Committee and there was no evidence before our subcommittee that the emergency funds spent last year were spent recklessly. I think it is beyond our prerogative to be questioning the emergency fund of the Chief Executive of these United States. He passes on every statement of expense that is allowed to this House of Representatives and to the Senate.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I yield.
Mr. REES. The President's original request was that he be allowed to spend \$1,000,000, not \$700,000.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. But the committee, after hearings, agreed to \$700,000.

Mr. REES. Will the gentleman insist that the expenditure of money for the President's Committee on Civil Rights is an emergency item? Does the gentleman insist that the President's Commission on Education is an emergency item?

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. No; but he should be given discretion.

Mr. REES. Does the gentleman contend that the President's Committee on Merchant Marine is an emergency item? Or the Committee on Civil Rights?

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Certainly not.

Mr. REES. What I am saying is that these things should be sent to us in regular order; let them be authorized by the Congress. They certainly do not fall into the classification of emergencies. Of course, under this legislation he can spend it as he pleases.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I say it is well within his rights to spend that money for emergency purposes.

The question before this House is whether or not we are going to allow the President what I think is a modest sum—less than he requested—for emergency purposes; and I say that this bill comes from our committee almost unanimously agreeing that \$700,000 is a reasonable amount to allow the President for his emergency fund, \$300,000 less than he requested.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I yield.

Mr. REES. I call attention to the fact that \$500,000 was the amount allowed last year, \$424,000 was spent of which less than one-third was for emergency items. All in the world I am doing is asking this Committee to support an amendment that will allow a similar amount that was appropriated for this purpose last year. That is all there is to it. We ask for a reduction in that item to put it where it was last year, that is because it seems to me there is no greater emergency now than there was a year ago, when \$420,000 was spent. All of it should be justified, but I am trying to effect a compromise. Anyway, the hearings do not justify it. The gentleman has not suggested any explanation of how the President is going to spend this \$1,000,000 he wanted, or any part of it. What is it to be spent for? Can you tell me?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. In order that the record may be kept absolutely straight at this point, last year there was about \$105,000,000 of emergency funds used for salaries at the White House. This year salaries, plus a publicity item, radio, and so forth, come to about \$245,000. The remainder of the \$1,000,000 requested would be used for the President's housekeeping under emergency times.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I shall be pleased to.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

Mr. RAYBURN. I hope the gentleman will be a little more liberal. I hope he will allow, say, 7 minutes. I would like to use a couple of minutes myself.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I modify my request and make it 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] asks unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to use 5 minutes. I just wanted to say to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], who said he wants to cut this fund back to what it was last year, \$500,000, that the President has the same reason for asking \$1,000,000 this year that he had for asking for \$500,000 last year.

Let me remind the gentleman that the President has never questioned any item we have sent up for the House of Representatives or the Senate; he had always approved them. I do not say that he could not object to them or that we cannot object to what the White House sends up, but he never does.

I wish to say to the gentleman from Kansas that last year we did not cut this item. He requested \$500,000 and we gave him \$500,000. This year he has asked for \$1,000,000 and the committee has already agreed to cut it by \$300,000. I think that is sufficient. I think that is a larger cut than given to any other item in the bill. I think the average cut was about 6 percent throughout the bill.

Last year when we had this bill on the floor of the House, my side of the House offered amendments they felt were important, particularly in regard to appropriations for the Veterans' Administration. I stood on this floor and fought those amendments in support of my chairman.

Mr. Chairman, after my chairman and the members of the committee have agreed that \$700,000 is the amount of money that the President should have, this committee ought to accept the word of that committee. I believe this committee knows better what we should do than the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], who is not a member of the committee. I therefore request that the members of the committee here sustain the Subcommittee on Appropriations in its action just as I requested that the Democrats sustain that committee last year.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES. I do not question the gentleman's great ability in handling legislation before the House as a member of the committee, but to carry his proposal to finality I am wondering whether only members of the committee that report bills are the only ones to offer amendments?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I did not take any position of that sort, but I say that in this case the committee has considered the matter very thoroughly. We decided that \$700,000 is the proper amount. As I stated, I believe we have more information on the subject than the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES. That is what I said.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I have been here a long time. The 4th of March next will be 35 years. During that time I have served 12 years under Republican Presidents, and I know that my conscience is clear that I did not deal with any of those Republican Presidents in a small way. I voted to give to them enough funds to run their office, and I would feel pretty badly today if I looked back and felt that I failed to do that.

I remember that we were talking to President Roosevelt one time about some funds he wanted with which to run his office. It was a modest sum. He said, "I sign many bills which give you help to run your office up on the Hill, and I never question them."

The President has asked for a modest sum. As a matter of fact, I think the million dollars originally requested was a modest sum. Certainly \$700,000 is not too much. Just because somebody with some name or of some party happens to be President of the United States at the moment that I am passing upon questions like this is not going to influence my judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, in looking over the disposition of the \$424,000 used last year by the President, I see several items that aggregate considerable money. For example, there is one for a special committee on foreign aid, \$41,850. I wonder if we are going to have to spend \$41,850 this year through the Department of Commerce to make a special committee report on foreign aid in light of the Marshall plan and all the other hundreds of millions of dollars which are being included in some of the foreign-aid items called for by the President.

Mr. Chairman, insofar as I know, the Presidents previously alluded to by the distinguished gentleman from Texas did not in their days have these big special emergency funds available to them. In those days we did not have so many emergencies, I will admit. May I say in all kindness to the members of the Ap-

propriations Committee that the cut in the budget last year did not satisfy me at all. I think we did a lot of excess talking to the country and failed to perform.

I do not know what the budget is going to be cut this year, but so far as I am concerned I shall vote for this reduction of \$200,000 to put the item back where it was last year, which was about \$76,000 in excess of what was actually expended under the emergencies then existing; and all in the hope that the President of the United States can under the excruciating conditions which exist today, get by with a half-million dollars. I venture to say that if that is all the two Houses of Congress will permit him to have that he will hold the expenditures down to \$500,000, and I think beginning with this first appropriation bill that the Members on the Republican side of the House might just as well begin to cut if we are going to carry out the pledges that have been made by our leaders.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RAYBURN) there were—ayes 39, noes, 49.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the chairman appointed as tellers Mr. REES and Mr. WIGGLESWORTH.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 59, noes 82.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); contract stenographic reporting services; newspapers not to exceed \$500; and not to exceed \$9,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); \$3,431,510, of which not less than \$228,695 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: On page 14, line 21, after the semicolon strike out "\$3,431,510" and insert "\$3,361,510."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered as a committee amendment for the purpose of clarifying the present situation.

It was the intention of the committee in making the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission to eliminate for the time being all money for work in the insurance field, because in the event the present law should be extended

beyond June 30, as it already has been extended on at least one occasion, the money would not be necessary.

The testimony of the agency was far from clear. It appears, however, that it considers under the action taken by the committee that it still has \$70,000 which might be used for this work.

It seems best, therefore, to reduce the amount by \$70,000 and allow the matter to be straightened out in the other body.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Funds available to the Public Buildings Administration for construction shall be available for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HESELTON: On page 21, following line 22, add a new paragraph as follows:

"No part of the foregoing appropriations to the Federal Works Agency shall be used for the purpose of converting any existing coal-heating units to oil in any federally owned or rented buildings in or outside the District of Columbia when there is a fuel-oil shortage."

(Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes, this being the last time that I intend to speak today during debate.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, some of you were here yesterday and some of you were here this morning when I addressed myself to this question, but there are others who have not learned what the developments are as of this time. Yesterday afternoon, at page 1050 in the second column of the RECORD, I indicated the form of an amendment I proposed to offer, a limitation on the use of these funds appropriated for operating buildings. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] has indicated to me that if I would take out natural gas, he would not be disposed to oppose the amendment. I confess that I have no business on the floor here as a Representative of a New England State advocating the inclusion of natural gas because we do not get any. I will have to leave that fight to you people in the natural-gas areas. He also indicated he would prefer that I should add the words "in areas where there is a fuel-oil shortage." I have done so with some reluctance, because I realize that creates a question of interpretation. I suppose today the District of Columbia could be considered in a fuel-oil-shortage area; possibly Virginia; perhaps North

Carolina, and even Tennessee. Even the State of Texas, I understand, is having trouble today in some areas. But we certainly are having our troubles in New England and the Northeast. So I am going to confine my efforts this afternoon to prevailing upon you to help us out.

You will find a table at page 1051 of the RECORD which was furnished to the President at the request of Mr. Fleming, with which I will deal in a moment. But let us get back to this fight of December 12 before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. A gentleman by the name of Mr. William E. Gannon, purchasing agent, Bureau of Federal Supply, was testifying, and he said in part, in answer to a question by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA]:

How wide a scope of articles did these bids call for?

Mr. GANNON. It was solely fuel oil and kerosene and Diesel oil.

Mr. O'HARA. Used for heating in the buildings of the various departments of the Government that you have outlined?

Mr. GANNON. Yes, sir.

Later I inquired:

Do you have any jurisdiction over the use made of fuel oil in the Federal buildings?

Mr. GANNON. No, sir.

Mr. HESELTON. You are confined simply to the matter of purchase?

Mr. GANNON. That is right.

Then this very significant point which I would like you to listen to carefully. I said:

I understand that Mr. Lewis testified earlier this week that it is possible to reconvert to coal in the New England area, and the coal industry could supply all of the demands there if it was possible to convert. Are you familiar with the possibility of converting the Federal buildings in that area as a step toward helping the situation?

Mr. GANNON. I could not say that I am reliably informed but I have heard rumors that there have been certain conversions to oil and I do not know why.

Mr. HESELTON. Conversions to oil?

Mr. GANNON. Within the last year, and I do not know why they could not reconvert.

Mr. HESELTON. Would that not be worth while exploring? Would it provide some real aid in the near future as well as for long-range conservation? As long as you are having difficulty buying it, if you can reconvert to coal, it would save oil in considerable amount.

Mr. GANNON. I think not only the Government but all citizens should be urged, if not forced, to reconvert where they can.

Mr. HESELTON. While I agree now it is an emergency problem, I still think that the Government has the prime responsibility and should set the example.

Mr. GANNON. There is no question about it.

That was December 12. What is the record? This table shows there have been some reconversions in recent months. It does not tell you, however, in the table when these reconversions took place.

Earlier today I received from one of the staff of the Appropriations Committee, who has been kind enough to follow this, a startling statement, one that will make bad reading in the New England papers tonight if it is printed:

The Marine Hospital in Boston, Mass., was reconverted from coal to oil in December.

I do not know what date, but it was in December 1947. The table shows that that particular hospital uses 370,000 gallons of this desperately needed fuel oil right in the heart of some of the worst temperature conditions in New England. That is for foresight. That is not the type of thing you and I expect to be used by responsible experts.

Now, as to the District of Columbia: We have five locations here, and they are interesting, although not quite so vivid as that; 301 Independence Avenue was converted in September 1946; 1626 K Street was converted in September 1946; 1624 H Street was converted in October 1946; Briggs School was converted in October 1946; 1757 L Street was converted in September 1946.

You will find that tabulation on page 1051 of the RECORD. You can estimate how many gallons of fuel oil was burned during that time.

Now, this is the prime reason why I am asking you to place this limitation in. At Arlington, Va., 705 Columbia Pike, the contract has been stopped. There is a 14-day emergency clause, an escape clause, as I interpret it. The contract has been stopped, but only temporarily, for they say it is their purpose to start the work again after April 1.

Mr. Chairman, every person who has been competent to testify before any committee from Secretary Forrestal right straight down through the industry has told us that this is not a problem for this month or this winter, that it is a long-range problem, that it is a 5-year problem at least, that it is a national-security problem. Members of this House from New York, New Jersey, and New England will tell you that it is also a welfare problem with our people. We are dealing with people who are sick, with people who are elderly, we are dealing with young children, with hospitals, schools, churches, and industries.

Our colleagues from Michigan and Pennsylvania will tell you why they want natural gas included in the amendment. I hope the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON] will take the floor and read an emergency telegram setting forth conditions in the city of Northampton. What I am trying to tell you is that we are up against an emergency, a real one.

Here is another one: Washington, D. C., 711 Twelfth Street, NW. Contract stopped. Proposed to start work again after April 1.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not want to interrupt the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts, but as he knows, last evening I expressed myself as sympathetic with the amendment. I have had an opportunity to talk with other members of the subcommittee. I am glad to state that I am authorized to say that as far as the committee is concerned it is prepared to accept the proposed amendment.

Mr. HESELTON. I was told by my father once that it is a wise man who knows when to stop talking when the court is with him. I have always valued that good counsel.

I am through.

Mr. COFFIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COFFIN to the Heselton amendment: Insert after the word "oil" the words "or natural gas."

Mr. COFFIN. Mr. Chairman, my heart bleeds with sympathy with the gentleman from Massachusetts whose constituents are freezing to death because of the lack of fuel oil. I come from an area where every other person is already a human icicle because of the lack of fuel oil. But worse than that we have 200,000 people out of work because of lack of gas. I think, therefore, if we are sensible we will include gas as well as fuel oil in this restriction against conversion; and I therefore ask you to support, for the sake of the dear people of Detroit, this restriction of conversion to gas as well as to fuel oil, which is covered by my amendment.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to speak in favor of this amendment because I believe the shortage of fuel oil throughout the country is such that public officials should cooperate in every way possible in an effort to relieve the situation. This amendment and the amendment to the amendment both are offered for the purpose of giving further relief.

In order that the House may know the situation as it prevails in Massachusetts today I would state that this noon I spoke with Mayor Edwin Olander, of Northampton, Mass. The information he gave me was of such nature that I sent a telegram to the President of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey this afternoon. I would like to read you the telegram:

M. J. RATHBONE,
*President, Esso Standard Oil Co. of
New Jersey, New York, N. Y.*

Mayor Olander, of Northampton, Mass., informs me that board of health has declared state of emergency in Northampton. Mayor has impounded all No. 1 and No. 2 fuel oil. Public amusement places, bowling alleys, and theaters closing down, stores cut to 60-degree heat and church services limited. Officials have handled up to 100 calls in 1 day from persons out of fuel oil. Yesterday, 200 calls from persons out of oil or to be out of it by next morning.

Can you arrange for pool of fuel oil to be available to relieve desperate fuel-oil situation Northampton immediately?

Some time ago when another serious situation was developing in regard to the shipment of emergency fuel-oil supplies to independent dealers and for customers who could not get it from the regular suppliers to whom they had gone previously, Mr. Rathbone helped considerably. His company has assisted considerably in attempting to alleviate the situation by distilling a larger percentage of fuel oil from each barrel of crude oil than had been the intention of the company. This increase amounted to about 10 percent, or over 2,400,000 gallons daily for his company alone. I am hopeful that President Rathbone will be able to step into this picture and, knowing the facts and the inability of the oil companies up there to meet the situation which has

developed, will be able to do something at once.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I heard a long-distance call from Maine last night, from a community where the temperature was 25 below zero. This is not a local Massachusetts matter. It is a New England matter, it is a matter involving the whole northern part of the country. I am strongly in favor of the pending amendment. I was very shocked to learn that the Navy felt it must keep its oil supply by converting a Marine hospital from coal to oil. This is an incredible situation. I feel, Mr. Chairman, that if my bill to embargo oil were enacted into law it would have a very salutary effect upon the oil producers in the matter of getting the oil out to the people who need it. I think it is the one solution to the whole matter.

Mr. CLASON. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts. May I point out that in Springfield the temperature has been 26 below zero, at Hampden 30 below, and at Deerfield, in Congressman HESELTON's district, 37 below. When the situation is like that, everybody ought to step in and help.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. In common with the gentleman from Massachusetts, I have received similar telephone calls. I received one early this morning. I have also received a number of telegrams calling attention to the fact that the suppliers are running out of oil completely. One in particular, the State Fuel Co., of East Boston, is entirely out of oil this morning.

In addition to what the gentleman has already said, may I state that I am given to understand that the president of the New Jersey Standard has already been in telephone conversation with the Boston representative of his concern and it is my further understanding if there is any oil available belonging to that company in the Boston area he is going to do all he can to see that it is distributed where it is needed most. I need not say that we are deeply appreciative of this cooperation. It is a very unfortunate situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I do not rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON]. I have the greatest sympathy for the people in areas that use fuel oil when they are striving so hard to alleviate the shortage. There has been information that certain Government buildings in certain shortage areas are being converted from coal to fuel oil. For this reason I think the pending amendment is justified. However, I should like to call the attention of the committee to the fact that I question the advisability of including natural gas.

Our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has been holding extensive hearings on this matter for some time and we have not had any information that there have been any conversions or purported conversions from coal to natural gas.

The pending amendment applies to conversions in Federal buildings. May I ask the gentleman from Michigan if he has any information that the Federal Government either with respect to its own buildings or rented buildings intends to convert from coal to natural gas?

Mr. COFFIN. There have been several projects. I cannot give you the exact number, but the scarcity of fuel oil is going to tend in that direction more and more.

Mr. HARRIS. I regret, of course, the general situation regarding fuel oil. But in certain areas I want to call your attention to the fact that we have buildings that are using butane and other products developed from natural gas and petroleum. Butane is becoming an extremely short product in these areas, and if we do find some Federal buildings where they are running short of butane and cannot, of course, get any more fuel in an area where there is available plenty of natural gas, a prohibition of this kind would require the Federal Government to go into the coal areas and transport coal down into that part of the country. It would cause a tremendous liability and increase the burden, in my opinion, if a condition like that were to develop. I am greatly in sympathy with the gentleman's proposal, and if it would relieve the situation any at all in his area I would certainly be in favor of it.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HESELTON. I appreciate very much the attitude that the gentleman has taken, and I also appreciate the attitude taken by the other Members in this body. But I will be frank with you that I must support the gentleman's amendment. I do it for this purpose. It is my understanding that right here in the District we are burning fuel oil in order to make up the shortages of natural gas. I said yesterday, and I say again, that this is a long-range problem. We cannot overlook the fact that 200,000 people are out of work in Michigan and 15,000 people are out of work in the Pittsburgh area, and for every cubic foot of natural gas that you send up to us we will pay premium prices for.

Mr. HARRIS. The gentleman has been very diligent in this matter, and I certainly am anxious to help out in any way I possibly can, but if the gentleman can tell this Committee or the Congress one instance of where the Federal Government proposes to convert from coal to natural gas, then certainly I would be more in sympathy with the proposal.

Mr. HESELTON. Would the gentleman be willing to say that if we can develop that before the other body he will join with us?

Mr. HARRIS. I certainly will. If it will help alleviate the unemployment

situation and the critical condition in the distressed areas, I would be glad to join in any program that would help out.

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SADOWSKI. At this point it might be well to inform my colleagues from Michigan that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce this morning has agreed to hold hearings on the shortage of natural gas. A complete investigation will be made of that situation by the committee, and a report should be had in about 2 weeks from now.

Mr. HARRIS. I merely call this to the attention of the committee that I doubt very seriously the wisdom in having natural gas included at this time, because we might find ourselves running into more trouble. I do not believe, from information I have, that it would help any at all to include natural gas in this amendment.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MILLER of Nebraska addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I am rather glad that some of the Members of Congress are hearing from their constituents at home. It seems as though the lack of fuel oil had to happen before they could become properly interested, in the broad sense of the word.

Referring to what the gentleman from Nebraska just said, I had occasion the other day to look into the breakdown of how much petroleum products is to be shipped to Europe for the first 15 months under the Marshall plan. If we do not have this oil available, we are to buy it from South America. It amounts to \$651,900,000 worth of precious petroleum products, that we are short of in this country.

There are 300,000 people out of work and hundreds of thousands of people inconvenienced as a result of the shortage of heating, in addition to the hospitals, and so forth. I also notice that \$328,000,000 worth of coal is to be shipped out in the first 15 months under the proposed Marshall plan.

It is a long-range problem that is confronting the people of the United States at the present time. We are using 20 percent more petroleum products than we did in 1945, and our population is increasing. Yet this Congress is about to take the responsibility of sharing our petroleum products and our coal and our steel and everything else, to shore up the economies of the entire world.

I hope that out of the investigation the Interstate and Foreign Commerce is now making we can put a complete embargo on the shipment of petroleum products, and I hope we can write this amendment into the bill and stop the Government from converting from coal to gas and petroleum. Of course, they have been converting and they will keep converting unless they are stopped by law, because that is a chance to award contracts and spend more money, and this administration is never happier than when it has everybody spending money, whether it is conversion to this or conversion to that.

Mr. Chairman, I am supporting both the amendment to the amendment to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND].

(Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, I am strongly in favor of, and shall support, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON] and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. COFFIN]. I think both gentleman are doing their constituents, their districts, and their Nation a service in offering these amendments.

May I call your attention to the resolution which has been brought out by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce which has for its purpose a definite embargo on the export of petroleum products for a period of time which I think is 30 days.

Let me say to you once more, as I have on previous occasions, that the House Committee on Merchant Marine considered this problem last June and July and brought out at that time, when the weather was warm, a bill forbidding the export of petroleum products, unless the Secretary of Commerce O. K.'d those exports as being not against the national interest of this country. This thing has been delayed entirely too long. The House passed that bill, incidentally, and I sought to incorporate the same provisions in legislation pending before the House when we considered the \$600,000,000 foreign-relief bill. My amendment lost in the Committee of the Whole by seven votes. So that it has been delayed ever since last June. It is time that we took very drastic action on this situation.

While I have this brief time, let me make this one remark. I doubt if there is anyone in the Congress, or if there is anyone in the Nation who has rendered more valuable service on this particular problem than the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON], who has spent hours, days, and weeks working on this program in his committee and on the floor of the House. I hope the Committee supports his amendment.

Mr. POTTS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAND. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. POTTS. The gentleman will recall that when the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries was studying this situation last June, there

were at that time three ships loading on the Pacific coast bound for Russia, one of which was the *Tagenrod*, which had 11,000 barrels of kerosene which is the fuel used by the veterans in the Quonset huts in my district. Those veterans have been very cold this winter.

Mr. HAND. If the gentleman will permit me, the same situation happened in the port of Philadelphia within the last week.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SADLAK].

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Chairman, in behalf of my constituents throughout the State of Connecticut, I wholeheartedly endorse the proposal by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON] to prevent further conversion of coal-burning to oil-using equipment in order that we might save every drop of fuel and distribute it to the fullest advantage in the critical situation that has arisen in the matter of fuel shortage.

I join with my colleagues in their respect and commendation to the proponent of this amendment, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON] for his indefatigable efforts in endeavoring to bring about an alleviation of a hardship that is particularly growing in the northeastern area because of the continuance of subzero weather and unusually heavy snowfalls that add to the unhealthy discomforts.

This proposition is the beginning of long-range planning and is a measure which is a follow-up of the requests made to the administration urging the discontinuance of converting heating units to the use of oil instead of other fuels. Of course, direct relief by the shipment of the necessary fuels to our affected areas is the surest way for dealing with the case, but at the same time, every other avenue of bringing relief must be investigated and compelled to act for the good and welfare and overcoming a problem which is causing greater concern today and must be continually dealt with in the days before us.

I hope the committee will accept this meritorious amendment and the Members will join unanimously in its addition to the bill before us.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SADLAK. I yield.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. I want to echo what has been said with regard to the activities of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON]. I have observed his work in committee as well as on the floor on this extremely important matter. The people of my section of the country are as cold or perhaps nearly as cold as the people of Massachusetts and New England generally. I do believe if it had not been for the excellent work of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON], a great deal that has already been accomplished would not have been accomplished. We are all very much indebted to him for his fine work.

Mr. SADLAK. I am unqualifiedly in agreement with the gentleman.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SADLAK. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I would like to echo the sentiments of the gentleman from Pennsylvania in expressing the gratitude of everyone in my section of the country to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON], and to say that I am very happy to support his amendment.

Certainly with all the suffering now being encountered from lack of fuel oil, particularly in the New England and Mid-Atlantic States, and with the city councils and administrative officers of all our municipalities so much exercised over this serious problem, it is unthinkable that we should not call a halt on the conversion at this time of federally controlled buildings to oil heat. It shocks our conscience to hear of such callous disregard of the people's welfare or downright mismanagement such as the gentleman from Massachusetts has referred to in the conversion just this last December of a large veterans' hospital in Massachusetts. The oil consumed in this huge installation in 1 week would no doubt heat a good many homes for the entire winter season.

The Federal Government, instead of trying to corner the fuel oil for its own buildings, should set an example for the rest of the country in conserving this vital commodity. Since those having in charge the administration of public buildings either through misdirected action or thoughtless inaction are either doing the wrong thing or nothing at all, it devolves upon us, it seems to me, to put a stop to it insofar as we can by the enactment of this amendment at this time.

(Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SADLAK. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to know the gentleman's position on this important matter. I agree with him wholeheartedly in the compliments that he has paid to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON]. No one could work more earnestly or more effectively in trying to find a solution to this critical problem than the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON]. He deserves our sincere commendation. Our situation in New England, as the gentleman well knows, is desperate and highly critical. While we appreciate the help that has been rendered to us by Members of this body and the Government, we hope that we will be able to go ahead with this and other pending measures on the oil-shortage problem and thus get some real relief on this matter during the rest of the winter so that our people may be spared the rigors and hardships that they have suffered and are now facing in even greater degree. I urge the House to support this amendment and all other emergency measures to relieve our people.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SADLAK. I yield.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by my distinguished colleague the gentle-

man from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON], because I share the conviction, based on expert testimony, that our present desperate oil shortage is not a temporary one, but may well continue throughout the next several years to come. With the universal exhortations, by all authorities, to businesses and householders to reduce fuel consumption, it is most appropriate that our Government and its agencies should cooperate in the program of conservation.

When the Federal Government is requesting individuals, as well as State, county, and local governments to conserve, then it surely has the responsibility of leading the way by good example.

The Executive order, issued last month, calling for conservation of fuel oil, and the regulation of the installation of additional oil-burning equipment makes it clear that the Government is well acquainted with the existing situation, and the fact that the prospects for the next few years are not bright; they should, then, do everything possible in order to ease the effects of the present fuel-oil shortage.

I know there is no need for me to make an extended recitation of the existing hardships in so many sections of our country. We in New England, are going through the worst winter within memory and experiencing almost daily subzero temperatures.

The people of my district and State fully realize the emergency confronting them; by personal and individual sacrifice, they are doing everything possible to help in this crisis by cutting down their consumption. It would seem that they, and all our taxpayers, have the right to expect Federal agencies to assist them in meeting this problem.

The purpose of this amendment is just that, and I urge its favorable adoption.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I had a letter from a friend originally from my home city who has settled in Alaska and has been living there for the last few months. He tells me that the average temperature in Alaska, mind you, has been 28° above zero. I leave it to the Representatives from New England and from up-State New York who have already spoken to testify and vouch for my statement that our average temperature during the past month has been about 10° below zero. It is a serious situation for the areas of the United States whose people are exposed to the cold.

We are about to commit ourselves to a world-wide program of help. I dare say there is contemplated in the Marshall plan the shipment of a great many tons of coal, countless gallons of fuel oil, and all other methods of heating to the various countries across the seas. Certainly, if the exigencies and emergencies are so serious that people have to reduce fuel consumption in everybody's home, it is going to be that much more critical when the Marshall plan or any other program of international assistance is put into effect. So, for one, I want to subscribe wholeheartedly to this amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts, because if

anybody should set an example it is certainly the departments of government and the public servants who are housed in the various buildings that are going to be heated. It dovetails exactly with a proposal which I made some weeks ago, which will bring about cooperation between industry and all agencies of Government that have to do with the saving of fuel oil, coal, and fuel in general. It is similar to the objective I have in mind to see that the users of fuel oil and coal are given priority in the home, where families and loved ones must be kept warm. I think every effort should be made to keep up the high standard of living in America so that our people can be kept warm. Behind the iron curtain, in those countries where darkness and despair are evident today, people huddle together in their below-zero dwellings. Government commissars have priority over everybody else to get fuel of all kinds. They take a ton of coal or a load of wood and use it for themselves, but the rank and file of the people in those unfortunate countries are pushed around and they spend their time shivering and freezing in the cold.

Therefore, I think this amendment should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL] has expired.

All time has expired.

The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Access roads: During the fiscal year 1949, not to exceed \$70,000 of funds remaining unexpended upon completion of access road projects authorized to be constructed under the provisions of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended by the act of July 2, 1942 (23 U. S. C. 106), shall be available for the maintenance of roads and bridges under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration on Government-owned land in Arlington County, Va.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to interrogate the committee with reference to this appropriation for Federal aid to roads.

In 1944 we passed a law under which \$500,000,000 a year was authorized each year for 3 years for Federal aid to roads. I was instrumental in having written into that act the earmarking of \$150,000,000 of the \$500,000,000 for farm-to-market roads.

I wish to inquire if there has been a break-down in this bill showing what percentage of the \$452,000,000 is to be devoted to farm-to-market roads? The original act, of course, earmarked 30 percent of the \$500,000,000 for farm-to-market roads and I am wondering if there has been any break-down of this item so we can know what percentage of

this amount is to be used for farm-to-market roads.

In the State of Texas the federally aided highways are in mighty good shape, but our farmers are in the mud.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I may say to the distinguished gentleman from Texas that I doubt if a break-down such as that he has in mind has been furnished to the committee. There is a break-down on page 716 of the hearings but I doubt if that covers the particular matter in which the gentleman is interested.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. It is our understanding that when the Congress passed the good roads bill, let us call it, then and there the Federal Government became liable by virtue of the act itself for the Federal part of this fund for the very specific purposes enumerated in the bill. Therefore the \$150,000,000 in which the former Speaker is interested is included in the \$452,000,000 for this year.

It is our further understanding that the 3-year program will not be carried out in 3 years but will be carried out in perhaps 4 or 4½ years for the simple reason that during the first year and a half labor was scarce and building materials were scarce, and at the request of the committee—and certainly the Public Roads Administration concurred—they did not operate that program through the period of scarcity; but it will be carried out to the very letter of the act, and the farm-to-market roads will be constructed to the full extent intended under that act.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I would say with respect to authorizations that the Federal Highway Act of 1944 provided, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] has stated, authorizations for 3 years, but the third year was extended an additional year by act of Congress during the first session of the Eightieth Congress.

In answer to the question of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] I may say that while the committee apparently is unable to furnish the information asked by him, it strikes me as stated by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] that under this appropriation of \$452,288,854 for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944 the amount will be spent on Federal-aid highways, farm-to-market roads, urban highways in the percentage as stated by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN]; to wit, that 30 percent of it shall be spent for farm-to-market roads, or secondary roads. The act fixes the relative amount or percentages in the same section for the 3 classes or types of roads.

Mr. RAYBURN. If that is the understanding of the committee, that out of this \$452,000,000 appropriated for 1949, 30 percent is going to be spent for farm-to-market roads, it is perfectly satisfactory to me. I just do not want the House

to appropriate as big a sum as this, which is getting up pretty close to the limit of the authorization and then have some of our people who want farm-to-market roads cut to below 30 percent of that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to congratulate the members of the Appropriations Committee upon their support of the public roads program. The bill contains \$459,588,000, which is almost \$200,000,000 more than the 1948 appropriation. It is only \$1,000,000 less than the amount authorized by the Budget Bureau. This \$1,000,000 reduction is a result of deferring the construction of a testing and research laboratory at Langley, Va. Due to the cost of construction, this laboratory will be built at a later date.

The Federal-aid highway program is of tremendous importance. During the war all highways were heavily used and because of the lack of equipment many of them got in a bad state of repair. The record shows that there is a great increase in highway use in the postwar period. According to the statement of Mr. McDonald, in 1941 we had about 330,000,000 vehicle miles and in 1947, 375,000,000,000. This was an increase of more than 12 percent. The major increase seems to be in the use of trucks and busses, the increase from 1941 to 1947 being more than 33 percent.

The interest and cooperation of the local road officials in the secondary-road program has been gratifying. The counties are contributing about 15 percent of the funds required to match secondary-aid funds, and frequently they furnish rights-of-way. I think Congress took an enlightened step in authorizing funds for a Federal-aid system in urban areas in 1944. I am glad that the program for urban areas and also for secondary funds is being continued. The table on page 11 of the report shows the program of projects that have been submitted by the State highway departments. As of December 1, 1947, the total cost of projects submitted for Federal-aid primary funds was in excess of \$900,000,000; for Federal-aid secondary funds was in excess of \$600,000,000; and for Federal-aid urban was in excess of \$400,000,000.

In Tennessee, a highway program of more than \$35,000,000 had been submitted as of December 1, 1947. A program of more than \$14,000,000 is under construction. On page 717 of the hearings shows that projects costing almost \$7,500,000 have already been completed. The people demand, and are entitled to, a good system of roads. This includes urban and farm-to-market roads, secondary roads, as well as primary Federal roads. All parts of the system are necessary if we are to have a real road program. I am glad that the Appropriations Committee of the House has accepted the recommendation of the Public Roads Administrator, and I hope that it will be approved by the Congress as recommended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commission (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$35,000.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GARY: On page 31, following line 4, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.

"Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the Commission during the fiscal year 1949 in the administration of its business in the conservancy district established pursuant to the act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748) \$5,000."

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin was created by Public Resolution 74, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved August 31, 1937. The Congress authorized the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia to enter into a compact providing for the creation of a conservancy district to consist of the entire drainage area of the Potomac River, said district to be organized and maintain for the purpose of regulating, controlling, preventing, or otherwise rendering unobjectionable and harmless the pollution of the waters of said Potomac River Basin by sewage and industrial and other wastes.

On July 11, 1940, the President approved Senate Joint Resolution 222—Public Resolution 93, Seventy-sixth Congress—granting the consent of Congress to these States to enter into a compact for the creation of a Potomac Valley Conservancy District and the establishment of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. The compact, which is fully set forth in the joint resolution, provides that it will become effective when ratified by a majority of the five signatory bodies and approved by Congress. The compact became effective when ratified by a majority of the five signatory bodies and approved by Congress. The compact became operative May 10, 1941, when three of the five signatory bodies had approved same. Since that time all of the other signatory bodies have approved the compact and are actively participating in the affairs of the Commission.

By law the Federal Government is a member of and participates in the affairs of the Commission through the medium of its three representatives appointed by the President of the United States. One is appointed from the United States Public Health Service, one from the War Department, and the third is a scientist representing the public at large. In actions of the Commission they have the same authority as the members appointed by the several States.

The compact provides that the Interstate Commission in its administration of the business of the conservancy district shall be financed through appropriations from the United States and the signatory bodies in pro rata amounts

based on area and population as shall be determined from time to time by the Commission. To date, however, the Federal Government has not paid any pro rata share of the expense of the Commission.

The present expenses of the Commission are distributed among the States as follows: Pennsylvania, \$1,800; West Virginia, \$2,700; Virginia, \$3,600; Maryland, \$4,500; and the District of Columbia, \$5,400. The Commission requested a Federal contribution of \$10,800 for the 1949 fiscal year. That amount was reduced by the Budget Bureau to \$9,000. The item was stricken entirely from the bill by the subcommittee. I am merely asking that the item be restored and that the Federal Government contribute \$5,000 to this Commission during the next year.

I have several letters from members of the Commission, one of whom is the director of the Virginia State Planning Board. He tells me that additional funds are needed by the Commission. I also have a letter from a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, who is a member of the Commission.

I therefore hope that this body will see fit to restore the item of \$5,000 to the bill.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there is a very small amount of money involved in the proposal before the Committee, and it is very hard to oppose the eloquence of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] on a matter of this kind.

I just want to point out that the committee was not impressed by the importance of this organization from its testimony. It seems to be devoting itself largely to educational work in the field in which it operates. Furthermore, the committee was not impressed by the proposal before it at that time that the Federal Government should put up \$9,000 out of the \$27,000 total, in addition to the \$5,400 which the District of Columbia is contributing. Therefore the item was eliminated from the bill.

As far as I am concerned, I am content to have the House vote upon the matter as it sees fit.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 207. Except as otherwise provided by law, any appropriations or funds available to the executive departments, independent establishments, and corporations for the payment of salaries and compensation to persons employed outside the continental United States or in Alaska shall be available for the payment of such salaries and compensation only in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President at rates of pay equal to those paid for the same or similar services of persons employed by the Government in continental United States, plus not to exceed 25 percent: *Provided*, That no such salary or compensation shall exceed the maximum provided by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at the point where

the postwar highway appropriation was under consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

* There was no objection.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have sought this time for the purpose of clarifying the application of section 207, which provides the authority of the various branches of the Federal Government as to the payment of the 25 percent differential.

In the Territory of Hawaii there are between 20,000 and 30,000 civilians in the employ of the Federal Government. All of those civilians receive a 25 percent differential in pay except the employees in the postal service. For a period of almost 5 years attempts have been made by the postal employees through the Post Office Department and through the representative of the Territory in Congress to obtain for the postal employees this 25 percent differential in pay. The Post Office Department has taken the position that the money could not be paid without specific authority in the law.

On February 12, 1947, I introduced a bill to provide specific authority for the payment of this differential. The Department in a report on April 22, 1947, opposed the enactment of this bill, and then in a second report on August 27, 1947, asked that action on the bill be held in abeyance until an investigation was held.

It is manifestly unfair that the 500 to 600 persons employed in the postal service should receive 25 percent less than the employees in the other services of the Federal Government. I hope, therefore, that under the provisions of this bill the Post Office Department will have the authority to pay that differential. May I ask the chairman of the committee to inform me if this is a correct statement of the case?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. My understanding is that all those on Foreign Service are brought under this provision except where otherwise provided by law. Therefore, the personnel to whom the gentleman refers would be eligible for the increase in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Then I am correct in understanding that if this section is enacted into law the Post Office Department will have adequate authority to pay the Federal employees in the Territory of Hawaii the 25 percent differential in pay?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not know whether they have the funds, but they would have adequate authority and presumably would ask for funds under that authority.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FARRINGTON. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Do I understand from the chairman of this subcommittee that there is authority to pay the postal employees in Hawaii more money and that the same thing might apply to Alaska and Puerto Rico and other Territories?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. This applies to all foreign service personnel.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I understand, but are not the personnel in the foreign service in the Territories treated just as the employees in the States are in all other legislation? Under this bill, why should the postal service be paid more? Is that not the situation in our Territories? The Territories under our control are entirely different from the situation that obtains in foreign countries which are not under the control of the United States. I think that would be discrimination if postal employees in Hawaii or Alaska and other Territories were paid more than is paid to postal employees in the States. I cannot understand it. I do not see why that discrimination should exist or what authority under the law the Post Office Department may have to pay them more money.

Mr. FARRINGTON. The postal employees of Alaska do receive this 25 percent differential. There is a long history behind the payment of that 25 percent. It arose out of the conditions that developed during the war. I do not have the time to outline that now, but it came about through the necessity of moving a great many people to those areas for the purpose of prosecuting the war and also because of the high cost of living in those areas.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I think this is a most unfortunate time to advance the proposition that because it was necessary to win the war, a Territory of the United States should pay its postal employees 25 percent more than employees are paid in the States.

Mr. FARRINGTON. I am not making that contention at all. I am merely asking that the postal employees be treated on exactly the same basis as are all other Federal employees in the Territory of Hawaii. The Congress of the United States decided what the other employees should be paid. We did not make that decision in Hawaii. You made that decision here, and I am only asking that these people be placed on the same basis. I want to thank the chairman of the committee and the committee for putting this provision in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the Delegate from Hawaii has expired. The pro forma amendments are withdrawn.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LEONARD W. HALL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recom-

mendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 339, nays 10, not voting 81, as follows:

[Roll No. 12]

YEAS—339

Abernethy	Chenoweth	Gary
Albert	Clason	Gathings
Allen, Calif.	Clevenger	Gavin
Allen, La.	Clippinger	Gearhart
Almond	Coffin	Gillie
Andersen,	Cole, Kans.	Goff
H. Carl	Cole, Mo.	Goodwin
Anderson, Calif.	Colmer	Gordon
Andresen,	Combs	Gore
August H.	Cooley	Gorski
Andrews, Ala.	Cooper	Gossett
Andrews, N. Y.	Corbett	Graham
Angell	Cotton	Grant, Ala.
Arends	Courtney	Grant, Ind.
Arnold	Cox	Gregory
Auchincloss	Cravens	Griffiths
Banta	Crosser	Gwynne, Iowa
Barden	Crow	Hagen
Barrett	Cunningham	Hale
Bates, Ky.	Curtis	Hall,
Bates, Mass.	Dague	Edwin Arthur
Battle	Davis, Ga.	Hall,
Beall	Davis, Wis.	Leonard W.
Beckworth	Dawson, Utah	Hardy
Bell	Deane	Harless, Ariz.
Bender	Delaney	Harness, Ind.
Bennett, Mich.	Devitt	Harris
Bishop	D'Ewart	Harvey
Blackney	Dolliver	Havenner
Blatnik	Domengeaux	Hébert
Boggs, Del.	Dondro	Hendricks
Boggs, La.	Donohue	Heslton
Bolton	Dorn	Hess
Bonner	Doughton	Hill
Boykin	Douglas	Hinshaw
Bradley	Durham	Hobbs
Bramblett	Eaton	Hoeven
Brehm	Eberhart	Hoffman
Brooks	Elliott	Hollfield
Brophy	Ellis	Holmes
Brown, Ga.	Elsaesser	Horan
Brown, Ohio	Elston	Huber
Bryson	Engel, Mich.	Hull
Buchanan	Engle, Calif.	Jackson, Calif.
Bulwinkle	Feighan	Jackson, Wash.
Burke	Fellows	Jarman
Burleson	Fenton	Javits
Busbey	Fernandez	Jenison
Butler	Fisher	Jennings
Byrnes, Wis.	Flannagan	Jensen
Canfield	Fletcher	Johnson, Calif.
Cannon	Fogarty	Johnson, Ill.
Carroll	Folger	Johnson, Ind.
Case, N. J.	Foote	Johnson, Tex.
Case, S. Dak.	Forand	Jones, Ala.
Chadwick	Gamble	Jones, N. C.
Chelf	Garmatz	Jonkman

Judd	Mitchell	Sabath
Karsten, Mo.	Monroney	Sadlak
Kearney	Morris	Sadowski
Kearns	Morton	St. George
Keating	Muhlenberg	Sanborn
Kefauver	Mundt	Sarbacher
Kelley	Murdock	Sasser
Kerr	Murray, Tenn.	Scott, Hardie
Kersten, Wis.	Murray, Wis.	Scott,
Kilburn	Nicholson	Hugh D., Jr.
Kilday	Nixon	Scrivner
King	Nodar	Seely-Brown
Kirwan	Norblad	Shafer
Kunkel	Norrell	Sheppard
Laids	O'Hara	Short
Lane	O'Konski	Simpson, Ill.
Lanham	O'Toole	Smathers
Larcade	Pace	Snyder
Latham	Passman	Somers
Lea	Patman	Spence
LeCompte	Patterson	Stanley
LeFevre	Peden	Stefan
Lemke	Peterson	Stevenson
Lesinski	Philbin	Stigler
Lichtenwalter	Phillips, Calif.	Stockman
Lodge	Phillips, Tenn.	Stratton
Love	Pickett	Sundstrom
Lusk	Plumley	Taber
Lyle	Poage	Taylor
McConnell	Potter	Teague
McCormack	Potts	Thomas, Tex.
McCowan	Poulson	Thompson
McCulloch	Powell	Tibbott
McDonough	Preston	Tollefson
McGregor	Price, Fla.	Trimble
McMahon	Price, Ill.	Twyman
McMillan, S. C.	Priest	Vail
McMillen, Ill.	Rains	Van Zandt
MacKinnon	Ramey	Vinson
Mack	Rankin	Vorys
Macy	Rayburn	Vursell
Madden	Reed, Ill.	Welch
Mahon	Reed, N. Y.	Welch
Maloney	Rees	Wheeler
Manasco	Regan	Whitten
Mansfield	Rich	Whittington
Marcantonio	Richards	Wigglesworth
Mathews	Riehlman	Williams
Meade, Ky.	Riley	Wilson, Ind.
Meade, Md.	Rivers	Winstead
Morrow	Robertson	Wolcott
Meyer	Robson	Wolverton
Michener	Rockwell	Wood
Miller, Calif.	Rogers, Fla.	Woodruff
Miller, Conn.	Rogers, Mass.	Worley
Miller, Md.	Rohrbough	Youngblood
Mitchell	Ross	Zimmerman
Mills	Russell	

NAYS—10

Buck	Hand	Smith, Ohio
Buffett	Kean	Smith, Wis.
Church	Schwabe, Mo.	
Crawford	Schwabe, Okla.	

NOT VOTING—81

Allen, Ill.	Gross	Martin, Iowa
Bakewell	Gwinn, N. Y.	Mason
Bennett, Mo.	Halleck	Morgan
Bland	Harrison	Morrison
Bloom	Hart	Multer
Buckley	Hartley	Norton
Byrne, N. Y.	Hays	O'Brien
Camp	Hedrick	Owens
Carson	Heffernan	Pfeifer
Celler	Herter	Ploesser
Chapman	Hope	Redden
Chiperfield	Jenkins, Ohio	Reeves
Clark	Jenkins, Pa.	Rizley
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson, Okla.	Rooney
Coudert	Jones, Wash.	Scoblick
Davis, Tenn.	Kee	Sikes
Dawson, Ill.	Keefe	Simpson, Pa.
Dingell	Kennedy	Smith, Kans.
Dirksen	Keogh	Smith, Maine
Ellsworth	Klein	Smith, Va.
Evins	Knutson	Talle
Fallon	Lewis	Thomas, N. J.
Fuller	Lucas	Towe
Fulton	Ludlow	Wadsworth
Gallagher	Lynch	Walter
Gillette	McDowell	West
Granger	McGarvey	Wilson, Tex.

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Halleck with Mr. Harrison.
Mr. Towe with Mr. Klein.
Mr. Bakewell with Mr. Dingell.
Mr. Bennett of Missouri with Mr. Evins.
Mr. Coudert with Mr. Chapman.

Mr. Knutson with Mr. Lynch.
Mr. Wadsworth with Mr. Keogh.
Mr. Thomas of New Jersey with Mr. Hedrick.
Mrs. Smith of Maine with Mr. Morgan.
Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania with Mr. Rooney.

Mr. Jones of Washington with Mr. Hays.
Mr. Jenkins of Ohio with Mrs. Norton.
Mr. Cole of New York with Mr. Hart.
Mr. Chipfield with Mr. Fallon.
Mr. Gross with Mr. Celler.
Mr. Talle with Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Scoblick with Mr. Multer.
Mr. Hartley with Mr. Sikes.
Mr. Carson with Mr. Walter.
Mr. McGarvey with Mr. Byrne of New York.
Mr. Smith of Kansas with Mr. O'Brien.
Mr. Ploeser with Mr. Pfeiffer.
Mr. Owens with Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Dirksen with Mr. Buckley.
Mr. Ellsworth with Mr. Dawson of Illinois.
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Ludlow.
Mr. Fuller with Mr. Redden.
Mr. McDowell with Mr. Smith of Virginia.
Mr. Lewis with Mr. West.
Mr. Jenkins of Pennsylvania with Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma.

Mr. Hope with Mr. Kennedy.
Mr. Herter with Mr. Bland.
Mr. Fulton with Mr. Camp.
Mr. Gillette with Mr. Davis of Tennessee.
Mr. Gwinn of New York with Mr. Heffernan.

Mr. Martin of Iowa with Mr. Clark.
Mr. Reeves with Mr. Kee.
Mr. Rizley with Mr. Wilson of Texas.
Mr. Mason with Mr. Granger.
Mr. Keefe with Mr. Bloom.

Mr. CHURCH changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. MILLS changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REGULATING BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, in passing House Concurrent Resolution 146, a typographical error was made. I ask unanimous consent to vacate the proceedings of the House by which the concurrent resolution was passed in order to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 146, and I have an amendment which I wish to offer.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 1634) to amend section 1, and provisions (6), (7), and (8) of section 3, and provision (3) of section 4 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia", and to add sections 5a, 5b, and 5c thereto, is authorized and directed to make the following corrections in the House engrossed bill:

Page 8, line 3, after "one" insert the following: "per centum."

Page 13, line 20, strike out "5" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "5b."

Page 13, line 20, strike out "in" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "In."

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BATES of Massachusetts: On page 1 of the engrossed resolution, strike out lines 11 and 12.

The amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO RAISE THE CEILINGS AND ALLOWANCES PAYABLE TO VETERANS UNDERGOING TRAINING ON THE JOB

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1393) to raise the ceilings on wages and allowances payable to veterans undergoing training on the job, and for other purposes, with House amendments, insist on the amendments of the House, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees:

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, Mr. KEARNEY, Mr. O'KONSKI, Mr. RANKIN, and Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LECOMPTE asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a resolution of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. O'HARA asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper item.

Mr. REES asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon.

Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement by the Joint Maritime Committee.

Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a message he sent to Governor Davis, of Louisiana.

Mr. WILLIAMS (at the request of Mr. PASSMAN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. CHELF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD by inserting a letter from Dr. Boris Klasons, recently an inmate of a displaced-persons camp.

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a news item from the Railway Trainman.

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in each to include excerpts from newspapers.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 30 minutes on Tuesday next, following the business of the day and other special orders entered for that date.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. REEVES, for 1 week, on account of illness.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL] is recognized for 45 minutes.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE AND FARM-MACHINERY EXPORT

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, agriculture forms the basis of our prosperity. A prosperous, successful, and forward-looking program for our agricultural activities is a basic essential if the United States is to meet its opportunities and possibilities during the postwar period. Should we permit our agriculture to shrink, develop anemia, or any portion of it shrivel on the vine, the immediate effect on world peace and prosperity could and would be apparent. Therefore, any program or part of a program developed by the many departments of our Federal Government that hampers, hinders, or completely destroys segments of our agricultural production is definitely injurious, not only to agriculture but to our entire economic life.

Throughout the war our agricultural production increased about 30 percent and at the same time farmers could not secure sufficient farm labor nor were they able to purchase new machinery or even keep the old machinery in proper repair. This increased production was brought about by the pressure of the war and the fact that farm family after farm family had relatives, sons, and daughters, in the service and the entire family was willing and anxious to produce to the limit. Long hours, hard work, was the usual procedure. Many farmers who had retired returned to the field to carry on the work of the sons who were on the battlefield. The war has been over nearly 2½ years, farm production is still high, but the pressure of the war is removed and farm people cannot be expected to continue the long and dreary hours of hard work that was necessary during the war years.

It certainly is discouraging for our farmers to learn that much farm equipment, new and modern, has been sent to foreign countries; yes, even to our former enemies. Many of them feel it is about time we carefully examine just how this export of farm equipment is affecting American agriculture.

As part of my remarks I want to read a careful analysis of farm exports made by one of the largest retail farm-equipment associations in the United States. Let me tell you something about the organization that made this analysis.

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5214

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 5 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus,
6 boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
7 June 30, 1949, namely:

1

TITLE I

2

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

4

For compensation of the President of the United States,

5 \$75,000.

6

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

7

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The

8 White House Office, including compensation of the Sec-

9 retary to the President, the two additional secretaries to

10 the President and the six administrative assistants to the

11 President at \$10,000 each, and other personal services in

12 the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$3,000 for deposit in

13 the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); auto-

14 mobiles; printing and binding; services as authorized by

15 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),

16 at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless

17 a higher rate, not exceeding \$50 shall be approved by the

18 Director of the Bureau of the Budget); and travel and official

19 entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for

20 on his certificate solely; \$969,612: *Provided*, That em-

21 ployees of the departments and independent offices of the

22 executive branch of the Government may be detailed from

23 time to time to The White House Office for temporary

24 assistance.

1 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

2 For expenses necessary to provide additional assistance
3 to the President and to enable him, through such agents or
4 agencies of the Government as he shall designate, to provide
5 for emergencies affecting the national interest or security,
6 without regard to such provisions of law regulating the
7 expenditure of Government funds or the employment of
8 persons in the Government service as he shall specify,
9 \$700,000, of which \$100,000 may, when authorized by the
10 President, be expended for objects of a confidential nature and
11 in any such case the certificate of the expending agency as to
12 the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvis-
13 able to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient
14 voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended:
15 *Provided*, That no part of such fund shall be available for
16 allocation to finance a function or project for which function
17 or project a budget estimate of appropriation was trans-
18 mitted pursuant to law during the Eightieth Congress or
19 the First Session of the Eighty-first Congress and such
20 appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate
21 or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appro-
22 priations of either body.

23 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

24 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-

1 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric
2 power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Execu-
3 tive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended
4 as the President may determine, notwithstanding the pro-
5 visions of any other Act, \$230,700.

6 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
8 Bureau of the Budget and Federal Board of Hospitalization,
9 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
10 elsewhere; exchange of books; newspapers and periodicals
11 (not exceeding \$200) ; teletype news service (not exceeding
12 \$900) ; not to exceed \$800 for deposit in the Treasury for
13 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; not to exceed \$35,000
14 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
15 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , at rates not to exceed
16 \$35 per diem for individuals (unless a higher rate, not
17 exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the
18 Bureau of the Budget) ; purchase of two passenger motor
19 vehicles for replacement only; a health-service program
20 as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; and the pay-
21 ment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort
22 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; \$3,192,000.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
24 \$122,000.

1 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau
2 of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establish-
3 ment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices
4 outside the District of Columbia.

5 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
7 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment
8 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including personal serv-
9 ices in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; printing
10 and binding; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
11 \$200); press clippings (not exceeding \$300); a health
12 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
13 the payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
14 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); and not to exceed
15 \$900 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39
16 U. S. C. 321d); \$300,000.

17 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

18 PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

19 Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property
20 Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Adminis-
21 trator is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
22 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him,
23 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and

1 duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading With the
2 Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the
3 Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418) : *Provided*,
4 That not to exceed \$440,000 shall be available for the fiscal
5 year 1949 for the general administrative expenses of the
6 Philippine Alien Property Administration, including the
7 salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum; printing
8 and binding; not to exceed \$100 for deposit in the Treasury
9 for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; rent of private or
10 Government-owned space in the District of Columbia; em-
11 ployment outside the United States of persons without regard
12 to the civil service and classification laws including tem-
13 porary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
14 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; personal services in the
15 District of Columbia and expenses of attendance at meetings
16 of organizations concerned with the work of the agency:
17 *Provided further*, That on or before November 1, 1948, the
18 Philippine Alien Property Administrator shall make a report
19 to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the
20 House of Representatives giving detailed information on all
21 administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred dur-
22 ing the fiscal year 1948, in connection with the activities of
23 the Philippine Alien Property Administration.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions at a cost not exceeding \$1,350; travel expenses; not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting; \$355,000: *Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized by the War Department for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the armed forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the armed forces serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may

1 be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members
2 of the Commission.

3 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For the per-
4 manent design and construction of memorials and cemeteries
5 in foreign countries as authorized by the Act of June 26,
6 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132, 138), and the Act of
7 August 5, 1947 (Public Law 368), \$723,500, to remain
8 available until expended; and in addition the Commission is
9 authorized to enter into contracts in the amount of
10 \$1,276,500 for the purposes of this appropriation.

11 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
13 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
14 \$12,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
15 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000
16 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private
17 physicians on a fee basis; travel expenses of examiners acting
18 under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of
19 examinations and investigations held in Washington and
20 elsewhere; not to exceed \$500 for payment in advance for
21 library membership in societies whose publications are avail-
22 able to members only or to members at a price lower than
23 to the general public; not to exceed \$425,000 for printing
24 and binding; \$15,641,000, of which not to exceed \$56,000
25 shall be available for performing the duties imposed upon the

1 Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940
2 (54 Stat. 767) ; not to exceed \$500,000 for deposit in the
3 Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; for a health
4 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; for
5 payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
6 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; and not to exceed
7 \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to
8 section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided*, That
9 no details from any executive department or independent
10 establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the
11 Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its
12 regional offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending
13 June 30, 1949, but this shall not affect the making of
14 details for service as members of the boards of examiners
15 outside the immediate offices of the Commission in
16 Washington or of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the
17 making of details of persons qualified to serve as expert
18 examiners on special subjects: *Provided further*, That the
19 Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of
20 emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or
21 from its office or field force: *Provided further*, That members
22 of the Loyalty Review Board in Washington and of the
23 regional loyalty boards in the field may be paid actual trans-
24 portation expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu

1 of subsistence while traveling on official business away from
2 their homes or regular places of business, and while en route
3 to and from and at the place where their services are to be
4 performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections 109
5 and 113 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 198, 203) or in
6 section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall
7 be deemed to apply to any person because of his appoint-
8 ment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of
9 the Loyalty Review Board or a regional loyalty board in
10 the Civil Service Commission.

11 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
12 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
13 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and
14 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established
15 pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1,
16 1943.

17 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
18 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
19 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
20 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
21 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
22 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
23 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of
24 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the
25 extent warranted by the work load of such organization unit

1 and then only in combination with other factors, such as the
2 kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the
3 degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the super-
4 visor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision
5 actually exercised.

6 PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

7 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment
8 of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as
9 amended (48 U. S. C. 1373a), \$2,259,098.

10 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

11 For financing the liability of the United States, created
12 by the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
13 thereof (5 U. S. C. chap. 14), \$224,000,000, which amount
14 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement
15 and disability fund".

16 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

17 For financing the liability of the United States, created
18 by the Act approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory
19 thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which amount
20 shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement
21 and disability fund".

22 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

23 For financing the liability of the United States created
24 by the Act approved June 29, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 745),

1 \$217,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the
2 "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund".

3 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
5 forming the duties imposed by the Communications Act of
6 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship
7 Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46
8 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Con-
9 vention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513,
10 dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30,
11 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses,
12 and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for
13 Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President
14 July 7, 1936, including contract stenographic reporting
15 services, special counsel fees, health service program as
16 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), improvement and care
17 of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$17,500),
18 purchase of not to exceed fifteen passenger motor vehicles
19 for replacement only, travel expenses (not to exceed \$122,-
20 500), not to exceed \$17,500 for deposit in the Treasury for
21 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) and reimbursements to
22 ships of the United States for charges incurred by such ships
23 in transmitting information in compliance with section 357
24 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, \$6,260,-

1 000, of which amount not to exceed \$3,645,500 may be
2 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
4 Federal Communications Commission, \$40,000.

5 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
7 work of the Commission as authorized by law except for the
8 work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C.
9 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22,
10 1944 (58 Stat. 892, 904), authorizing the construction
11 of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood
12 control, and for other purposes, including not to exceed
13 \$245,500 for travel; health service program as author-
14 ized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; payment of claims pursuant
15 to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
16 921) ; not to exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the Treasury
17 for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; purchase of three
18 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$3,649,550, of which
19 amount not to exceed \$2,122,000 shall be available for
20 personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of
21 not to exceed \$10,000 for special counsel and temporary
22 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
23 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceeding
24 \$35 per diem for individuals (unless a higher rate, not

1 exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the
2 Bureau of the Budget).

3 Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the
4 work of the Commission as authorized by the Act of June
5 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the
6 Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 892, 904), including
7 contract stenographic reporting services; \$340,000, of which
8 amount not to exceed \$142,000 shall be available for personal
9 services in the District of Columbia.

10 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, includ-
11 ing engraving, lithographing, and photolithographing,
12 \$60,000.

13 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
15 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; health
16 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
17 payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
18 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); contract stenographic
19 reporting services; newspapers not to exceed \$500; and not
20 to exceed \$9,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty
21 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); \$3,361,510, of which not less
22 than \$228,695 shall be available for the enforcement of the
23 Wool Products Labeling Act: *Provided*, That no part of the
24 funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commis-
25 sion shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter

1 provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until
2 funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of
3 such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

4 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
5 the Federal Trade Commission, \$46,525.

6 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

7 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

8 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the
9 Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, in-
10 cluding the salaries of an Assistant Administrator and a gen-
11 eral counsel at \$10,000 each per annum; printing and binding
12 (not to exceed \$6,000); purchase of newspapers and periodi-
13 cals (not to exceed \$150); health service program as author-
14 ized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); preparation, shipment, and
15 installation of photographic displays, exhibits, and other
16 descriptive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$4,000
17 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the
18 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) but at rates for
19 individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher
20 rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director
21 of the Bureau of the Budget); \$344,540.

22 Public Works Administration liquidation: The funds
23 made available for "Public Works Administration liquida-
24 tion" by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944,
25 as amended by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945,

1 the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, the Third
2 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and the Independent
3 Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, are hereby continued avail-
4 able until June 30, 1949, of which not to exceed \$21,200
5 shall be available for administrative expenses during the
6 fiscal year 1949.

7 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
8 penalty mail of the Federal Works Agency (39 U. S. C.
9 321d), \$28,800.

10 Damage claims: For payment of claims arising from
11 the activity of the Federal Works Agency pursuant to section
12 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921),
13 \$10,000.

14 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

15 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
16 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May
17 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preserva-
18 tion, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the
19 control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equip-
20 ment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for build-
21 ings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied
22 buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency,
23 including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with
24 respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast
25 Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public

1 Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and
2 assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and
3 Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

4 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
5 of the Public Buildings Administration, including personal
6 services in the District of Columbia, and printing and binding
7 (not to exceed \$10,000); ground rent of the Federal build-
8 ings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi,
9 for which payment may be made in advance; \$2,160,500:
10 *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be
11 available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress
12 photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspec-
13 tions, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be charge-
14 able against the construction appropriations of the respective
15 projects to which they relate.

16 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District
17 of Columbia: For the repair, alteration, improvement,
18 preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for,
19 of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches
20 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
21 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of sites
22 acquired for Federal buildings and of surplus real property,
23 the custody of which is the responsibility of the Public
24 Buildings Administration under the Act of August 27, 1935,

1 pending sale or disposition; the demolition of buildings
2 thereon; the purchase and repair of equipment and fixtures
3 in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works
4 Agency; and for changes in, maintenance of, and repairs
5 to the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed
6 under franchise of the city of New York, approved June
7 29, 1909 and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any
8 obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the pro-
9 visions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120).
10 and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533); \$10,000,000: *Provided*,
11 That the total expenditures for the fiscal year for the repair
12 and preservation of buildings not reserved by the vendors
13 on sites acquired for buildings or the enlargement of build-
14 ings and the installation and repair of the mechanical equip-
15 ment thereof shall not exceed 20 per centum of the annual
16 rental of such buildings.

17 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
18 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For expenses
19 necessary for the administration, protection, maintenance,
20 and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the
21 District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto,
22 maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Admin-
23 istration, including repair, preservation, and equipment of
24 buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Depart-
25 ments in the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demoli-

1 tion of buildings; expenses incident to moving various
2 executive departments and establishments in connection with
3 the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building
4 space; traveling expenses; health service program as author-
5 ized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; the purchase of two passenger
6 motor vehicles for replacement only; furnishings and equip-
7 ment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; and pur-
8 chase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator
9 conductors; \$30,115,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now
10 owned by the United States in other public buildings or in
11 buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as
12 practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present
13 regulation plan for furniture.

14 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
15 outside the District of Columbia: For expenses necessary
16 for the administration, operation, protection, and mainte-
17 nance of public buildings and grounds outside the District
18 of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public Buildings
19 Administration, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental
20 of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings
21 and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia,
22 arms, ammunition, uniforms for guards and elevator con-
23 ductors, the purchase of five passenger motor vehicles for
24 replacement only, expenses incident to moving Government
25 agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and

1 transfer of building space, and the restoration of leased
2 premises, \$22,220,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now
3 owned by the United States in other public buildings or in
4 buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far
5 as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present
6 regulation plan for furniture.

7 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses,
8 public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of
9 Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved
10 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings not exceeding
11 current rates for similar services in the place where such
12 services are employed, and such employees in emergencies
13 may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Fed-
14 eral Works Administrator.

15 The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public
16 buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Colum-
17 bia, shall be available for printing and binding and for com-
18 munication services serving one or more governmental
19 activities, and for services to motor vehicles, and where such
20 services, together with quarters, maintenance, or other serv-
21 ices, are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any govern-
22 mental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor
23 promptly by check upon the request of the Public Buildings
24 Administration, either in advance or after the service has
25 been furnished, for deposit to the credit of the applicable

1 appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost
2 thereof, as the case may be, proper adjustment upon the basis
3 of actual cost to be made for services paid for in advance.

4 Costs of maintenance, upkeep, and repair paid by
5 Government corporations pursuant to section 306 of the
6 Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be
7 credited to the appropriations of the Public Buildings
8 Administration bearing such costs.

9 Hospital center, District of Columbia: For an additional
10 amount for carrying out the purposes of the Act of August
11 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), including the construction of a
12 hospital center in the District of Columbia, \$500,000, to
13 remain available until expended, and in addition thereto the
14 Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into
15 contracts for such purposes in an amount not exceeding
16 \$19,500,000.

17 Funds available to the Public Buildings Administration
18 for construction shall be available for temporary services as
19 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
20 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of
21 \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall
22 be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

23 No part of the foregoing appropriations to the Federal
24 Works Agency shall be used for the purpose of converting
25 any existing coal heating units to oil or natural gas in any

1 federally owned or rented buildings in or outside the District
2 of Columbia when there is a fuel oil shortage.

3 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

4 General administrative expenses: For the employment
5 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (includ-
6 ing advertising in the city of Washington for work to be
7 performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding
8 (not to exceed \$55,000), purchase of periodicals, purchase
9 of one hundred passenger motor vehicles for replacement
10 only, health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S.
11 C. 150), and the preparation, distribution, and display
12 of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the
13 purpose of conducting research and investigational studies,
14 either independently or in cooperation with State highway
15 departments, or other agencies, including studies of high-
16 way administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport,
17 construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety,
18 and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and
19 experiments in the best methods of road making, espe-
20 cially by the use of local materials; studies of types of
21 mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and
22 maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance
23 suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance
24 and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert
25 advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illus-

1 trating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing,
2 and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any
3 moneys available from the administrative funds provided
4 under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C.
5 21), or as otherwise provided.

6 In carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide
7 that the United States shall aid the States in the con-
8 struction of rural post roads, and for other purposes",
9 as amended and supplemented (23 U. S. C. 1-117), none
10 of the money appropriated for the work of the Public Roads
11 Administration during the fiscal year 1949 shall be paid to
12 any State on account of any project on which convict labor
13 shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to
14 convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation:
15 *Provided*, That during the fiscal year 1949, whenever per-
16 forming authorized engineering or other services in connec-
17 tion with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or
18 improvement of roads for other Government agencies, coop-
19 erating foreign countries and State cooperating agencies the
20 charge for such services may include depreciation on engi-
21 neering and road-building equipment used, and the amounts
22 received on account of such charges shall be credited to the
23 appropriation concerned: *Provided further*, That during the
24 fiscal year 1949 the appropriations for the work of the Public
25 Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the

1 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,
2 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment
3 stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervi-
4 sion of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale and
5 for distribution to other Government activities, cooperating
6 foreign countries and State cooperating agencies, the cost of
7 such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment
8 (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be
9 reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
10 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the
11 appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such sup-
12 plies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the
13 appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration
14 may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services
15 and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of
16 employees engaged on hazardous work under that Adminis-
17 tration, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for temporary services
18 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
19 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not in excess of
20 \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall
21 be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

22 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
23 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
24 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
25 vention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United

1 States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos
2 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
3 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
4 with several governments, members of the Pan American
5 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the
6 Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution,
7 approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as
8 amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering
9 service in Pan-American countries for and upon the request
10 of any agency or governmental corporation of the United
11 States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds
12 provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or
13 supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

14 Elimination of grade crossings: For the elimination of
15 hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, including the
16 separation or protection of grades at crossings, the recon-
17 struction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, and
18 the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings,
19 \$7,300,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
20 able until expended, which sum is a part of the amount
21 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, by
22 section 5 of the Act approved September 5, 1940
23 (54 Stat. 869).

24 Federal-aid postwar highways: For carrying out the

1 provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (58
2 Stat. 838), \$452,288,854, to be immediately available and
3 to remain available until expended, which sum is composed
4 of \$77,288,854, the remainder of the amount authorized to
5 be appropriated for the first postwar fiscal year by section
6 2 of said Act, and \$375,000,000, a part of the amount
7 authorized to be appropriated for the second postwar year by
8 said section 2.

9 Access roads: During the fiscal year 1949, not to exceed
10 \$70,000 of funds remaining unexpended upon completion
11 of access road projects authorized to be constructed under
12 the provisions of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as
13 amended by the Act of July 2, 1942 (23 U. S. C. 106),
14 shall be available for the maintenance of roads and bridges
15 under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration
16 on Government-owned land in Arlington County, Virginia.

17 BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

18 Liquidation of public works advance planning: Not to
19 exceed \$675,000 of the unobligated balance on June 30,
20 1947, of the funds made available for public works advance
21 planning under title V of the War Mobilization and Recon-
22 version Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 791) shall be available
23 during the fiscal year 1949 for administrative expenses inci-
24 dent to the liquidation of the activity for which said funds
25 were appropriated, including the objects specified under

1 this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
2 1946: *Provided*, That \$20,000 of the foregoing amount
3 shall be for payment for accumulated and accrued leave of
4 employees separated from the Government service due to
5 said liquidation.

6 Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount
7 to carry out the provisions of the Act of December 20, 1944
8 (58 Stat. 827), \$896,250.

9 War public works (community facilities) liquidation:
10 For administrative expenses necessary during the fiscal year
11 1949 for the liquidation of all activities under titles
12 II, III, and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended
13 (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), including per-
14 sonal services and rents in the District of Columbia; printing
15 and binding; health service program as authorized by law
16 (5 U. S. C. 150); not to exceed \$337,000 of the unobli-
17 gated balances of the funds heretofore appropriated for
18 carrying out the provisions of titles II, III, and IV of the
19 Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-
20 1534, 1541, and 1562), of which amount \$29,000 shall be
21 for payment for accumulated and accrued leave of employees
22 separated from the Government service due to said liquida-
23 tion.

24 Veterans' educational facilities: The limitation on the
25 amount for administrative expenses under this head in the

1 Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, as supplemented
2 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, is
3 hereby increased from \$3,750,000 to \$4,000,000, of which
4 amount \$467,000 shall be used exclusively for payment for
5 accumulated and accrued leave.

6 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

7 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
8 bia and elsewhere, \$31,429,000.

9 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, in-
10 cluding printing and binding and the purchase of one pas-
11 senger motor vehicle, \$1,732,000, of which not to exceed
12 \$50,000 shall be available for deposit in the Treasury for
13 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

14 Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall
15 be available for a health service program as authorized by
16 law (5 U. S. C. 150), for payment of claims pursuant to
17 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
18 921), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
19 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates for individuals
20 not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not
21 exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the
22 Bureau of the Budget).

23 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

24 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
25 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public

1 Law 726) , creating an Indian Claims Commission, including
2 personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and
3 binding; and for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail
4 (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; \$90,000.

5 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

6 General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing
7 the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C.
8 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those
9 otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general
10 administration, including one chief counsel, one director of
11 finance, one director of motor transport, and one director of
12 traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum; not to exceed \$50,000
13 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic
14 reporting services; personal services in the District of
15 Columbia; newspapers (not to exceed \$200) ; health service
16 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; payment
17 of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims
18 Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; and purchase of thirty-two passenger
19 automobiles, of which sixteen shall be for replacement only;
20 \$9,056,317: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and co-
21 operating State commissioners may use Government trans-
22 portation requests when traveling in connection with their
23 duties as such: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000
24 may be used for the purchase of evidence in connection

1 with investigations of apparent violations of part II of the
2 Interstate Commerce Act.

3 Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in perform-
4 ing functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21,
5 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of
6 safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to
7 investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and
8 need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the
9 safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to
10 block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the
11 joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry
12 Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to
13 require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install
14 automatic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed
15 by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the em-
16 ployment of inspectors, engineers, and personal services in
17 the District of Columbia, \$908,000.

18 Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the
19 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An
20 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon
21 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-
22 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and
23 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45
24 U. S. C. 22-34), including personal services in the District
25 of Columbia, \$615,000.

1 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
2 the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to
3 exceed \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost,
4 blank annual report forms of common carriers, \$205,000.

5 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
6 penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commission (39
7 U. S. C. 321d), \$35,000.

8 INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC
9 RIVER BASIN

10 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac
11 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to
12 pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac
13 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses
14 of the Commission during the fiscal year 1949 in the
15 administration of its business in the conservancy district
16 established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat.
17 748), \$5,000.

18 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
19 AERONAUTICS

20 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
21 Committee, including contracts, without regard to section
22 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, for the making of spe-
23 cial investigations and reports and for engineering and draft-
24 ing services; traveling expenses of members and for exam-
25 ination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the

1 field; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley
2 Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical
3 Laboratory, and the Flight Propulsion Research Laboratory
4 at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria
5 equipment; purchase of three (not to exceed \$25,000) and
6 maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of seven
7 passenger motor vehicles of which six shall be for replace-
8 ment; personal services in the District of Columbia; not to
9 exceed \$12,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail
10 (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for services as
11 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
12 U. S. C. 55a) at not to exceed \$35 per diem for individuals
13 (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved
14 by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget) ; including
15 \$2,500 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of
16 the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; and a
17 health service program for employees as authorized by law
18 (5 U. S. C. 150) ; in all, \$37,810,000: *Provided*, That
19 statutory provisions prohibiting the payment of compensation
20 to aliens shall not apply to any person whose employment
21 by the Committee shall be determined by the Chairman
22 thereof to be necessary: *Provided further*, That aircraft and
23 parts, equipment, and supplies may be transferred to the
24 Committee by the Air Force, Army, and Navy without reim-
25 bursement.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
2 \$95,000.

3 Construction and equipment: For construction and
4 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
5 mittee, \$10,000,000, to be available until June 30, 1950.
6 and of which \$2,143,000 shall be available for payments
7 under contracts entered into pursuant to the contract
8 authority under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
9 priation Act, 1948: *Provided*, That in addition, the Com-
10 mittee may, prior to July 1, 1950, enter into contracts
11 for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not in
12 excess of \$18,200,000.

13 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
15 Archivist and the National Archives; including personal serv-
16 ices in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid,
17 protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrange-
18 ment, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication,
19 reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other
20 records (including motion-picture and other films and sound
21 recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; contract steno-
22 graphic reporting services; not to exceed \$100 for payment
23 in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library
24 membership in societies whose publications are available to
25 members only or to members at a price lower than to the

1 general public; not to exceed \$675 for deposit in the Treas-
2 ury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; and travel ex-
3 penses; \$1,334,555, of which \$1,000 is for payment of
4 claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims
5 Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

6 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
7 \$23,500.

8 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

9 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the main-
10 tenance and operation of properties under title I of the
11 District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act,
12 \$23,400: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
13 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of
14 the United States monthly.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
penalty mail of the National Capital Housing Authority
(39 U. S. C. 321d), \$1,300.

18 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
19 COMMISSION

Land acquisition, National Capital and metropolitan
area: For necessary expenses for the National Capital Park
and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition
of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of
the National Capital, as authorized by the Act of May 29,
1930 (46 Stat. 482), and amendment of August 8, 1946

1 (60 Stat. 960) ; services as authorized by section 15 of
2 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and real
3 estate appraisers, by contract or otherwise without regard
4 to the civil service and classification laws and section 3709,
5 Revised Statutes, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those
6 usual for similar services; purchase of options and other
7 costs incident to the acquisition of land; not to exceed
8 \$30 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39
9 U. S. C. 321d) ; \$241,000, to remain available until
10 expended, said sum to be used for carrying out the pro-
11 visions of section 4 of said Act.

12 OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

13 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
14 operation and maintenance of the Office of Selective Service
15 Records as authorized by the Act of March 31, 1947 (Public
16 Law 26), including not to exceed \$50,000 for printing and
17 binding; personal services in the District of Columbia; con-
18 tract stenographic reporting services; payment of claims
19 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
20 (28 U. S. C. 921) ; not to exceed \$21,000 for deposit
21 in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ;
22 and health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
23 150) ; \$2,476,700.

24 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

25 Philippine War Damage Commission: For carrying out

1 the provisions of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act
2 of 1946, \$95,000,000, to remain available until April 30,
3 1951, of which not to exceed \$2,907,991 shall be for neces-
4 sary expenses of the Philippine War Damage Commission
5 for the fiscal year 1949, including personal services in the
6 District of Columbia; purchase of seven passenger motor
7 vehicles; housing of American employees by rental or lease
8 and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance
9 of quarters, without regard to section 322 of the Act of June
10 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a) ; printing and
11 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
12 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; services as authorized by section
13 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and not
14 to exceed \$200 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail
15 (39 U. S. C. 321d) : *Provided*, That no payment shall be
16 made under the provisions of such title of such Act to any
17 person who, by a civil or military court having jurisdiction,
18 has been found guilty of collaborating with the enemy or of
19 any act involving disloyalty to the United States or the
20 Commonwealth of the Philippines: *Provided further*, That
21 no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging
22 in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of
23 activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of
24 1946 which would result in obligating the Government of
25 the United States in any sense or respect to the future pay-

1 ment of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be
2 appropriated in such Act.

3 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
5 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; health
6 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
7 payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
8 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); not to exceed \$1,150
9 for the purchase of newspapers; services as authorized by
10 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
11 and not to exceed \$22,000 for deposit in the Treasury for
12 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); \$5,732,140.

13 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
14 the Securities and Exchange Commission, \$94,000.

15 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

16 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all
17 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and in-
18 crease of collections from the surveying and exploring
19 expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for
20 the system of international exchanges between the United
21 States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches
22 among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and
23 the excavation and preservation of archeological remains;
24 for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and mak-
25 ing necessary observations in high altitudes; for the admin-

1 istration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the
2 administration, and for the construction and maintenance,
3 of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island,
4 Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940,
5 as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Num-
6 bered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration
7 of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August
8 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C. 921) ; including personal services in
9 the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$35,000 for
10 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
11 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; traveling expenses;
12 not to exceed \$2,600 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty
13 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; payment of claims pursuant to
14 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
15 921) ; printing and binding, not exceeding \$150,000, of
16 which not to exceed \$16,800 shall be available for printing
17 the report of the American Historical Association; purchase,
18 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator con-
19 ductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches;
20 and not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of manuscripts,
21 drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$2,090,000.

22 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
23 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
24 protection and care of the works of art therein, and ad-
25 ministrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the

1 Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the
2 public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9,
3 Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in the
4 District of Columbia; health-service program as authorized
5 by law (5 U. S. C. 150); payment of claims pursuant to
6 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
7 921); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
8 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); traveling expenses; not
9 to exceed \$1,600 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty
10 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); not to exceed \$250 for payment
11 in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery
12 for membership in library, museum, and art associations or
13 societies whose publications or services are available to
14 members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
15 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
16 guards and elevator operators; not to exceed \$7,000 for
17 printing and binding; purchase or rental of devices and
18 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and
19 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds;
20 \$966,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised
21 Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,
22 shall not apply to the restoration and repair of works of
23 art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall
24 not exceed \$15,000.

1 **TARIFF COMMISSION**

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
Tariff Commission, including personal services in the
District of Columbia, subscriptions to newspapers not to
exceed \$250, health service program as authorized by
law (5 U. S. C. 150), contract stenographic reporting
services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$1,500 for
deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d),
\$1,180,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff
Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceed-
ings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of
1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any
special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has
acted as attorney or special representative: *Provided further*,
That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the
salaries of the Commissioners of the United States Tariff
Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

20 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$20,000.

21 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
23 ing contract stenographic reporting services, \$754,700, of
24 which not to exceed \$675 shall be available for deposit in
25 the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) : *Provided,*

1 That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the
2 written certificate of the judge.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$17,500.

4 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained
6 in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of
7 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
8 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
9 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
10 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
11 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
12 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
13 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
14 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
15 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
16 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government
17 of the United States, is not a member of an organization of
18 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
19 the Government of the United States, or that such person
20 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
21 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
22 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
23 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
24 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
25 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike

1 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
2 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
3 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
4 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages
5 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this
6 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
7 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
8 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal
9 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
10 other provisions of existing law.

11 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation or authorization
12 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the
13 salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses
14 are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or
15 authorization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be
16 effective only during the period for which such prohibition
17 in such other Act is effective.

18 SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
19 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
20 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such
21 travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor
22 in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

23 SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are
24 expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals
25 and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the

1 expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not
2 exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation
3 shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade,
4 or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the per-
5 formance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which
6 funds are herein provided.

7 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained
8 in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person
9 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
10 held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces
11 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
12 period of active military or naval service and has within
13 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
14 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
15 more than one year made application for restoration to his
16 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
17 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
18 former position and has not been restored thereto.

19 SEC. 107. Appropriations contained in this Act,
20 available for expenses of travel, shall be available, when
21 specifically authorized by the head of the activity or estab-
22 lishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings
23 of organizations concerned with the function or activity for
24 which the appropriation concerned is made.

25 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation or fund

1 contained in this Act shall be available for installing or
2 maintaining systems for administrative appropriation, fund,
3 or inventory accounting except such systems as are prescribed
4 or approved by the Comptroller General: *Provided*, That all
5 agencies for whose activities provision is made in this Act
6 shall hereafter maintain fiscal accounting control of all inven-
7 tories of supplies, materials, or equipment which may be
8 owned by or be in the custody of such agencies.

9 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the
11 maximum amount allowable, in accordance with section 16
12 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), for the
13 purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses,
14 ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at
15 \$1,400.

16 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1,
17 1949, no part of any appropriation contained in this
18 or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of
19 any officer or employee of the Government of the United
20 States (including any agency the majority of the stock of
21 which is owned by the Government of the United States)
22 whose post of duty is in continental United States unless
23 such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a
24 person in the service of the United States on the date of
25 enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had

1 filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the
2 United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who
3 owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for
4 the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such
5 person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
6 requirements of this section with respect to his status have
7 been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person
8 making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
9 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned
10 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
11 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
12 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
13 *further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee
14 contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable
15 in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not
16 apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to
17 nationals of those countries allied with the United States in
18 the prosecution of the war.

19 SEC. 203. Appropriations for the executive departments
20 and independent establishments for the fiscal year
21 1949 available for travel expenses shall be available for the
22 payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence ex-
23 penses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of
24 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian officers
25 and employees of such departments and establishments while

1 traveling on official business outside the continental limits of
2 the United States and away from their designated posts of
3 duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such allowances shall be
4 determined by the head of the department or independent
5 establishment concerned or by such official as he may design-
6 ate for the purpose, but shall, in no case, notwithstanding
7 any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established
8 by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in
9 which the travel is performed.

10 SEC. 204. Appropriations of the executive departments
11 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1949,
12 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of
13 the activity concerned, are hereby made available for liv-
14 ing quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June
15 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed
16 thereunder, and cost of living allowances similar to those
17 allowed under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of
18 1946, in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by
19 regulations of the President, for all civilian officers and
20 employees of the Government permanently stationed in
21 foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appro-
22 priations of the Department of State under the caption
23 "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

24 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal

1 year 1949 contained in this or any other Act shall be
2 paid to any person for the filling of any position for which
3 he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
4 to approve of the nomination of said person.

5 SEC. 206. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$4
7 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United
8 States Code Annotated and such volumes shall be purchased
9 on condition and with the understanding that cumulative
10 annual pocket parts shall be furnished free of charge, or in
11 excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes
12 of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

13 SEC. 207. Except as otherwise provided by law, any
14 appropriations or funds available to the executive depart-
15 ments, independent establishments, and corporations for the
16 payment of salaries and compensation to persons employed
17 outside the continental United States or in Alaska shall be
18 available for the payment of such salaries and compensation
19 only in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Presi-
20 dent at rates of pay equal to those paid for the same or
21 similar services of persons employed by the Government in
22 continental United States, plus not to exceed 25 per centum:
23 *Provided*, That no such salary or compensation shall exceed

1 the maximum provided by the Classification Act of 1923, as
2 amended.

3 TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

4 Amounts available to the Federal Works Agency from
5 appropriations and other funds are hereby reduced in the
6 sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the
7 surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon
8 the approval of this Act:

9 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

10 Office of the Administrator: Public works advance plan-
11 ning, under title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion
12 Act of 1944, \$1,036,000.

13 Office of the Administrator: Public Works Administra-
14 tion liquidation: \$387,647 of the unexpended balances of the
15 funds heretofore made available to said Administration re-
16 quired to liquidate obligations incurred prior to June 30,
17 1944.

18 Public Roads Administration: Access roads (national
19 defense), \$1,569,111.

20 Bureau of Community Facilities: Emergency relief for
21 the Territory of Hawaii, under section 1 of the Act entitled
22 "An Act to provide emergency relief for the victims of the
23 seismic waves which struck the Territory of Hawaii, and for
24 other purposes", \$100,000.

1 This Act may be cited as the “Independent Offices Ap-
2 propriation Act, 1949”.

Passed the House of Representatives February 4, 1948.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 5 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

MARCH 12 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. REED, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following—

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5214]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$991, 518, 551
Amount of decrease by Senate (net).....	23, 813, 000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	967, 705, 551
Amount of the appropriations, 1948.....	794, 896, 577
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates, 1949.....	1, 048, 456, 864
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1949.....	80, 751, 313
Exceeds the appropriations for 1948.....	172, 808, 974

GENERAL STATEMENT

In reporting the independent offices appropriations bill for the fiscal year 1949, the Senate Committee on Appropriations recommends a total of \$967,705,551, which is \$23,813,000 under the House recommendation of \$991,518,551 and \$80,751,313 under the budget estimate of \$1,048,456,864.

The committee regards it as important to point out that in this, the first regular appropriations measure to be passed upon by the committee, emphatic recognition has been given to the necessity for economy in the Federal Government. Thus, in keeping with the desire of the Congress as expressed in the resolution enacting the legislative budget for 1949, this appropriations bill has been reduced in those areas where minimum requirements did not necessitate the full amount requested by the agencies. In so doing, however, the committee at no time lost sight of the need for carrying on the essentials of government without impairment of function.

With these axioms in mind, the committee made substantial reductions where it was demonstrated that they could be readily absorbed, and made minor increases where it was indicated that the work load for the next fiscal year would prove greater than that of the past year.

This has resulted in a combination of small increases and large decreases to effect a sizable net reduction.

At a time when the conservation of our financial resources is fundamental, it is essential that every item of appropriations be carefully weighed as to its importance and necessity. The action taken on this bill demonstrates the effectiveness of such procedure. It has been done despite the refusal on the part of many of the agencies involved to accept the reductions made by the House. Most of these agencies, in the face of the apparent and vital necessity for curtailed expenditures, originally submitted larger requests for funds than were appropriated last year. The committee consequently views its action as another forward step in the direction of sound fiscal policy.

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

The committee has studied the history of this appropriation in the light of its use in fiscal year 1948. Prior to the present time this fund has been used only in national emergencies during wartime. The committee is of the opinion that most of the expenditures made from this fund in the past few years should have been presented to the Congress for review in keeping with the regular procedure for appropriations rather than treated as emergencies. The committee is convinced that such items as the President's Commission on Civil Rights and the President's Commission on Higher Education cannot be classified as emergencies. With these facts in mind, the committee has reduced the President's Emergency Fund to \$100,000.

In addition the committee has provided \$200,000 for that portion of the White House staff now carried under this appropriation for the fiscal year 1949. It is stressed, however, that this allowance for special personnel assistance is to be regarded in the category of a temporary measure.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends \$2,992,000 for salaries and expenses for the Bureau of the Budget. This amount represents a decrease of \$200,000 under the House allowance and is \$300,000 under the budget estimate of \$3,292,000.

The committee has reduced the appropriation of the Bureau of the Budget because it was felt that the work load of the Bureau should show a decrease from that during the war years when the total Federal budget amounted to as much as \$100,000,000,000. This agency has one of the highest salary averages of any department or agency. Internal reorganization of the Bureau's functions should permit the absorption of \$300,000 in its appropriations request.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

The committee has allowed \$350,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers to permit continuation of this comparatively new office at the same strength as in fiscal year 1948. This amount represents an increase of \$50,000 over the House allowance and \$50,000 under the Budget estimate of \$400,000.

The Council acts in an advisory capacity to the President on the problem of maintaining maximum employment, production and purchasing power and was established under the Employment Act of 1946. The committee is of the opinion that the work of the Council is of real importance and value to the Government in assisting in the presentation of a coordinated picture of the national economy.

LIBRARY OF THE OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

The committee has provided \$18,000 for the continuation for 1 year of the library of the Office of Government Reports under the Executive Office of the President.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

The committee believes that the purchase of land in the Barry Farms and Marshall Heights areas should be deferred until a comprehensive plan is presented and therefore recommends that no appropriation be made at this time.

Testimony before the committee presented by various civic and planning groups indicates there is disagreement as to the desirability of redevelopment in the areas under consideration.

The committee recommends that in the future full consideration be given to the inclusion in the District of Columbia appropriations bill of any appropriation for this agency, the National Capital Housing Authority and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. The committee believes that these appropriation matters are more closely related to the District of Columbia bill than to the independent offices bill.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends \$6,360,000 for the Federal Communications Commission. This amount represents an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance and \$140,000 under the budget estimate of \$6,500,000.

The amount recommended will permit limited expansion of the activities of the Commission in its regulatory work. The rapid ex-

pansion of the use of radio is increasing the work of the Commission and the increase over the House allowance will permit the Federal Communications Commission to keep pace with the development.

The committee has allowed the above increase with the understanding that \$40,000 of the amount shall be used in frequency allocation and treaty work; to insure full participation by and recognition of the United States in international conferences.

A request for elimination of the limitation on expenditures for personal services in the District of Columbia was considered by the committee and has been granted. Such a limitation would handicap the agency in carrying out its functional responsibilities.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends \$3,521,510 for salaries and expenses for the Federal Trade Commission. This amount represents an increase of \$160,000 over the House allowance and a decrease of \$398,490 under the budget estimate of \$3,920,000. Within the increase allowed, the committee has provided a total of \$207,000 for trade practice conference work, and \$10,000 for mail order insurance regulatory work, when such insurance is not covered by State law.

The committee regards the administered price studies as an integral part of the antimonopoly work and recommends that in allocating the over-all increase, funds should be provided to carry out an effective program.

In the prosecution of all programs of the agency the committee recommends that existing policy with respect to enforcement of anti-trust laws be continued without change.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The committee considered a request for an increase of \$6,860 over the House allowance which would be used for within-grade promotions. The House action required that the cost of these promotions must be absorbed within the total amount recommended.

Testimony by the agency before the committee raised some question as to the necessity of a staff of 63 people attached to the Office of the Administrator. The committee therefore has denied the request for additional funds.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL EXPENSES

The committee considered a request for an increase of \$35,000 over the House allowance, which was estimated to be needed for within-grade promotions. It is the opinion of the committee that the amount requested, when related to the appropriation total of \$2,160,500, is not significant and should be offset by improved procedures and methods.

HEALTH PROGRAM AT DENVER, COLO.

The committee has recommended a change of language in the bill which will permit approximately 200 employees of the Public Buildings Administration at the Denver, Colo., Federal center to participate in a health program. The annual cost is estimated at \$3,000, and will be taken from the total of \$2,160,500 appropriated to this office.

GEOPHYSICAL INSTITUTE, ALASKA

The committee has provided \$100,000 in appropriations and \$875,000 in contract authorization for a Geophysical Institute at the University of Alaska. These amounts correspond to the budget estimates and represent increases over the House bill.

The committee is of the opinion that work in geophysics in the Arctic regions should be carried forward and has recommended the inclusion of a proviso that all land, buildings, and equipment constructed or acquired under the appropriation shall, upon establishment, be the property of the United States.

ACQUISITION OF LAND AND BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

The committee has denied a request for funds to purchase the premises known as 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass. The committee is of the opinion that \$850,000 is too high a price to pay for a building that a few years ago was purchased by the present owner for \$100,000. The agency is instructed to negotiate the best lease possible for the fiscal year 1949 and to investigate alternate sites for possible purchase.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL AID POSTWAR HIGHWAYS

The committee recommends \$427,288,854 for the postwar highway program. This amount represents a decrease of \$25,000,000 under the House allowance and the budget estimate of \$452,288,854.

In making this reduction the committee does not propose to delay the highway program. Testimony before the committee indicated that the agency plans to spend \$37,000,000 of fiscal year 1949 funds in fiscal year 1948 under the proviso in the bill making funds immediately available. This reduction will allow the agency to operate in fiscal year 1949 on the same basis as for fiscal year 1948. The agency further testified that the lag between the time plans are approved and payments are made will increase from 23 months in the period July 1, 1947, and July 1, 1949, to 25 months in the period July 1, 1948, and July 1, 1950.

TESTING AND RESEARCH LABORATORY

The committee recommends \$1,000,000 for completion of a testing and research laboratory. The House had disallowed this item entirely.

The committee is of the opinion that with the tremendous amounts of money being spent on roads, \$1,000,000 for research facilities is a nominal sum. Land has been acquired and building started for this

project under previous allocations and the committee is convinced that there is adequate justification to permit its completion.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

The committee has eliminated from the bill the provision of \$100,000 for administrative expenses in connection with the Inter-American Highway. It is anticipated that a request will be made for legislation authorizing the completion of this highway during the present session of the Congress. The committee has elected to defer this item until such time as authorizing legislation is adopted.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

GENERAL EXPENSES

The committee recommends \$9,206,317 for general expenses for the Interstate Commerce Commission. This amount represents an increase of \$150,000 over the House allowance and \$259,683, under the budget estimate.

The increase recommended will permit the Commission to broaden its highway safety program and provide for necessary personnel to handle an increased work load.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

LAND ACQUISITION

The committee recommends \$400,000 for land acquisition for this agency, an increase of \$159,000 over the House allowance and \$1,335,000 under the budget estimate.

The additional funds provided will allow the commission to purchase certain critical areas for extension of the park system in cooperation with the park authorities of the State of Maryland.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT

The committee recommends \$50,000 for the completion of plans for the redevelopment of slum areas in the District of Columbia. Until plans are complete and published, land cannot be intelligently acquired. The shortage of low-income housing is acute and it is the opinion of the committee that this work should go forward.

OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

The committee considered a request for restoration of funds disallowed by the House in the amount of \$718,300. The agency testified such an amount was necessary to carry forward a planning and training program in selective service methods.

The committee has carefully examined the provisions of Public Law 26, Eightieth Congress, which established this Office and is of the opinion that further legal authority should be secured before going ahead with this type of program.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Executive Office of the President:

The White House Office: Additional personal services-----	\$200, 000
Library of the Office of Government Reports: Salaries and expenses-----	18, 000
Council of Economic Advisers: Salaries and expenses-----	50, 000
Total, Executive Office of the President-----	268, 000

Independent offices:

Federal Communications Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	100, 000
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It is recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the bill:

, of which amount not to exceed \$3,645,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia

and the following be inserted:

personal services in the District of Columbia

Federal Trade Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	160, 000
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Federal Works Agency:

Public Buildings Administration:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Funds available to the Public Buildings Administration shall also be available for health-service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

The inclusion of the proposed language will enable the Public Buildings Administration to participate in health programs in the field as well as in the District of Columbia. Corresponding language in the bill limiting the health programs to the District of Columbia has been deleted.

Geophysical Institute, Alaska-----	100, 000
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It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Geophysical Institute, Alaska: For the establishment of a geophysical institute at the University of Alaska, as authorized by the Act of July 31, 1946 (48 U. S. C. 175, 175a), \$100,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, and in addition thereto the Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into contracts for this purpose in an amount not exceeding \$875,000.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Independent offices—Continued

Public Roads Administration:

Inter-American Highway:

The Committee recommends that the following paragraph be deleted:

For all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16, 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution, approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in Pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

Testing and research laboratory	\$1, 000, 000
Total Federal Works Agency	1, 100, 000
Interstate Commerce Commission:	
General expenses	150, 000
National Capital Park and Planning Commission:	
Land acquisition, National Capital and metropolitan area	159, 000
District of Columbia redevelopment	50, 000
Total, National Capital Park and Planning Commission	209, 000
Total, Independent Offices	1, 719, 000

Total increase	1, 987, 000
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DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Executive Office of the President:

Emergency fund for the President.....	\$600, 000
Bureau of the Budget: Salaries and expenses.....	200, 000

Total, Executive Office of the President.....	800, 000
---	----------

Independent offices:

Federal Works Agency:

Public Roads Administration:

Federal-aid postwar highways.....	25, 000, 000
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Total decrease.....	25, 800, 000
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Total increase.....	1, 987, 000
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Net decrease.....	23, 813, 000
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	967, 705, 551
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1948, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1949, THE BILL AS PASSED THE HOUSE, THE SENATE RECOMMENDATIONS IN ACCOMPANYING BILL, THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS AND THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND THE HOUSE BILL

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Amount recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT							
President, salary of	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000			
The White House Office, salaries and expenses	952,500	969,612	969,612	969,612	+\$17,112		
Additional personal services				200,000	+200,000	+\$200,000	+\$200,000
Emergency fund for the President	500,000	1,000,000	700,000	100,000	-400,000	-900,000	-600,000
Executive Mansion and grounds	202,250	230,700	230,700	230,700	+28,450		
Bureau of the Budget:							
Salaries and expenses	3,254,608	3,292,000	3,192,000	2,992,000	-262,608	-300,000	-200,000
Printing and binding	122,000	175,000	122,000	122,000		-53,000	
Total, Bureau of the Budget	3,376,608	3,467,000	3,314,000	3,114,000	-262,608	-353,000	-200,000
Council of Economic Advisers, salaries and expenses	350,000	400,000	300,000	350,000		-50,000	+50,000
Library of the Office of Government Reports				18,000	+18,000	+18,000	+18,000
Office for Emergency Management: Philippine Alien Property Administration, administrative expenses	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			
Office of Government Reports, salaries and expenses	230,000				-230,000		
Total, Executive Office of the President	5,686,358	6,142,312	5,589,312	5,057,312	-629,046	-1,085,000	-532,000

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION									
Salaries and expenses. ¹	312,000	355,000	355,000	355,000		+43,000			
Construction of memorials and cemeteries	50,000	² 1,000,000	³ 723,500	³ 723,500		+673,500		-276,500	
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission	362,000	1,355,000	1,078,500	1,078,500		+716,500		-276,500	
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION									
Salaries and expenses.	4 15,500,000	24,945,000	15,641,000	15,641,000		+141,000		-9,304,000	
Panama Canal construction fund	1,910,000	2,259,098	2,259,098	2,259,098		+349,098			
Civil-service retirement and disability fund	244,000,000	259,000,000	224,000,000	224,000,000		-20,000,000		-35,000,000	
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund	1,177,000	1,177,000	1,177,000	1,177,000					
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund	217,000	217,000	217,000	217,000					
Total, Civil Service Commission	262,804,000	287,598,098	243,294,098	243,294,098		-19,509,902		-44,304,000	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY									
		3,400,000						-3,400,000	
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION									
Salaries and expenses	6,200,000	6,500,000	6,200,000	6,360,000		+160,000		-140,000	+100,000
Printing and binding	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000					
Total, Federal Communications Commission	6,240,000	6,540,000	6,300,000	6,400,000		+160,000		-140,000	+100,000
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION									
Salaries and expenses	3,590,000	3,820,000	3,649,550	3,649,550		+59,550		-170,450	
Flood-control surveys	266,500	340,000	340,000	340,000		+73,500			
Printing and binding	54,000	60,000	60,000	60,000		+6,000			
Penalty mail costs	7,500					-7,500			
Total, Federal Power Commission	3,918,000	4,220,000	4,049,550	4,049,550		+131,550		-170,450	

¹ Not to exceed \$40,000 for administrative expenses, payable from funds available from operations.² And contract authorization of \$2,000,000.³ And contract authorization of \$1,276,500.⁴ Includes \$3,500,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act. ⁴

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Amount recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses	\$2,900,120	\$3,920,000	\$3,361,510	\$3,521,510	+\$621,390	—\$398,490	+\$160,000
Printing and binding	55,000	55,000	43,525	46,525	—8,475	—8,475	
Total, Federal Trade Commission	2,955,120	3,975,000	3,408,035	3,568,035	+\$612,915	—406,965	+\$160,000
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY							
Office of the Administrator	344,540	351,400	344,540	344,540		—6,860	
Public Works Administration liquidation	(²)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)			
Penalty mail costs	30,000	28,800	28,800	28,800	—1,200		
Damage claims	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000		—10,000	
Total, Office of the Administrator	384,540	400,200	383,340	383,340	—1,200	—16,860	
Public Buildings Administration: General administrative expenses	2,160,500	2,195,500	2,160,500	2,160,500		—35,000	
Repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside District of Columbia	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in District of Columbia	29,715,000	30,650,000	30,115,000	30,115,000	+\$400,000	—535,000	
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside District of Columbia	20,608,000	22,028,000	22,220,000	22,220,000	+\$1,612,000	+\$192,000	
Return of departmental functions to seat of government	900,000				—900,000 ¹		

Site and building, west central heating plant, Washington, D. C.	1,250,000					-1,250,000		
Hospital center, District of Columbia	1,700,000	72,000,000	\$500,000			-1,200,000	-1,500,000	
National Institute of Mental Health	850,000					-850,000		
Building in Boston, Mass.		\$850,000				+100,000	-850,000	+100,000
Geophysical institute, Alaska		\$100,000						
Total, Public Buildings Administration	67,183,500	67,823,500	64,995,500		65,095,500	-2,088,000	-2,728,000	+100,000
Public Roads Administration:								
Federal-aid highway system	10,288,854					-10,288,854		
Secondary or feeder roads	3,000,000					-3,000,000		
Elimination of grade crossings		7,300,000	7,300,000		7,300,000	+7,300,000		
Testing and research laboratory		1,000,000			1,000,000	+1,000,000		+1,000,000
Federal aid, postwar highways	247,711,146	452,288,854	452,288,854		427,288,854	+179,577,708	-25,000,000	-25,000,000
Public-lands highways	3,000,000					-3,000,000		
Access roads		(10)	(10)		(10)			
War and emergency damage, Hawaii	(11)							
Total, Public Roads Administration	264,000,000	460,588,854	459,588,854		435,588,854	+171,588,854	-25,000,000	-24,000,000

⁵ Funds heretofore provided continued available until June 30, 1948.

⁶ Funds heretofore provided continued available until June 30, 1949.

^{6a} Reduced from \$22,200,000 to \$22,028,000 by S. Doc. 119.

⁷ And contract authorization for \$18,000,000.

⁸ And contract authorization of \$19,500,000.

^{8a} Submitted in S. Doc. 119.

⁹ And contract authorization for \$875,000.

¹⁰ Not to exceed \$70,000 made available for maintenance of roads and bridges in Arlington County, Va.

¹¹ Public Roads Administration authorized to enter into contracts not exceeding \$2,000,000.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Amount recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY—continued							
Bureau of Community Facilities:							
Public works advance planning liquidation.....	(12)	(13)	(13)	(13)			
Virgin Islands public works.....	\$1,707,687	\$1,300,000	\$896,250	\$896,250	—\$811,437	—\$403,750	
Maintenance and operation of schools.....	142,500,000				—2,500,000		
War public works (community facilities) liquidation.....	(15)	(16)	(16)	(16)			
Veterans' educational facilities.....	(17)	(18)	(18)	(18)			
Total, Bureau of Community Facilities.....	4,207,687	1,300,000	896,250	896,250	—3,311,437	—403,750	
Total, Federal Works Agency.....	335,775,727	530,112,554	525,863,944	501,963,944	+166,188,217	—28,148,610	—\$23,900,000
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE							
Salaries.....	34,500,000	31,429,000	31,429,000	31,429,000	—3,071,000		
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,717,000	1,732,000	1,732,000	1,732,000	+15,000		
Printing and binding.....	300,000				—300,000		
Total, General Accounting Office.....	36,517,000	33,161,000	33,161,000	33,161,000	—3,356,000		
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.....	150,000	172,000	90,000	90,000	—66,000	—82,000	
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION							
General expenses.....	\$9,000,000	\$9,466,000	\$9,056,317	\$9,206,317	+ \$206,317	—\$259,683	+ \$150,000
Railroad safety.....	908,000	908,000	908,000	908,000			

Locomotive inspection.....	603,000	615,000	615,000	+10,000	-----
Printing and binding.....	200,000	205,000	205,000	+5,000	-----
Penalty-mail costs.....	30,000	35,000	35,000	+5,000	-----
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission.....	10,743,000	11,229,000	10,819,317	+228,317	+150,000
INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS.....	-----	9,000	5,000	+5,000	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	33,490,000	37,900,000	37,810,000	+4,320,000	-----
Printing and binding.....	80,000	95,000	95,000	+15,000	-----
Construction and equipment at laboratories.....	19 2,400,000	20 10,000,000	10,000,000	+7,600,000	-----
Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Va.....	5,805,000	-----	-----	-5,805,000	-----
Construction, aircraft-engine laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,674,000	-----	-----	-1,674,000	-----
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	43,449,000	47,995,000	47,905,000	+4,456,000	-----
NATIONAL ARCHIVES.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	1,241,335	1,380,000	1,334,555	+93,220	-----
Printing and binding.....	20,000	23,500	23,500	+3,500	-----
Total, National Archives.....	1,261,335	1,403,500	1,358,055	+96,720	-----
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maintenance and operation.....	21,300	23,400	23,400	+2,100	-----
Penalty mail costs.....	750	1,300	1,300	+550	-----
Total, National Capital Housing Authority.....	22,050	24,700	24,700	+2,650	-----

¹² Not to exceed \$95,000 of unobligated balance made available until June 30, 1948.

¹³ Not to exceed \$675,000 of unobligated balance continued available until June 30, 1949.

¹⁴ Contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

¹⁵ Not to exceed \$500,000 of unobligated balances made available.

¹⁶ Not to exceed \$37,000 of unobligated balances made available.

¹⁷ Limitation on funds available for administrative expenses increased from \$3,100,000 to \$3,750,000.

¹⁸ Limitation on funds available for administrative expenses increased from \$3,750,000 to \$4,000,000.

¹⁹ And contract authorization of \$2,143,000.

²⁰ And contract authorization of \$18,200,000.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Amount recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION							
Land acquisition.....	\$279,000	\$1,735,000	\$241,000	\$400,000	+\$121,000	—\$1,335,000	+\$159,000
District of Columbia redevelopment.....	75,000	61,500		50,000	—25,000	—11,500	+50,000
Total, National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	354,000	1,796,500	241,000	450,000	+96,000	—1,346,500	+209,000
OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS.....							
	4,250,000	3,195,000	2,476,700	2,476,700	—1,773,300	—718,300	
PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION.....	70,000,000	95,000,000	95,000,000	95,000,000	+25,000,000		
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	5,688,700	5,906,000	5,732,140	5,732,140	+43,440		
Printing and binding.....	50,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	+44,000		
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission.....	5,738,700	6,000,000	5,826,140	5,826,140	+87,440	—173,860	
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION							
Salaries and expenses.....	1,800,312	2,190,000	2,090,000	2,090,000	+289,688	—100,000	
National Gallery of Art, salaries and expenses.....	949,426	966,000	966,000	966,000	+16,574		
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	2,749,738	3,156,000	3,056,000	3,056,000	+306,262	—100,000	
TARIFF COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	1,128,349	1,180,000	1,180,000	1,180,000	+51,651		
Printing and binding.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000			
Total, Tariff Commission.....	1,148,349	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	+51,651		

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
Salaries and expenses.....	754, 700	754, 700	754, 700	754, 700	
Printing and binding.....	17, 500	17, 500	17, 500	17, 500	
Total, the Tax Court of the United States.....	772, 200	772, 200	772, 200	772, 200	
Grand total, Executive Office and independent establishments.....	794, 896, 577	1, 048, 456, 864	991, 518, 551	967, 705, 551	+172, 808, 974
					-80, 751, 313
					-23, 813, 000
					Total savings
Total savings due to reductions in original budget estimates and rescissions:					
Reductions in budget estimates.....					\$80, 751, 313
Rescission of appropriations:					
Federal Works Agency:					
Office of the Administrator, Public Works advance planning.....					1, 036, 000
Office of the Administrator, Public Works Administration liquidation.....					387, 647
Public Roads Administration access roads (national defense).....					1, 569, 111
Bureau of Community Facilities, emergency relief for the Territory of Hawaii.....					100, 000
Total savings.....					83, 844, 071

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS, 1948, ESTIMATED FOR 1949, AND THE AMOUNT RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1949

Agency	Authorization, 1948	Estimated authorization, 1949	Recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate Committee bill compared with:		
					1948 author- izations	Budget esti- mates, 1949	House bill, 1949
American Battle Monuments Commission		\$2,000,000	\$1,276,500	\$1,276,500	+\$1,276,500	-\$723,500	
Public Buildings Administration		18,875,000	19,500,000	20,375,000	+\$20,375,000	+\$1,500,000	+\$875,000
Public Roads Administration	\$2,000,000				-2,000,000		
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	2,143,000	18,200,000	18,200,000	18,200,000	+\$16,057,000		
Total, contract authorizations	4,143,000	39,075,000	38,976,500	39,851,500	+\$35,708,500	+\$776,500	+\$875,000

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS			
Federal Communications Commission: Payments from proceeds of motor-propelled vehicle sales.....	\$10,000	\$15,000	+\$5,000
Federal Power Act, payments to States under.....	25,200	26,300	+1,100
Interstate Commerce Commission: Payments from proceeds of motor-propelled vehicle sales.....	1,500	1,500	-----
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Payments from proceeds of motor-propelled vehicle sales.....	5,000	5,000	-----
Smithsonian Institution, interest account.....	60,000	60,000	-----
Expenses of National Gallery of Art, interest account.....	200,000	200,000	-----
Total, permanent appropriations, general and special funds.....	301,700	307,800	+6,100

TRUST FUNDS

Civil Service retirement and disability fund.....	568, 104, 323	574, 335, 452	+6, 231, 129
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund.....	2, 640, 999	2, 567, 572	-73, 427
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund.....	598, 459	588, 523	-7, 936
Federal communications: International telecommunication settlements.....	200, 000	200, 000	-----
Federal Works Agency: Unclaimed moneys due creditors of contractors.....	1, 000	1, 000	-----
General Accounting Office:			
Amounts due laborers and withheld from contractors under act of Aug. 30, 1935.....	3, 000	3, 000	-----
Proceeds from estates of American citizens who died abroad.....	500	500	-----
National Archives: F. D. Roosevelt Library.....	60, 000	65, 000	+5, 000
National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Contributions for purchase of land.....	27, 702	-----	-27, 702
Securities and Exchange Commission, unearned fees.....	36, 000	36, 000	-----
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area.....	5, 716	3, 000	-2, 716
Total, permanent appropriation trust funds.....	571, 675, 639	577, 800, 047	+6, 124, 348
Total, permanent appropriations.....	571, 977, 399	578, 107, 847	+6, 130, 448

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Calendar No. 1026

80TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5214

[Report No. 984]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 5 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 12 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Reported by Mr. REED, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus
6 boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
7 June 30, 1949, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President of the United States,
\$75,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including compensation of the Secretary to the President, the two additional secretaries to the President and the six administrative assistants to the President at \$10,000 each, and other personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$3,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); automobiles; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50 shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget); and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for on his certificate solely; \$969,612: *Provided*, That employees of the departments and independent offices of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to The White House Office for temporary assistance.

1 *For additional personal services for the White House*
2 *Office to meet emergencies that may arise, \$200,000.*

3 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

4 For expenses necessary to provide additional assistance
5 to the President and to enable him, through such agents or
6 agencies of the Government as he shall designate, to provide
7 for emergencies affecting the national interest or security,
8 without regard to such provisions of law regulating the
9 expenditure of Government funds or the employment of
10 persons in the Government service as he shall specify,
11 \$700,000 of which \$100,000 may, when authorized by the
12 President, be expended for objects of a confidential nature and
13 in any such case the certificate of the expending agency as to
14 the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvis-
15 able to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient
16 voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended:
17 *Provided,* That no part of such fund shall be available for
18 allocation to finance a function or project for which function
19 or project a budget estimate of appropriation was trans-
20 mitted pursuant to law during the Eightieth Congress or
21 the First Session of the Eighty-first Congress and such
22 appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate
23 or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appro-
24 priations of either body.

1 *EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT*

2 *To provide for emergencies affecting the national interest*
 3 *or security, as the President may specify, without regard to*
 4 *such provisions of law regulating the expenditure of Govern-*
 5 *ment funds, \$100,000: Provided, That no part of such fund*
 6 *shall be available for allocation to finance a function or proj-*
 7 *ect for which function or project a budget estimate of appro-*
 8 *priation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eightieth*
 9 *Congress or the first session of the Eighty-first Congress and*
 10 *such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the*
 11 *Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on*
 12 *Appropriations of either body.*

13 *EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS*

14 *For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-*
 15 *nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric*
 16 *power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Execu-*
 17 *tive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended*
 18 *as the President may determine, notwithstanding the pro-*
 19 *visions of any other Act, \$230,700.*

20 *BUREAU OF THE BUDGET*

21 *Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the*
 22 *Bureau of the Budget and Federal Board of Hospitalization,*
 23 *including personal services in the District of Columbia and*
 24 *elsewhere; exchange of books; newspapers and periodicals*
 25 *(not exceeding \$200) ; teletype news service (not exceeding*

1 \$900) ; not to exceed \$800 for deposit in the Treasury for
 2 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; not to exceed \$35,000
 3 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 4 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
 5 \$35 per diem for individuals (unless a higher rate, not
 6 exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the
 7 Bureau of the Budget) ; purchase of two passenger motor
 8 vehicles for replacement only; a health-service program
 9 as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; and the pay-
 10 ment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort
 11 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; ~~\$3,192,000~~ \$2,992,000.

12 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
 13 \$122,000.

14 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau
 15 of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establish-
 16 ment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices
 17 outside the District of Columbia.

18 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 20 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment
 21 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including personal serv-
 22 ices in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; printing
 23 and binding; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
 24 \$200) ; press clippings (not exceeding \$300) ; a health
 25 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ;

1 the payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
2 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; and not to exceed
3 \$900 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39
4 U. S. C. 321d) ; ~~\$300,000~~ \$350,000.

5 *LIBRARY OF THE OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS*

6 *For salaries and expenses of the library formerly under*
7 *the Office of Government Reports, \$18,000.*

8 **OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

9 **PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION**

10 Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property
11 Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Adminis-
12 trator is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
13 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him,
14 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and
15 duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading With the
16 Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the
17 Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418) : *Provided,*
18 That not to exceed \$440,000 shall be available for the fiscal
19 year 1949 for the general administrative expenses of the
20 Philippine Alien Property Administration, including the
21 salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum; printing
22 and binding; not to exceed \$100 for deposit in the Treasury
23 for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; rent of private or
24 Government-owned space in the District of Columbia; em-
25 ployment outside the United States of persons without regard

1 to the civil service and classification laws including tem-
2 porary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
3 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; personal services in the
4 District of Columbia and expenses of attendance at meetings
5 of organizations concerned with the work of the agency:
6 *Provided further*, That on or before November 1, 1948, the
7 Philippine Alien Property Administrator shall make a report
8 to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the
9 House of Representatives giving detailed information on all
10 administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred dur-
11 ing the fiscal year 1948, in connection with the activities of
12 the Philippine Alien Property Administration.

13 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

14 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as
16 authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121,
17 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or
18 interest in land in foreign countries; personal services
19 in the District of Columbia; purchase and repair of
20 uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monu-
21 ments outside of the United States and its Territories and
22 possessions at a cost not exceeding \$1,350; travel expenses;
23 not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty
24 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; rent of office and garage space
25 in foreign countries; the purchase of two passenger motor

1 vehicles; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photo-
2 graphing, and typewriting; \$355,000: *Provided*, That
3 where station allowance has been authorized by the War
4 Department for officers of the Army serving the Army at
5 certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be author-
6 ized for officers of the armed forces assigned to the Com-
7 mission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this
8 appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of
9 such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on
10 business of the Commission, officers of the armed forces
11 serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may
12 be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members
13 of the Commission.

14 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For the per-
15 manent design and construction of memorials and cemeteries
16 in foreign countries as authorized by the Act of June 26,
17 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132, 138), and the Act of
18 August 5, 1947 (Public Law 368), \$723,500, to remain
19 available until expended; and in addition the Commission is
20 authorized to enter into contracts in the amount of
21 \$1,276,500 for the purposes of this appropriation.

22 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
24 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
25 \$12,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act

1 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000
2 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private
3 physicians on a fee basis; travel expenses of examiners acting
4 under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of
5 examinations and investigations held in Washington and
6 elsewhere; not to exceed \$500 for payment in advance for
7 library membership in societies whose publications are avail-
8 able to members only or to members at a price lower than
9 to the general public; not to exceed \$425,000 for printing
10 and binding; \$15,641,000, of which not to exceed \$56,000
11 shall be available for performing the duties imposed upon the
12 Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940
13 (54 Stat. 767) ; not to exceed \$500,000 for deposit in the
14 Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; for a health
15 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; for
16 payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
17 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; and not to exceed
18 \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to
19 section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided*, That
20 no details from any executive department or independent
21 establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the
22 Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its
23 regional offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending
24 June 30, 1949, but this shall not affect the making of

1 details for service as members of the boards of examiners
2 outside the immediate offices of the Commission in
3 Washington or of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the
4 making of details of persons qualified to serve as expert
5 examiners on special subjects: *Provided further*, That the
6 Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of
7 emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or
8 from its office or field force: *Provided further*, That members
9 of the Loyalty Review Board in Washington and of the
10 regional loyalty boards in the field may be paid actual trans-
11 portation expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu
12 of subsistence while traveling on official business away from
13 their homes or regular places of business, and while en route
14 to and from and at the place where their services are to be
15 performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections 109
16 and 113 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 198, 203) or in
17 section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall
18 be deemed to apply to any person because of his appoint-
19 ment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of
20 the Loyalty Review Board or a regional loyalty board in
21 the Civil Service Commission.

22 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
23 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
24 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and
25 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established

1 pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1,
2 1943.

3 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
4 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
5 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
6 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
7 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
8 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
9 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of
10 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the
11 extent warranted by the work load of such organization unit
12 and then only in combination with other factors, such as the
13 kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the
14 degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the super-
15 visor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision
16 actually exercised.

17 PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

18 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment
19 of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as
20 amended (48 U. S. C. 1373a), \$2,259,098.

21 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

22 For financing the liability of the United States, created
23 by the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
24 thereof (5 U. S. C. chap. 14), \$224,000,000, which amount

1 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement
2 and disability fund".

3 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

4 For financing the liability of the United States, created
5 by the Act approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory
6 thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which amount
7 shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement
8 and disability fund".

9 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

10 For financing the liability of the United States created
11 by the Act approved June 29, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 745),
12 \$217,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the
13 "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund".

14 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
16 forming the duties imposed by the Communications Act of
17 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship
18 Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46
19 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Con-
20 vention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513,
21 dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30,
22 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses,
23 and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for
24 Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President

1 July 7, 1936, including *personal services in the District*
 2 *of Columbia*, contract stenographic reporting services,
 3 special counsel fees, health service program as author-
 4 ized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), improvement and care
 5 of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$17,500),
 6 purchase of not to exceed fifteen passenger motor vehicles
 7 for replacement only, travel expenses (not to exceed \$122,-
 8 500), not to exceed \$17,500 for deposit in the Treasury for
 9 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) and reimbursements to
 10 ships of the United States for charges incurred by such ships
 11 in transmitting information in compliance with section 357
 12 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, ~~\$6,260,-~~
 13 ~~000 \$6,360,000~~, of which amount not to exceed ~~\$3,645,-~~
 14 ~~500~~ may be expended for personal services in the District
 15 of Columbia.

16 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 17 Federal Communications Commission, \$40,000.

18 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 20 work of the Commission as authorized by law except for the
 21 work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C.
 22 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22,
 23 1944 (58 Stat. 892, 904), authorizing the construction
 24 of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood

1 control, and for other purposes, including not to exceed
2 \$245,500 for travel; health service program as author-
3 ized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; payment of claims pursuant
4 to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
5 921) ; not to exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the Treasury
6 for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; purchase of three
7 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$3,649,550, of which
8 amount not to exceed \$2,122,000 shall be available for
9 personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of
10 not to exceed \$10,000 for special counsel and temporary
11 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
12 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceeding
13 \$35 per diem for individuals (unless a higher rate, not
14 exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the
15 Bureau of the Budget) .

16 Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the
17 work of the Commission as authorized by the Act of June
18 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the
19 Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 892, 904), including
20 contract stenographic reporting services; \$340,000, of which
21 amount not to exceed \$142,000 shall be available for personal
22 services in the District of Columbia.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, includ-
24 ing engraving, lithographing, and photolithographing,
25 \$60,000.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); contract stenographic reporting services; newspapers not to exceed \$500; and not to exceed \$9,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); ~~\$3,361,510~~ \$3,521,510, of which not less than \$228,695 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act; *and not less than \$207,000 shall be available for the Trade Practice Conference Rule work and investigations necessary thereto:* *Provided,* That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade Commission, \$46,525.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, in-

cluding the salaries of an Assistant Administrator and a general counsel at \$10,000 each per annum; printing and binding (not to exceed \$6,000); purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$150); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); preparation, shipment, and installation of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$4,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) but at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget); \$344,540.

Public Works Administration liquidation: The funds made available for "Public Works Administration liquidation" by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1949, of which not to exceed \$21,200 shall be available for administrative expenses during the fiscal year 1949.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail of the Federal Works Agency (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$28,800.

1 Damage claims: For payment of claims arising from
2 the activity of the Federal Works Agency pursuant to section
3 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921),
4 \$10,000.

5 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

6 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
7 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May
8 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preserva-
9 tion, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the
10 control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equip-
11 ment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for build-
12 ings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied
13 buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency,
14 including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with
15 respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast
16 Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public
17 Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and
18 assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and
19 Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

20 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
21 of the Public Buildings Administration, including personal
22 services in the District of Columbia, and printing and binding
23 (not to exceed \$10,000); ground rent of the Federal build-
24 ings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi.

1 for which payment may be made in advance; \$2,160,500:
2 *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be
3 available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress
4 photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspec-
5 tions, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be charge-
6 able against the construction appropriations of the respective
7 projects to which they relate.

8 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District
9 of Columbia: For the repair, alteration, improvement,
10 preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for,
11 of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches
12 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
13 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of sites
14 acquired for Federal buildings and of surplus real property,
15 the custody of which is the responsibility of the Public
16 Buildings Administration under the Act of August 27, 1935,
17 pending sale or disposition; the demolition of buildings
18 thereon; the purchase and repair of equipment and fixtures
19 in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works
20 Agency; and for changes in, maintenance of, and repairs
21 to the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed
22 under franchise of the city of New York, approved June
23 29, 1909 and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any
24 obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the pro-
25 visions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120).

1 and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533) ; \$10,000,000: *Provided*,
2 That the total expenditures for the fiscal year for the repair
3 and preservation of buildings not reserved by the vendors
4 on sites acquired for buildings or the enlargement of build-
5 ings and the installation and repair of the mechanical equip-
6 ment thereof shall not exceed 20 per centum of the annual
7 rental of such buildings.

8 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
9 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For expenses
10 necessary for the administration, protection, maintenance,
11 and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the
12 District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto,
13 maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Admin-
14 istration, including repair, preservation, and equipment of
15 buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Depart-
16 ments in the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demoli-
17 tion of buildings; expenses incident to moving various
18 executive departments and establishments in connection with
19 the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building
20 space; traveling expenses; ~~health service program as author-~~
21 ~~ized by law (5 U. S. C. 150)~~; the purchase of two passenger
22 motor vehicles for replacement only; furnishings and equip-
23 ment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; and pur-
24 chase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator
25 conductors; \$30,115,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now

1 owned by the United States in other public buildings or in
2 buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as
3 practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present
4 regulation plan for furniture.

5 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
6 outside the District of Columbia: For expenses necessary
7 for the administration, operation, protection, and maintenance
8 of public buildings and grounds outside the District
9 of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public Buildings
10 Administration, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental
11 of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings
12 and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia,
13 arms, ammunition, uniforms for guards and elevator conductors,
14 the purchase of five passenger motor vehicles for
15 replacement only, expenses incident to moving Government
16 agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and
17 transfer of building space, and the restoration of leased
18 premises, \$22,220,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now
19 owned by the United States in other public buildings or in
20 buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far
21 as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present
22 regulation plan for furniture.

23 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses,
24 public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of
25 Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved

1 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings not exceeding
2 current rates for similar services in the place where such
3 services are employed, and such employees in emergencies
4 may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Fed-
5 eral Works Administrator.

6 The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public
7 buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Colum-
8 bia, shall be available for printing and binding and for com-
9 munication services serving one or more governmental
10 activities, and for services to motor vehicles, and where such
11 services, together with quarters, maintenance, or other serv-
12 ices, are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any govern-
13 mental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor
14 promptly by check upon the request of the Public Buildings
15 Administration, either in advance or after the service has
16 been furnished, for deposit to the credit of the applicable
17 appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost
18 thereof, as the case may be, proper adjustment upon the basis
19 of actual cost to be made for services paid for in advance.

20 Costs of maintenance, upkeep, and repair paid by
21 Government corporations pursuant to section 306 of the
22 Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be
23 credited to the appropriations of the Public Buildings
24 Administration bearing such costs.

25 *Funds available to the Public Buildings Administra-*

tion shall also be available for health-service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

Hospital center, District of Columbia: For an additional amount for carrying out the purposes of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), including the construction of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, \$500,000, to remain available until expended, and in addition thereto the Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into contracts for such purposes in an amount not exceeding \$19,500,000.

Geophysical Institute, Alaska: For the establishment of a geophysical institute at the University of Alaska, as authorized by the Act of July 31, 1946 (48 U. S. C. 175, 175a), \$100,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, and in addition thereto the Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into contracts for this purpose in an amount not exceeding \$875,000.

Funds available to the Public Buildings Administration for construction shall be available for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

No part of the foregoing appropriations to the Federal Works Agency shall be used for the purpose of converting

1 any existing coal heating units to oil or natural gas in any
2 federally owned or rented buildings in or outside the District
3 of Columbia when there is a fuel oil shortage.

4 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

5 General administrative expenses: For the employment
6 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (includ-
7 ing advertising in the city of Washington for work to be
8 performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding
9 (not to exceed \$55,000), purchase of periodicals, purchase
10 of one hundred passenger motor vehicles for replacement
11 only, health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S.
12 C. 150), and the preparation, distribution, and display
13 of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the
14 purpose of conducting research and investigational studies,
15 either independently or in cooperation with State highway
16 departments, or other agencies, including studies of high-
17 way administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport,
18 construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety,
19 and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and
20 experiments in the best methods of road making, espe-
21 cially by the use of local materials; studies of types of
22 mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and
23 maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance
24 suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance
25 and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert

1 advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illus-
2 trating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing,
3 and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any
4 moneys available from the administrative funds provided
5 under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C.
6 21), or as otherwise provided.

7 In carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide
8 that the United States shall aid the States in the con-
9 struction of rural post roads, and for other purposes",
10 as amended and supplemented (23 U. S. C. 1-117), none
11 of the money appropriated for the work of the Public Roads
12 Administration during the fiscal year 1949 shall be paid to
13 any State on account of any project on which convict labor
14 shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to
15 convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation:
16 *Provided*, That during the fiscal year 1949, whenever per-
17 forming authorized engineering or other services in connec-
18 tion with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or
19 improvement of roads for other Government agencies, coop-
20 erating foreign countries and State cooperating agencies the
21 charge for such services may include depreciation on engi-
22 neering and road-building equipment used, and the amounts
23 received on account of such charges shall be credited to the
24 appropriation concerned: *Provided further*, That during the
25 fiscal year 1949 the appropriations for the work of the Public

1 Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the
2 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,
3 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment
4 stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervi-
5 sion of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale and
6 for distribution to other Government activities, cooperating
7 foreign countries and State cooperating agencies, the cost of
8 such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment
9 (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be
10 reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
11 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the
12 appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such sup-
13 plies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the
14 appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration
15 may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services
16 and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of
17 employees engaged on hazardous work under that Adminis-
18 tration, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for temporary services
19 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
20 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not in excess of
21 \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall
22 be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

23 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
24 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in

1 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
2 vention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United
3 States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos
4 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
5 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
6 with several governments, members of the Pan American
7 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the
8 Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution,
9 approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as
10 amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering
11 service in Pan-American countries for and upon the request
12 of any agency or governmental corporation of the United
13 States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds
14 provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or
15 supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

16 Elimination of grade crossings: For the elimination of
17 hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, including the
18 separation or protection of grades at crossings, the recon-
19 struction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, and
20 the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings,
21 \$7,300,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
22 able until expended, which sum is a part of the amount
23 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, by
24 section 5 of the Act approved September 5, 1940
25 (54 Stat. 869).

1 Federal-aid postwar highways: For carrying out the
 2 provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (58
 3 Stat. 838), ~~\$452,288,854~~ \$427,288,854, to be immediately
 4 available and to remain available until expended, which sum
 5 is composed of \$77,288,854, the remainder of the amount
 6 authorized to be appropriated for the first postwar fiscal year
 7 by section 2 of said Act, and ~~\$375,000,000~~ \$350,000,000,
 8 a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the
 9 second postwar year by said section 2.

10 *Testing and research laboratory: For continuing the*
 11 *construction of a laboratory, on a site already acquired, for*
 12 *permanent quarters for the testing and research work of the*
 13 *Public Roads Administration, \$1,000,000, to remain avail-*
 14 *able until expended.*

15 Access roads: During the fiscal year 1949, not to exceed
 16 \$70,000 of funds remaining unexpended upon completion
 17 of access road projects authorized to be constructed under
 18 the provisions of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as
 19 amended by the Act of July 2, 1942 (23 U. S. C. 106),
 20 shall be available for the maintenance of roads and bridges
 21 under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration
 22 on Government-owned land in Arlington County, Virginia.

23 BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

24 Liquidation of public works advance planning: Not to
 25 exceed \$675,000 of the unobligated balance on June 30,

1 1947, of the funds made available for public works advance
2 planning under title V of the War Mobilization and Recon-
3 version Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 791) shall be available
4 during the fiscal year 1949 for administrative expenses inci-
5 dent to the liquidation of the activity for which said funds
6 were appropriated, including the objects specified under
7 this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
8 1946: *Provided*, That \$20,000 of the foregoing amount
9 shall be for payment for accumulated and accrued leave of
10 employees separated from the Government service due to
11 said liquidation.

12 Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount
13 to carry out the provisions of the Act of December 20, 1944
14 (58 Stat. 827), \$896,250.

15 War public works (community facilities) liquidation:
16 For administrative expenses necessary during the fiscal year
17 1949 for the liquidation of all activities under titles
18 II, III, and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended
19 (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), including per-
20 sonal services and rents in the District of Columbia; printing
21 and binding; health service program as authorized by law
22 (5 U. S. C. 150); not to exceed \$337,000 of the unobli-
23 gated balances of the funds heretofore appropriated for
24 carrying out the provisions of titles II, III, and IV of the
25 Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-

1 1534, 1541, and 1562), of which amount \$29,000 shall be
2 for payment for accumulated and accrued leave of employees
3 separated from the Government service due to said liquida-
4 tion.

5 Veterans' educational facilities: The limitation on the
6 amount for administrative expenses under this head in the
7 Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, as supplemented
8 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, is
9 hereby increased from \$3,750,000 to \$4,000,000, of which
10 amount \$467,000 shall be used exclusively for payment for
11 accumulated and accrued leave.

12 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

13 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
14 bia and elsewhere, \$31,429,000.

15 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, in-
16 cluding printing and binding and the purchase of one pas-
17 senger motor vehicle, \$1,732,000, of which not to exceed
18 \$50,000 shall be available for deposit in the Treasury for
19 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

20 Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall
21 be available for a health service program as authorized by
22 law (5 U. S. C. 150), for payment of claims pursuant to
23 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
24 921), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
25 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates for individuals

1 not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not
2 exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the
3 Bureau of the Budget) .

4 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
6 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public
7 Law 726) , creating an Indian Claims Commission, including
8 personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and
9 binding; and for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail
10 (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; \$90,000.

11 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

12 General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing
13 the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C.
14 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022) , except those
15 otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general
16 administration, including one chief counsel, one director of
17 finance, one director of motor transport, and one director of
18 traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum; not to exceed \$50,000
19 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic
20 reporting services; personal services in the District of
21 Columbia; newspapers (not to exceed \$200) ; health service
22 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; payment
23 of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims
24 Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; and purchase of thirty-two passenger

1 automobiles, of which sixteen shall be for replacement only;
2 ~~\$9,056,317~~ \$9,206,317: *Provided*, That Joint Board mem-
3 bers and cooperating State commissioners may use Govern-
4 ment transportation requests when traveling in connection
5 with their duties as such: *Provided further*, That not to
6 exceed \$5,000 may be used for the purchase of evidence in
7 connection with investigations of apparent violations of part
8 II of the Interstate Commerce Act.

9 Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in perform-
10 ing functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21,
11 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of
12 safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to
13 investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and
14 need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the
15 safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to
16 block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the
17 joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry
18 Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to
19 require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install
20 automatic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed
21 by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the em-
22 ployment of inspectors, engineers, and personal services in
23 the District of Columbia, \$908,000.

24 Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the

1 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An
2 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon
3 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-
4 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and
5 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45
6 U. S. C. 22-34), including personal services in the District
7 of Columbia, \$615,000.

8 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
9 the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to
10 exceed \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost,
11 blank annual report forms of common carriers, \$205,000.

12 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
13 penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commission (39
14 U. S. C. 321d), \$35,000.

15 INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC
16 RIVER BASIN

17 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac
18 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to
19 pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac
20 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses
21 of the Commission during the fiscal year 1949 in the
22 administration of its business in the conservancy district
23 established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat.
24 748), \$5,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Committee, including contracts, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, for the making of special investigations and reports and for engineering and drafting services; traveling expenses of members and for examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the Flight Propulsion Research Laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; purchase of three (not to exceed \$25,000) and maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of seven passenger motor vehicles of which six shall be for replacement; personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$12,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at not to exceed \$35 per diem for individuals (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget) ; including \$2,500 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; and a

1 health service program for employees as authorized by law
2 (5 U. S. C. 150) ; in all, \$37,810,000: *Provided*, That
3 statutory provisions prohibiting the payment of compensation
4 to aliens shall not apply to any person whose employment
5 by the Committee shall be determined by the Chairman
6 thereof to be necessary: *Provided further*, That aircraft and
7 parts, equipment, and supplies may be transferred to the
8 Committee by the Air Force, Army, and Navy without reim-
9 bursement.

10 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
11 \$95,000.

12 Construction and equipment: For construction and
13 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
14 mittee, \$10,000,000, to be available until June 30, 1950,
15 and of which \$2,143,000 shall be available for payments
16 under contracts entered into pursuant to the contract
17 authority under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
18 priation Act, 1948: *Provided*, That in addition, the Com-
19 mittee may, prior to July 1, 1950, enter into contracts
20 for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not in
21 excess of \$18,200,000.

22 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
24 Archivist and the National Archives; including personal serv-
25 ices in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid,

1 protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrange-
2 ment, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication,
3 reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other
4 records (including motion-picture and other films and sound
5 recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; contract steno-
6 graphic reporting services; not to exceed \$100 for payment
7 in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library
8 membership in societies whose publications are available to
9 members only or to members at a price lower than to the
10 general public; not to exceed \$675 for deposit in the Treas-
11 ury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; and travel ex-
12 penses; \$1,334,555, of which \$1,000 is for payment of
13 claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims
14 Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

15 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
16 \$23,500.

17 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

18 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the main-
19 tenance and operation of properties under title I of the
20 District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act,
21 \$23,400: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
22 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of
23 the United States monthly.

24 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for

1 penalty mail of the National Capital Housing Authority
2 (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$1,300.

3 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
4 COMMISSION

5 Land acquisition, National Capital and metropolitan
6 area: For necessary expenses for the National Capital Park
7 and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition
8 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of
9 the National Capital, as authorized by the Act of May 29,
10 1930 (46 Stat. 482), and amendment of August 8, 1946
11 (60 Stat. 960); services as authorized by section 15 of
12 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and real
13 estate appraisers, by contract or otherwise without regard
14 to the civil service and classification laws and section 3709,
15 Revised Statutes, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those
16 usual for similar services; purchase of options and other
17 costs incident to the acquisition of land; not to exceed
18 \$30 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39
19 U. S. C. 321d); ~~\$241,000, to remain available until~~
20 ~~expended, said sum to be used for carrying out the pro-~~
21 ~~visions of section 4 of said Act \$400,000, to remain available~~
22 ~~until expended, \$159,000 of said sum to be used for carry-~~
23 ~~ing out the provisions of section 1 (b) of said Act and~~
24 ~~\$241,000 for carrying out the provisions of section 4 of~~
25 *said Act.*

1 *District of Columbia redevelopment: For expenses neces-*
2 *sary to carry out the provisions and purposes of sections*
3 *3k, 6, and 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law*
4 *592), including printing and binding; services as author-*
5 *ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.*
6 *55a); and not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the Treasury*
7 *for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); \$50,000, to remain*
8 *available until expended.*

9 OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
11 operation and maintenance of the Office of Selective Service
12 Records as authorized by the Act of March 31, 1947 (Public
13 Law 26), including not to exceed \$50,000 for printing and
14 binding; personal services in the District of Columbia; con-
15 tract stenographic reporting services; payment of claims
16 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
17 (28 U. S. C. 921); not to exceed \$21,000 for deposit
18 in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d);
19 and health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
20 150); \$2,476,700.

21 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

22 Philippine War Damage Commission: For carrying out
23 the provisions of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act
24 of 1946, \$95,000,000, to remain available until April 30,
25 1951, of which not to exceed \$2,907,991 shall be for neces-

1 sary expenses of the Philippine War Damage Commission
2 for the fiscal year 1949, including personal services in the
3 District of Columbia; purchase of seven passenger motor
4 vehicles; housing of American employees by rental or lease
5 and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance
6 of quarters, without regard to section 322 of the Act of June
7 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a) ; printing and
8 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
9 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; services as authorized by section
10 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and not
11 to exceed \$200 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail
12 (39 U. S. C. 321d) : *Provided*, That no payment shall be
13 made under the provisions of such title of such Act to any
14 person who, by a civil or military court having jurisdiction,
15 has been found guilty of collaborating with the enemy or of
16 any act involving disloyalty to the United States or the
17 Commonwealth of the Philippines: *Provided further*, That
18 no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging
19 in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of
20 activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of
21 1946 which would result in obligating the Government of
22 the United States in any sense or respect to the future pay-
23 ment of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be
24 appropriated in such Act.

1 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
3 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; health
4 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ;
5 payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
6 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; not to exceed \$1,150
7 for the purchase of newspapers; services as authorized by
8 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
9 and not to exceed \$22,000 for deposit in the Treasury for
10 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; \$5,732,140.

11 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
12 the Securities and Exchange Commission, \$94,000.

13 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

14 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all
15 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and in-
16 crease of collections from the surveying and exploring
17 expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for
18 the system of international exchanges between the United
19 States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches
20 among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and
21 the excavation and preservation of archeological remains;
22 for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and mak-
23 ing necessary observations in high altitudes; for the admin-
24 istration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the
25 administration, and for the construction and maintenance,

1 of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island,
2 Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940,
3 as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Num-
4 bered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration
5 of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August
6 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C. 921) ; including personal services in
7 the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$35,000 for
8 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
9 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; traveling expenses;
10 not to exceed \$2,600 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty
11 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; payment of claims pursuant to
12 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
13 921) ; printing and binding, not exceeding \$150,000, of
14 which not to exceed \$16,800 shall be available for printing
15 the report of the American Historical Association; purchase,
16 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator con-
17 ductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches;
18 and not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of manuscripts,
19 drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$2,090,000.

20 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
21 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
22 protection and care of the works of art therein, and ad-
23 ministrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the
24 Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51) , as amended by the
25 public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9,

1 Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in the
2 District of Columbia; health-service program as authorized
3 by law (5 U. S. C. 150); payment of claims pursuant to
4 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
5 921); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
6 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); traveling expenses; not
7 to exceed \$1,600 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty
8 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); not to exceed \$250 for payment
9 in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery
10 for membership in library, museum, and art associations or
11 societies whose publications or services are available to
12 members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
13 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
14 guards and elevator operators; not to exceed \$7,000 for
15 printing and binding; purchase or rental of devices and
16 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and
17 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds;
18 \$966,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised
19 Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,
20 shall not apply to the restoration and repair of works of
21 art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall
22 not exceed \$15,000.

23 TARIFF COMMISSION

24 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
25 Tariff Commission, including personal services in the

1 District of Columbia, subscriptions to newspapers not to
2 exceed \$250, health service program as authorized by
3 law (5 U. S. C. 150), contract stenographic reporting
4 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
5 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$1,500 for
6 deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d),
7 \$1,180,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
8 shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff
9 Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceed-
10 ings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of
11 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any
12 special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has
13 acted as attorney or special representative: *Provided further*,
14 That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the
15 salaries of the Commissioners of the United States Tariff
16 Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

17 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$20,000.

18 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
20 ing contract stenographic reporting services, \$754,700, of
21 which not to exceed \$675 shall be available for deposit in
22 the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d): *Provided*,
23 That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the
24 written certificate of the judge.

25 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$17,500.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by

1 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages
2 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this
3 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
4 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
5 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal
6 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
7 other provisions of existing law.

8 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation or authorization
9 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the
10 salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses
11 are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or
12 authorization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be
13 effective only during the period for which such prohibition
14 in such other Act is effective.

15 SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
16 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
17 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such
18 travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor
19 in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

20 SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are
21 expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals
22 and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the
23 expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not
24 exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation
25 shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade,

1 or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the per-
2 formance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which
3 funds are herein provided.

4 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained
5 in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person
6 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
7 held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces
8 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
9 period of active military or naval service and has within
10 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
11 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
12 more than one year made application for restoration to his
13 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
14 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
15 former position and has not been restored thereto.

16 SEC. 107. Appropriations contained in this Act,
17 available for expenses of travel, shall be available, when
18 specifically authorized by the head of the activity or estab-
19 lishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings
20 of organizations concerned with the function or activity for
21 which the appropriation concerned is made.

22 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation or fund
23 contained in this Act shall be available for installing or
24 maintaining systems for administrative appropriation, fund,
25 or inventory accounting except such systems as are prescribed

1 or approved by the Comptroller General: *Provided*, That all
2 agencies for whose activities provision is made in this Act
3 shall hereafter maintain fiscal accounting control of all inven-
4 tories of supplies, materials, or equipment which may be
5 owned by or be in the custody of such agencies.

6 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the
8 maximum amount allowable, in accordance with section 16
9 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), for the
10 purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses,
11 ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at
12 \$1,400.

13 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1,
14 1949, no part of any appropriation contained in this
15 or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of
16 any officer or employee of the Government of the United
17 States (including any agency the majority of the stock of
18 which is owned by the Government of the United States)
19 whose post of duty is in continental United States unless
20 such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a
21 person in the service of the United States on the date of
22 enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had
23 filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the
24 United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who
25 owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for

1 the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such
2 person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
3 requirements of this section with respect to his status have
4 been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person
5 making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
6 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned
7 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
8 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
9 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
10 *further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee
11 contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable
12 in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not
13 apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to
14 nationals of those countries allied with the United States in
15 the prosecution of the war.

16 SEC. 203. Appropriations for the executive departments
17 and independent establishments for the fiscal year
18 1949 available for travel expenses shall be available for the
19 payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence ex-
20 penses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of
21 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian officers
22 and employees of such departments and establishments while
23 traveling on official business outside the continental limits of
24 the United States and away from their designated posts of
25 duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such allowances shall be

1 determined by the head of the department or independent
2 establishment concerned or by such official as he may design-
3 ate for the purpose, but shall, in no case, notwithstanding
4 any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established
5 by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in
6 which the travel is performed.

7 SEC. 204. Appropriations of the executive departments
8 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1949,
9 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of
10 the activity concerned, are hereby made available for liv-
11 ing quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June
12 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed
13 thereunder, and cost of living allowances similar to those
14 allowed under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of
15 1946, in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by
16 regulations of the President, for all civilian officers and
17 employees of the Government permanently stationed in
18 foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appro-
19 priations of the Department of State under the caption
20 "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

21 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal
22 year 1949 contained in this or any other Act shall be
23 paid to any person for the filling of any position for which
24 he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
25 to approve of the nomination of said person.

1 SEC. 206. No part of any appropriation contained in
2 this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$4
3 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United
4 States Code Annotated and such volumes shall be purchased
5 on condition and with the understanding that cumulative
6 annual pocket parts shall be furnished free of charge, or in
7 excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes
8 of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

9 SEC. 207. Except as otherwise provided by law, any
10 appropriations or funds available to the executive depart-
11 ments, independent establishments, and corporations for the
12 payment of salaries and compensation to persons employed
13 outside the continental United States or in Alaska shall be
14 available for the payment of such salaries and compensation
15 only in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Presi-
16 dent at rates of pay equal to those paid for the same or
17 similar services of persons employed by the Government in
18 continental United States, plus not to exceed 25 per centum:
19 *Provided*, That no such salary or compensation shall exceed
20 the maximum provided by the Classification Act of 1923, as
21 amended.

22 TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

23 Amounts available to the Federal Works Agency from
24 appropriations and other funds are hereby reduced in the
25 sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the

1 surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon
2 the approval of this Act:

3 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

4 Office of the Administrator: Public works advance plan-
5 ning, under title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion
6 Act of 1944, \$1,036,000.

7 Office of the Administrator: Public Works Administra-
8 tion liquidation: \$387,647 of the unexpended balances of the
9 funds heretofore made available to said Administration re-
10 quired to liquidate obligations incurred prior to June 30,
11 1944.

12 Public Roads Administration: Access roads (national
13 defense), \$1,569,111.

14 Bureau of Community Facilities: Emergency relief for
15 the Territory of Hawaii, under section 1 of the Act entitled
16 "An Act to provide emergency relief for the victims of the
17 seismic waves which struck the Territory of Hawaii, and for
18 other purposes", \$100,000.

19 This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Ap-
20 propriation Act, 1949".

Passed the House of Representatives February 4, 1948.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 5214

[Report No. 984]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 5 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MARCH 12 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Reported with amendments

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5214

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. REED to the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, viz: On page 32, after line 2, insert a new paragraph as follows:

- 1 Valuation of pipe lines: For deposit in the Treasury of
- 2 the United States to the credit of a working capital fund to
- 3 be designated as the Pipe Line Valuation Fund, all deposits
- 4 in which shall be available for obligation and disbursement
- 5 until expended, without fiscal year limitation, for all ex-
- 6 penses necessary to carry out, with respect to pipe-line
- 7 companies, the provisions of section 19a of the Interstate

1 Commerce Act, as amended, for the valuation of all property
2 owned or used by common carriers and extensions, improve-
3 ments, retirements, or other changes made in the condition,
4 quantity, use, and classification of such property, \$60,000:
5 *Provided*, That such provisions shall not be carried out with
6 respect to any such pipe-line company unless it shall agree
7 to pay to the Interstate Commerce Commission, for deposit
8 in the Pipe Line Valuation Fund, such sum as the Commis-
9 sion shall determine to be necessary to provide full reim-
10 bursement for the expenses of carrying out such provisions.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Reed to the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

MARCH 12 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 5214

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. REED to the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 22, line 5, after the figures "\$875,000" insert:
2 ": *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall become
3 available unless and until title to the land upon which said
4 institute is to be constructed shall have been conveyed to
5 the United States: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding
6 the provision of any other law, all buildings and equip-
7 ment constructed or acquired with funds herein appropriated
8 or under authority to contract shall, upon the establishment
9 of the institute, be the property of the United States".

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5214

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. REED to the bill
(H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the
Executive Office and sundry independent
executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and
offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
1949, and for other purposes.

MARCH 12 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 16, 1948
For actions of March 15, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 49

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Aiken et al introduced, and Sen. Aiken explained, long-range farm program bill. Rep. Hope introduced bill to repeal wheat-carryover requirement. House passed bill to remove price criteria as export-control factor. House received proposed borrowing authorization for REA. Joint Housing Committee submitted its report; Senate voted further continuation; and Sen. McCarthy introduced and discussed housing bill. Senate passed independent offices appropriation bill. Rep. Boggs criticized reports that cotton prices are too high. Rep. Schwabe (Mo.) inserted grain association letter opposing CCC charter bill.

SENATE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5214, which includes appropriations for the Civil Service Commission, Budget Bureau, General Accounting Office, etc., and various annual general provisions (pp. 2898, 2902, 2914-28). Conferees were appointed (p. 2928).
2. FORESTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 1809, to broaden the authority of the Secretary to grant long-term occupancy permits in National forests in Alaska for summer homes, hotels, etc., by authorizing permits for a wider variety of purposes and extending the limit on acreage from 5 acres to 80 (p. 2891). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. HOUSING. Received the report of the Joint Committee on Housing (pp. 2883). Sen. McCarthy, Wis., discussed the report and a proposed bill on the subject (pp. 2887-8). Agreed, with amendments, to H. Con. Res. 155, continuing the Joint Committee and requiring it to submit a final report not later than May 15, 1948 (p. 2898). Sen. McCarthy discussed the committee's recommendations and analyzed the proposed legislation in detail (pp. 2902-14).
4. SMALL BUSINESS. Agreed, without amendment, to S. Res. 191, continuing the Small Business Committee during the remainder of this Congress (pp. 2893-5, 2928).

5. MINERAL LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5049, to reopen the revested O & C Railroad and reconveyed Coo's Bay Wagon Road grant lands to exploration, location, entry, and disposition under the general mining laws (S. Rept. 1012)(p. 2883).
6. PERSONNEL; ECONOMY. Received the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on Government employment, etc. (pp. 2884-6).
7. VETERANS' PREFERENCE. Indefinitely postponed H. R. 1389, to define "active duty" under the veterans' preference laws, in view of a Supreme Court decision (p. 2889).
8. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. S. J. Res. 187, the Aiken measure to provide for use of Sec. 32 funds in foreign aid, was indefinitely postponed in view of the amendment to the ERP bill (p. 2892).
9. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed with amendment S. 2277, to permit WAA to transfer to State and local governments, with a priority below that given to Federal agencies, real property suitable for use as public parks or recreational areas, etc., at 50% of value (p. 2892).
10. BUILDING. Passed without amendment H. R. 3506, to provide for acquisition of a site for a Federal building in Huntington, W. Va. (p. 2892). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. BILLS PASSED OVER included: S. 669, grain bonus (p. 2888); S. 299, to extend reclamation laws to Ark. (p. 2888); H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service to USDA (p. 2888); and S. 2142, to transfer the Muscatine alcohol plant to USDA (p. 2891).

HOUSE

12. EXPORT CONTROLS. Passed without amendment H. R. 5470, which removes price criteria as a factor in the granting of export licenses (pp. 2944-9).
13. R.E.A. Received from the President a proposal to increase REA borrowing authority by \$175,000,000 for the fiscal year 1948 (H. Doc. 567) (p. 2979).
14. EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION. The following are excerpts from the report of the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee on organization of Federal executive departments and agencies (see Digest 47):

"The heterogeneity of components, complained of in previous reports still exists. At the present time there are 352 principal components of the Federal Government too diversified to classify."

"...this committee is engaged in standardizing Government organization and nomenclature. Our objective is simple. It is to have each department or independent agency use the following names and subdivisions in descending order of importance: Bureau, Division, Branch, Section, Unit."

"We have urged departments and agencies to abolish names which conflict with those of others. Considerable progress can be reported to date and a large amount of interest has been shown by department and agency heads and we are hopeful that by the end of the year the entire executive branch will be organized in this fashion. A number of departments and agencies have made significant changes in line with our recommendations."

"The original idea underlying the formation of Government corporations was to provide instrumentalities with greater flexibility than the average bureau

LONG-RANGE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, on July 26, 1947, the Senate approved a resolution authorizing and directing the Senate Committee on Agriculture, or any duly appointed subcommittee thereof, to make a study of the trends, needs, and problems of agriculture in the United States, Territories, and possessions and to report to the Senate the results of its studies with such recommendations as it might deem desirable.

Pursuant to this resolution, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture [Mr. CAPPER] appointed the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], and myself a subcommittee authorized to carry out the purpose of this resolution.

As chairman of the subcommittee, I wish to say that I have never worked with a more cooperative committee. The members have performed their work diligently and thoroughly and at no time has there been any conflict in the pursuit of our objective.

I wish also at this time to express our appreciation to the leaders of all major farm organizations, Federal and State officials, and farm people who have cooperated to the fullest extent.

The subcommittee began its work on October 1 and on February 4 submitted a comprehensive report to the full Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

On the same day, the full committee approved and adopted this report.

The committee realized, however, that the work was not ended with the submission of the report with its findings and recommendations. If we did nothing more to carry out our own recommendations, all the work would have been lost.

From the time this report was submitted to the Senate, the subcommittee has been engaged in the preparation of a bill to effectuate a long-range farm program as recommended by our report.

We have now completed the preparation of such a bill and I am very happy to introduce it today on behalf of all the members of our subcommittee.

Let me say here, Mr. President, that while there has been no difference of opinion whatever among the seven members of the subcommittee regarding the objectives of a long-range program, it is only natural that on such a vast and intricate undertaking, involving as it does every region in the United States, every agricultural commodity and numberless local and regional conditions, it was inevitable that there could not be complete agreement regarding every detail of a bill such as this.

It should be understood that no member of the committee is bound in any way to support all the provisions of the bill as it is or to refrain from offering amendments or otherwise improving it according to his views.

The bill, however, does so closely reflect the opinion of all the members of

the subcommittee that we have unanimously agreed to join in its introduction.

After a reasonable length of time for study of the bill by interested persons and organizations, hearings will be held before the full committee. At such hearings specific testimony and recommendations for changes will be heard, after which the full committee will incorporate such changes as it deems advisable into the bill and report it to the Senate.

Now, as to the bill itself, I wish to briefly point out its most pertinent provisions.

First, it provides for a Bureau of Agricultural Conservation and Improvement within the Department of Agriculture to take over the work which up to now has been performed by the Soil Conservation Service and the Agricultural Conservation Program except that the educational, informational and demonstrational features of these activities will be transferred to the Extension Service and the research and investigational work to the experiment stations.

The creation of a single agency is in line with the recommendations made by the Department of Agriculture last fall.

The bill provides that the regional offices of the Soil Conservation Service be abolished, but that the Secretary of Agriculture may set up offices to do special work at the request of two or more States.

The bill provides greater authority to State and local levels for carrying on soil-improvement practices.

It provides for farmer-elected county associations and State councils. The State councils will develop plans and programs which are to be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The State councils and local committees are to operate these plans, exercising such authority and handling such payments to farmers as the plans may call for.

This arrangement meets the general demand for farmer control of operating agencies at State and local levels.

There is provision for a National Agricultural Council representing producers, consumers, processors, and distributors to advise the Secretary of Agriculture and the Congress on matters pertaining to agriculture.

The bill provides for the coordination of the research and educational work of the Department of Agriculture by a coordinator who will work directly under the Secretary at all times.

The work of the Farmers Home Administration will be transferred to the State agricultural council.

The provisions of section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act are extended from December 31, 1948 to December 31, 1952.

It is necessary to provide this extension in view of the fact that less than half of the States have enacted the legislation necessary for them to take over this work on a grant-in-aid basis at this time.

The bill provides a new parity formula, using the latest 10-year period as a base,

but also leaving in the bill the right to use the old base period as an alternative. This is because of the fear expressed by some that adoption of a new base period would be harmful to cotton and tobacco producers.

Therefore, we have left both provisions in the bill so as to provide for a full discussion of this subject in the committee hearings.

The bill does not include the cost of farm labor in the new parity formula, although many think this should be included; and after the hearings by the full committee it is entirely possible that it will be.

The list of basic commodities remains unchanged except that for purposes of support, wool is to be treated as a basic commodity.

The bill provides a new method of supporting prices of farm commodities.

The aim is to provide a support for farm income rather than a support based upon commodity prices alone.

Therefore, a variable level of support is adopted, which according to the supply of each commodity will run from 60 to 90 percent.

As supplies become burdensome, the support level is dropped to encourage diversion to other more needed crops. As supplies become short, the support level rises, thus encouraging greater production of the commodities most needed.

There is a provision in the bill that when unusual conditions arise, the National Agricultural Council and the Secretary of Agriculture may raise or lower the support level to meet such conditions, but in no case higher than 90 percent or lower than 60 percent of parity.

The old law of 1938, to which agricultural support will revert on January 1, 1949, unless new legislation is enacted, provides for support levels of from 52 to 75 percent on a commodity basis.

The bill which is introduced today provides for a mean average of support of 75 percent of parity and is thus more encouraging to agricultural production than the 1938 act.

The bill designates specific conditions under which basic commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation may be disposed of.

Although the committee recognizes the necessity for maintaining a reasonable level of prices under nonbasic agricultural commodities, such as meat, dairy products, fruit, poultry, and vegetables, yet we cannot find any fixed formula for this purpose which appears to be workable.

The most practicable method of supporting commodities of a perishable nature appears to be through a purchase program conducted by the Secretary of Agriculture as burdensome surpluses appear.

Therefore, the bill provides that section 32 funds may be accumulated up to a total of \$300,000,000 for carrying out this purpose.

If the time should come when such sum is inadequate to meet the need, we may rest assured that a national emer-

gency would exist and emergency measures would have to be resorted to.

I have expressed briefly the provisions of this bill. I think there is no need for me to point out the urgency of the situation and the advisability of adopting a long-range farm program as soon as possible.

Although we have surpluses of many perishable commodities in the United States today, yet the production of other important commodities, such as meat and dairy products, is in diminishing supply in comparison to increased needs.

Only a small percentage of our farmers have the means to gamble on the future. They must know under what conditions they are to produce and sell their products, and they must know soon.

It is the hope of the subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which has made this study and is offering this bill, that a complete and well rounded long range farm program may be on the statute books before this Congress adjourns.

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1949

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5214, the independent offices appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus; boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

CONTINUATION OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] is also interested in the matter to which I am about to refer.

Today the Joint Committee on Housing filed its report. Under the resolution establishing the joint committee, it is supposed to expire today. The House has already passed a concurrent resolution extending it to June 30 of this year. In the committee meeting a few days ago the committee members decided to ask for an extension for 60 days, not for the purpose of holding any additional hearings, not for the purpose of preparing an additional report, but for the purpose of clearing up the business in the office. No additional appropriation would be required. In fact, it is my understanding that the staff as a whole will not be retained, but only a sufficient number to do the routine work of cleaning up.

The chairman of the committee, Representative RALPH GAMBLE, of New York, stated that his office simply could not do the work which would be required.

I, therefore, ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate be discharged from the further consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 155, in order that it may be taken up and passed at this time with an amendment which I shall send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama asks unanimous

consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside for the purpose of considering House Concurrent Resolution 155, which is now in the Committee on Banking and Currency. Without objection, the Committee on Banking and Currency will be discharged from the further consideration of the concurrent resolution.

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I may say that I have consulted the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], and he has assured me that the committee is in complete accord with respect to this resolution. Therefore, I know of no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (H. Con. Res. 155) to continue the Joint Committee on Housing beyond March 15, 1948, and for other purposes, which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That section 3 of the concurrent resolution entitled "Concurrent resolution to establish a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Housing" (H. Con. Res. 104, 80th Cong.) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The committee shall from time to time report to the Senate and the House of Representatives the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as to necessary legislation and such other recommendations as it may deem advisable. The committee shall make a preliminary report not later than March 15, 1948, and shall make its final report not later than June 30, 1948. Reports under this section may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, if the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, is not in session."

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, line 7, after the word "shall", it is proposed to strike out "from time to time"; in line 8, after the name "House of Representatives", it is proposed to insert "not later than March 15, 1948"; in line 11, after the word "advisable", it is proposed to strike out the remainder of the concurrent resolution and insert in lieu thereof "For administrative purposes of concluding its business the committee is authorized to continue until May 15, 1948."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. McCARTHY obtained the floor.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] has a very brief statement to make. If I may yield without losing

the floor so that he may make his statement, I should like to do so.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will lose the floor when he yields but he will be recognized later.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, may I ask unanimous consent to yield without losing the floor?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator may do so.

The Senator from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent, without losing the floor, to yield to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], who wishes to address the Senate. Is there objection?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, appropriation bills are supposed to have at least some priority in consideration. I do not wish to be unreasonable, but it was announced on Saturday that following the call of the calendar the independent offices appropriation bill would be made the business of the Senate. It is proposed to displace it for things which have not the importance of the appropriation bill. As the Senator in charge of the appropriation bill, I feel constrained to object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] still has the floor, unless he wishes to yield under the circumstances indicated by the Chair.

Mr. McCARTHY. The circumstances indicated by the Chair are agreeable to me.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Mr. BALL obtained the floor.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, I should like to state that I am afraid the Senator from Florida will not be able to be in the Chamber during all the report to be made by the Senator from Minnesota. I simply wish to state for the RECORD that the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] and I, as two members of the joint committee from which the Senator from Minnesota is about to make a report to the Senate, at a subsequent time expect to file a separate report, to which I desire to call attention at this time.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, during the morning hour, as chairman of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations, and in conformity with section 403 of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, I filed with the Senate a preliminary report on the operation of the act and the other studies the Joint Committee was directed to make.

This is a progress report consisting chiefly of a factual history of the operation of the law which Congress passed last year, of the various cases which have arisen under it, and the trend of decisions.

The Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, commonly referred to as the Taft-Hartley Act, became law on June 23, 1947; but the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act did not become fully effective until August 22, 1947, 60 days later. We have had nearly 7 months of operation under the law since it became fully effective. Clearly, that is not sufficient time to evaluate completely the effects of all phases of this long and technical statute. Many phases of the law are still in the process of being interpreted by both the National Labor

local cases where the State agency follows policies not in conflict with the Federal law. The National Labor Relations Board has found it impossible to make any such agreement because of the fact that no State laws, at present, are similar enough to the Federal law to justify such agreements. The committee is continuing to study this problem in cooperation with the Board and will have more to say about it in its final report.

One of the sections of the law which received much publicity is the amendment to the Corrupt Practices Act making unlawful political expenditures by unions as well as corporations. The Department of Justice has now started two prosecutions and the committee is following them closely to keep abreast of court interpretations of this section. The whole subject is also pending in a bill before the Senate Rules and Administration Committee. The committee is not making any recommendations at this time, pending interpretations of the section by the courts—which have decided only one case under the Corrupt Practices Act in its entire history—so that there are practically no judicial interpretations by which to be guided.

The third problem which concerns the committee is that of expediting the consideration of cases by trial examiners and the National Labor Relations Board. Although the National Labor Relations Board is keeping abreast of its cases currently, the backlog is still large and the time required to decide cases is longer than is consistent with good labor relations. The Board is studying methods of speeding up the determination of cases, and the committee will follow closely its efforts.

The joint committee, as part of its general assignment of studying the whole field of labor relations, undertook to make studies of the labor relations history and practices in a number of individual companies. The procedure is for two staff members to make an on-the-spot study, contacting both management and employees' representatives, and write a preliminary report. The preliminary report is then gone over by the committee and after revision, submitted to both management and employees for their comments before a final report is published. Several such reports are attached to the report which I have filed today. I think all members who are interested in labor relations will find them very profitable, even though we have not completed enough of them to draw any final and definite conclusions.

Particularly, I would call the attention of Senators to the study of the Botany Mills, at Passaic, N. J., where the management and the union, which happens to be the CIO textile workers, have apparently solved the problem of communications by a joint school for all foremen and supervisors on one hand and all union shop stewards and officials on the other. The two groups attend the same classes and discuss the terms and provisions of the collective-bargaining contract, and the result has been a uniform interpretation which has tended to eliminate, to a large degree, the

grievances and disputes over the meaning of the contract which cause much difficulty in some cases.

The report on the George A. Hormel Co., a meat-packing plant at Austin, Minn., includes a detailed study of the guaranteed annual wage plan which this company and its union pioneered. The study of the Lincoln Electric Co., at Cleveland, Ohio, a nonunion plant, describes the incentive system which has been developed in that company to a point where the production bonus of the average employee is more than 100 percent of his base pay, and where the income of the average employee is over \$6,000 a year.

I commend the report, Mr. President, to my colleagues in the Senate and also to the people of the United States, particularly to those who are interested in the subject of labor relations.

Mr. SMITH subsequently said: Mr. President, I desire to add a few words to the statement made a few moments ago by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] with regard to the preliminary report of the Joint Congressional Committee on Labor-Management Relations. I feel that the Senator was unduly modest in presenting the report. As a member of that committee, I should like to make a few remarks about the significance of this particular work.

I think the report may well be characterized as a "blueprint for watchdog congressional committees." I give the Senator from Minnesota the credit for what he has done for the committee in setting up a staff for the continuous observation of everything that is going on in connection with the Taft-Hartley labor bill. But beyond that, we have all been deeply interested in the investigations conducted by the committee, which of course most of the Members of Congress have not had an opportunity of attending. I refer to the studies of such matters as welfare funds, industry-wide bargaining, incentive pay, the annual wage, and specific plant studies, which have been undertaken by the committee. In this connection I have always been profoundly interested in developing the right kind of environment for the worker and his family in our American life, in the way he can receive a proper reward for his contribution to national production, and in the way he can be stimulated by proper incentives to be a part of the enterprise in which he is engaged. This report makes an impressive beginning in the approach to labor-management relations.

After all, labor-management relations come down to the simple but important problem of human relationships. The great size of our industrial establishments has tended to break down the personal family relationships of the smaller industry of bygone days. In dealing with people in the mass, we unfortunately have been tending to treat labor as a commodity to be bought and sold for a price, a commodity which has been cold-bloodedly bargained for. Therefore, it is necessary to find some way to correct this atmosphere of antagonism and come back to recognition of the principle that in order to attain the production we will

need for both the prosperity of our country and other countries, there must be a happy environment in which the individual works, and where he becomes enthusiastic about the quality and quantity of his industry's output. It must be a partnership principle; we must in some way see to it that management takes a more personal interest in the welfare and prosperity of the workers, while the workers have a more personal understanding of the problem of management.

Naturally, I was particularly gratified to find that during the course of investigations and reports of this committee, the Botany Mills, Inc., of Passaic, N. J., referred to by the Senator from Minnesota, was cited as having developed a conspicuous example of excellent relations between management and labor. Col. Charles F. H. Johnson, president, is an industrialist of proved ability and was highly praised in the report as being an outstanding example of management leadership. By his sincere acceptance of, and cooperation with, the unions, he has contributed materially to the welfare of his workers. By his positive and consistent labor policy he has inspired their loyalty and confidence. The report also commented most favorably upon the assistance of Mr. C. F. H. Johnson, Jr., vice president, and Maj. Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, retired, director of industrial relations for the firm. I was also pleased to note that this splendid contribution from management was complemented by equally high-caliber leadership on the part of labor under the guidance of Emil Rieve, president of Textile Workers Union of America, CIO; George Baldanzi, executive vice president; and Charles Serraino, chairman of the Passaic joint board of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO.

These leaders of labor and management have worked out an admirable program of friendly cooperation. This program includes important activities of recreation, education, vocational instruction, and other benefits for workers. In short, this splendid example set by this company illustrates by practical demonstration the theory that labor-management problems are a matter of human relations. The Passaic Botany Mills is to be warmly complimented for this progressive contribution which it has made to a new era in labor-management relations.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] is heartily to be congratulated for the intelligent and enthusiastic way in which he has organized the work of our committee.

Mr. MURRAY subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier this afternoon the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] filed a report from the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations. I wish to point out that certain of the minority members of the committee are not in accord with the report as filed, and it is the intention of those minority members of the committee to file a detailed statement analyzing the report at a later time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Florida gave similar notice some time ago.

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES
APPROPRIATIONS, 1949

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

Mr. REED obtained the floor.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order for me to make a few remarks with reference to the statement just made by the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I should like to accommodate my colleagues. If this is a unanimous-consent request which will not consume more than a moment, I should be willing to yield. I do want to have the appropriation bill passed today so that it can go to the House and go to conference. I do not want to yield if the Senator from New Jersey wishes to make a speech. If he does, I hope he will wait until his own time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Any Senator can be recognized on any amendment. There is no amendment yet pending. The Senator from Kansas has the floor. Does the Senator from Kansas wish to ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be first considered?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I was going to ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the first amendment.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I wanted to make a very brief statement. This year the four largest items in the independent offices bill have been held back in the House. They are the War Assets Administration, the Veterans' Administration, the Maritime Commission, and the Atomic Energy Commission. Whether they will come over in four separate bills or in one bill I do not know. I wish to call attention, however, Mr. President, to the fact that the bill, in the form in which it is reported by the committee, shows a decrease of 9.7 percent under the budget, and a decrease of 2.4 percent under the House bill. It is one of the few bills containing a reduction of appropriations provided by the House with which I have had experience in the Senate.

I now ask to have the bill read for committee amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Executive Office of the President, the White House Office," at the top of page 3, to insert:

For additional personal services for the White House Office to meet emergencies that may arise, \$200,000.

Mr. McCARTHY obtained the floor.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I should like to call attention to the fact that if Sena-

tors yield for other than a question, I shall invoke the rule of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is entitled to invoke the rule. A Senator may yield only for a question.

Mr. IVES. I do not know that I can accomplish my object through a question.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I requested the Senator from Kansas to yield for 2 minutes in order to make a statement in connection with the remarks made by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair calls the attention of the Senate to the fact that if a Senator yields for anything other than a question, the regular order may be called for.

Mr. SMITH. I do not want to jeopardize the position of the Senator from Wisconsin.

HOUSING FACILITIES

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, under the 5-minute rule this morning I briefly discussed what I think is one of the most important domestic problems facing this Nation. It is the question of housing. I introduced a bill this morning which was the result of approximately 12 months of very intensive work. During the course of my discussion I shall refer to it as my bill, but I wish to make it very clear that I do not claim it is the result of my thinking alone. It is the result of the thinking of a vast number of persons, a great number of groups, all the way from San Francisco to New York and from New Orleans to St. Paul.

In opening, I should like to commend the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] for the outstanding job which he did in working out special housing aids for paraplegic veterans; that is, veterans who have suffered spinal-cord injuries and are doomed to a wheel chair for life.

I should like also to commend the untiring efforts, labor, and cooperation on the part of Mr. Richard Gray, the head of the International A. F. of L. Building Trades Union, and his committee. I believe I named the committee this morning.

With the indulgence of the Senate I wish briefly to run through the bill and explain what we hope to accomplish. I will say, incidentally, that each and every provision of the bill has received the unanimous endorsement of the joint housing committee. The only point upon which the committee was not unanimous was in connection with public housing which is not in my bill. I shall later discuss that point.

The committee was convinced, after hearings and conferences held in every major city in the country, that the two most serious road blocks to adequate housing are, first, some 2,500 varying codes in the different cities in the United States, and second, the failure on the part of the building industry to standardize measurements in that industry. In fact, that is the only remaining industry in the Nation today that does not have a standardization of measurements.

All segments of the industry have quite heartily agreed that if we can accomplish this one thing, namely, standardization of measurements, in the building industry, it might well result in a saving

of 25 or 30 percent in building costs. I might say also that it is unanimously agreed that if we can bring about a standardization of codes in this country, it will lend itself to infinitely more research on the part of some of the larger companies in efforts to get cheaper materials, which will also cut the cost of housing.

In this connection I should like to pay a special tribute to Mr. Baum, of St. Louis, who has been working for years on this problem of attempting to standardize codes. He and his organization, as well as other organizations, have done a tremendous amount of work toward getting some semblance of standardization.

Getting down to the bill itself, I shall go through it in considerable detail for the RECORD. The first matter taken up is the question of title VI, extension and amendments. Title VI is that part of the Housing Act which provides for liberal loan guaranties for the stimulation of housing.

Under the bill, title VI would be extended for 1 year, and an additional \$2,000,000,000 in authorizations would be granted. This, Senators will understand, calls for no appropriation; it is merely an authorization to guarantee an additional \$2,000,000,000 in loans. Half of this, however, would be earmarked for rental housing. That is a definite departure from what we are presently doing.

We make one other rather major change in title VI. We provide that for the so-called for-sale housing, that is, housing loans guaranteed under section 603, the basis for appraisal shall be the long-term value. The basis for the appraisal of rental housing shall remain the same.

We make another major change. Instead of having a \$1,500-room limitation, we are providing for an \$8,100-unit limitation. The reason for that is that we found, in our surveys throughout the country—and practically all of the regional FHA officers agreed—that this room limitation lends itself to a distortion in design to get more rooms without increasing living space and actually increases the cost.

Subsection (b) will affect solely the "prefab" manufacturers. As Senators will recall, last year we passed section 609 of the National Housing Act, which was designed to make it easier for the "prefab" manufacturers to get loans. This bill has been interpreted to mean that, unless the manufacturer has a buyer who will pay cash when the "prefab" job leaves the plant, he cannot get a loan. This, in effect, bars all loans to "prefab" manufacturers. We provide that where there is a firm commitment to buy a prefabricated house, plus a commitment for a loan guaranty when the building is set up on the lot, the loan can extend not merely to the time when the package leaves the plant, but to the time that it is set up on the lot.

We made quite a number of title II amendments. Frankly, those amendments are almost identical with the amendments suggested in the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill, except that in that bill it is provided that there shall be a blanket increase in the per-unit loan

This will enable farmers to do more of their own building, and reduce the high costs necessarily incurred when city builders are asked to do the relatively small-scale work involved in building or remodeling farm-houses. I again recommend the enactment of the provisions for rural housing contained in the comprehensive housing legislation which has long been before the Congress.

All of these measures will result in progressively lower cost and higher quality housing. Some should be effective in the near future, such as the standardization of design, dimensions, and methods of assembly of home-building materials and equipment. Others will take longer to be fully developed. All should be strongly encouraged by the Government.

LOW-RENT HOUSING FOR FAMILIES IN THE LOWEST-INCOME GROUPS

The measures for cost reduction which I have recommended—even when they become fully effective—will not provide adequate housing within the reach of our lowest-income families. The private-housing industry cannot in the foreseeable future provide decent housing for these families. Their incomes are far too low to cover the cost of new housing of any adequate standard. They are too low to cover the cost of decent second-hand housing.

We have a national responsibility to assure that decent housing is available to all our people. We should replace present housing which is a menace to health and safety with simple but adequate housing at rents which low-income families can afford. To do this we must resume the program of public aid to low-rent housing, first authorized under the United States Housing Act of 1937.

Under this program, tested by experience, local public agencies construct and operate the housing and the Federal Government contributes funds necessary to permit low rents. Communities also contribute by providing exemption from local taxes. The costs to the Federal and local governments have been modest in comparison with the benefits achieved, not only for low-income families but also for the community as a whole.

I recommend that the Congress authorize sufficient Federal funds to permit construction by local housing authorities of 100,000 public-housing units each year for the next 5 years.

The limits on the cost of construction per unit set by present law would not permit the development of low-rent housing projects under any cost level likely to be achieved in the postwar period. The law should be amended to adjust these cost limitations to postwar conditions, and also to strengthen the provisions of the law which restrict the use of the housing to low-income families, to encourage the construction of units for families of larger size, and to extend certain preferences to veterans.

Public housing is an essential element in our total program. Even when these 500,000 units have been built, we will still have far to go to rehouse our lowest-income groups.

URBAN REDEVELOPMENT

The redevelopment of the central areas of our cities, now too often blighted and decaying, is of primary importance for our housing program. Housing does not exist in a vacuum. In planning residential areas, consideration must be given to such items as transportation, shopping centers, schools, and playgrounds. Some sections of our cities must be replanned and rebuilt to be fit places for modern living.

To make it possible for the cities to start this work and to encourage participation by private capital, we should now make adequate provision for a program to assist in the elimination of slums and blighted areas. The task of assembling and clearing land in these areas and making it ready for rebuild-

ing is great, and the need is urgent. The costs will be beyond the financial means of most cities. I recommend the enactment of legislation to give Federal assistance, to be combined with local resources, to permit the assembly and clearance of land in such areas. Federal aid for this purpose is one of the features of the comprehensive housing legislation which I have previously recommended.

While major expenditures of this type should be deferred at present, I recommend that the Congress now authorize the Housing and Home Finance Agency to enter into the necessary financial arrangements so that cities may proceed with their plans and be ready to undertake their projects as rapidly as economic conditions and local situations permit.

CONCLUSION

The program of action I have recommended is designed to meet the immediate housing needs of the Nation and at the same time to lay a sound basis for the years ahead. It is a comprehensive program, each part of which is necessary.

Many of the proposals which I have recommended are contained in housing legislation which has long been before the Congress. These proposals have received long study by many committees of the Congress. In recent months the other proposals that I have here made, as well, have been carefully studied and their need demonstrated. The way has therefore been paved for speedy action on the entire housing program that I here recommended and most of which I have recommended before.

Unfortunately, some of the elements of this comprehensive housing program which are most urgently needed—such as the provision of publicly aided low-rent housing—have been subject to opposition based upon unfounded fears and upon errors about the facts. These elements of the program should not be put aside. Such action would result in a fragmentary housing program which would not meet the needs of the American people.

In the past, we have proceeded separately on short-range and long-range proposals. Now we must recognize the need for shaping the long- and short-range legislation with reference to each other. We must adopt them together so that they may work together. We must make orderly progress, not a staggering uncertain series of starts and halts.

We have learned much in the last decade about the ways to meet the housing needs of our great Nation. We should now act on this knowledge through farsighted legislation by the Government and farsighted planning by all who work in the building industry.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 23, 1948.

Mr. McCARTHY. In closing, I should like to point out the four important things which I believe this Congress must do above all the other things contained in my bill. Before I continue, may I ask the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] whether I am correct in my assumption that everything in my bill is contained in what the Senator has submitted as an amendment to the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill?

Mr. FLANDERS. I may say to the junior Senator that I have not yet examined his bill with sufficient care to make that clear. I feel sure that they parallel each other to a considerable extent.

Mr. McCARTHY. I may say that the Senator's staff assured me that when his amendment was drafted that they in-

cluded everything that was in my bill except the provision for accelerated depreciation and income tax exemption. I assume, therefore, I may safely conclude that everything in my bill is in the Senator's amendment.

Mr. FLANDERS. If the Senator will excuse me, I may say that the accelerated depreciation provision came as a result of talks with people engaged in the housing business, following the hearings.

Mr. McCARTHY. I understand the Senator agrees to the accelerated depreciation.

Mr. FLANDERS. That is correct.

Mr. McCARTHY. That is in the Senator's amendment also, is it not?

Mr. FLANDERS. Yes.

Mr. McCARTHY. Then I think I may safely assume that the Senator from Vermont has submitted an amendment to the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill, which amendment is identical with my bill. Again, may I say that I want this definitely understood—

Mr. FLANDERS. If the Senator will excuse me, I do not want to say that that is true until I have carefully examined the bill and the amendments. I am sure they resemble each other, but I do not want to give the Senator my personal assurance that they are identical.

Mr. McCARTHY. I thank the Senator very much. I think I may say there are four things that must be done. First, it would seem that a secondary market for loans must be established. That should be a permanent organization. It should not provide for a blanket secondary market. That might prove too inflationary and it could load on the Government a large amount of worthless paper. It should be a secondary market with the proper restrictions, to be used at such times and within such areas as the Administrator believes necessary.

Secondly, I firmly believe that, no matter what else we may do, we shall have failed completely unless we do something toward achieving finally a standardization of building codes and a standardization of measurements. Third, the provision which we have in regard to veterans' cooperative, I believe of major importance. Fourth, while it will not affect so many people, I think it is perhaps of the most vital concern. That is the section which the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] drafted, which is almost identical with the bill which the Senator from Alabama and I introduced last year, which was referred back to the committee by a vote of 40 to 37. The section which the Senator from Alabama has drafted dealing with aids for the young men who are in effect sentenced to wheel chairs for life, because of spinal-cord injuries which they received during the war, above all others should be passed. As of today there are close to 1,500 of those young men. The hospitalization costs upward of \$7,500 a year, so that purely from an economic standpoint, purely from the standpoint of saving money, we can very safely and intelligently pass the section of the bill prepared by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]. It will provide that about \$10,000 in aid shall go toward the pur-

chase of each paraplegic's home. The reasoning behind it is sound. The paraplegic must travel in a wheel chair. He requires a special type of residence, with ramps instead of stairways, with huge bathrooms, with special equipment, wider halls, and so forth. It costs much more to build one of those homes. Unless the section presented by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] is adopted, we must assume that these young men will be hospitalized for the remainder of their lives, many of them, it will be understood, were married before the war, many of them have families, and reports are received every day about broken homes, reports of the wife and possibly one or two children living 50, 60, 70 or 80 miles away, able to see the husband only every 2 or 3 or 4 weeks. Many of the homes are breaking up today. If we do nothing else, I think the least that we should do is to accept the section proposed by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 1733. An act to authorize payment to certain enrolled members of the Seminole Tribe of Indians under act of July 2, 1942 (Public. No. 645, 77th Cong.);

S. 1782. An act to provide for selection of superintendents of national cemeteries from meritorious and trustworthy members of the armed forces who have been disabled in line of duty for active field service; and

S. 1990. An act to provide a means for the orderly continuation and completion of the Deer Creek and aqueduct divisions of the Provo River project, Utah.

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1949

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the first committee amendment, which will again be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the top of page 3, it is proposed to insert the following:

For additional personal services for the White House Office to meet emergencies that may arise, \$200,000.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, with respect to the first committee amendment, which concerns the President's emergency fund, a precise explanation should be made.

The President had for the present fiscal year, which expires June 30, 1948, an emergency fund amounting to \$500,000. The budget recommended \$1,000,000 for the calendar year ending June 30, 1949. Our investigations showed that except in the cases of President Lincoln, during the Civil War, President McKinley, during the Spanish-American War, President Wilson, during the First World War, and President Roosevelt, during the Second World War, no emergency fund was ever provided for a President in peacetime. So, before the subcommittee

recommended the amendment which is now under consideration, we inquired of the Bureau of the Budget whether provision had been made for the expenses of the White House in all directions, and were informed that it had been made. There were grounds allowance, a subsistence allowance, and a travel allowance. The subcommittee eliminated the emergency fund entirely, allowing, however, in another form for personal services. The President has established what we call the Steelman group, and two other small groups, one of which handles motion-picture liaison, whatever that may be. The expenses of those three groups annually amount to \$199,211. We left in the bill, at the top of page 3, \$200,000 to take care of those matters.

We have no desire to hamper or embarrass the President. However, the full committee rejected the subcommittee's report and allowed an additional \$100,000 as an emergency fund for the President, which appears on page 4 of the bill. The language there is much like the language, with some deletions, which accompanied the appropriation of the emergency fund for the present year. The amount is different. In this instance the amount is \$100,000 instead of the \$500,000 which was allowed in the bill last year for the current fiscal year. I think that is the only explanation which seems to be necessary.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the chairman has correctly stated the situation with respect to the consideration given to this question in the Appropriations Committee. The subcommittee originally desired to cut the appropriation to \$200,000, although the House committee, having before it the budget recommendation of \$1,000,000 for an emergency fund, reduced it by only \$300,000, the House approving that action and passing the bill with an emergency fund for the President of the United States of \$700,000.

The full committee, as the Senator from Kansas has stated, increased the item from the figure of \$200,000 recommended by the subcommittee to take care of certain personnel, to \$300,000, the additional \$100,000 being to provide for emergencies affecting the national interest or security, as the President might specify.

My own judgment was that even this appropriation was too small, because it seemed to me to be perfectly clear that the situation which exists today cannot be compared with the situation which existed at any previous so-called peacetime period in the entire history of the Government. We like to talk of peacetime as though we had been restored to peace, but I submit that we have not returned to peace after the terrible fighting war through which we have recently passed, and we shall not have returned to peace until all the peace treaties have been written and ratified.

There can be no doubt that there falls upon the shoulders of the occupant of the White House a burden greater than any which has ever fallen upon any man after the fighting stopped. I believe, and I so stated to the committee, that it ill comports with the gravity of the times

for the Appropriations Committee to make this extraordinary reduction in the appropriation available to the President.

I do not intend to raise the issue now on the floor, knowing as I do the attitude of the Senator in charge of the bill. I say this much, however, in the hope that when the measure goes to conference a little more attention may be paid to the realities of the situation in which we find ourselves.

There have been expenditures out of this fund for purposes which every citizen of the United States would approve. For example, the great floods in the Mississippi River were such that after the floods themselves had been brought under control by the Army engineers, their jurisdiction expired, and it was no longer possible for any appropriation made to the Army engineers to be devoted to the objective of taking care of the wreckage and the misery which followed the disaster. Some funds were expended from the appropriation, approximately \$50,000 for the rehabilitation of hurricane damage on the Mississippi Gulf coast. Then came a great fire in the Maine woods. There was no fund anywhere which could be used in connection with that, not even in the President's emergency fund. So the fund was not used. It should have been.

I make these few remarks so that the Senate may know that in cutting down the emergency fund of the President we are depriving the White House of the opportunity of performing an essential service in the public interest and in the face of great crises arising during the term for which the appropriation is made.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the first committee amendment.

CHARLES HOWARD RICHARDS—VETO MESSAGE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to make a few remarks at this time on the veto message the President sent in today on Senate bill 939, a private bill for the relief of Charles Howard Richards.

I understand that the veto message will remain on the desk, so that at a later day I can make a motion, which I intend to make, to override the President's veto, because I think it is clearly a veto which should be overridden. I think it is a veto which is ill-advised, ill-conceived, and clearly ill-considered by the President. I think it is a veto which ignores the data and information before the Senate at the time we passed the bill. The veto message shows that it was taken for the most part from the adverse report of the Federal Security Agency which was before us at the time we passed the bill. The Judiciary Committee made that adverse report a part of its committee report and then recommended that the Federal Security Agency be overruled. That is the effect of the Judiciary report.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate had all the information set out in the veto message before it at the time it brought out a unanimous report in support of the bill. With all that information before us, Mr. President, we passed the bill. We should not ignore the fact that what the President has done

is allow in fact the Federal Security Agency to reverse the Congress.

We passed the bill on the basis of a long-established right of the Congress of the United States to do equity in hardship cases when the ordinary procedures of Federal administration make it impossible to have equity done to private citizens.

Prior to the Reorganization Act I sat as a member of the Committee on Claims of the Senate, and I wish to say to the President of the United States at this time, in this speech, that we passed upon literally hundreds upon hundreds of cases in the Claims Committee which did not have the equitable merits possessed by this particular bill which he has vetoed. I am at a loss to understand why the President should be moved to substitute his conscience in a matter of equity for the conscience of the Senate and the House of Representatives when we can take judicial notice of the fact that he was not as thoroughly familiar with the equitable considerations present in this case as were the appropriate committees of the House and Senate.

I am satisfied that the President is not fully aware of the equities which are inherent in this particular case. I am inclined to believe as I read the veto message and as I read the adverse report letter which we secured from Maurice Collins, Acting Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, and which is to be found in the report of the Judiciary Committee of July 21, 1947, before we passed the bill, that what the President has done, is to affix his signature to the contents of that letter, redrafted in the form of a veto message.

Now let us take a look at the facts for a moment, because the President would give us the impression in his veto message that Mr. Richards has a source of relief through the Federal Security Agency.

We sought that relief over the months. The President is quite right when he points out in his veto message that some \$291.83 was paid to Mr. Richards from the Federal Security Agency for hospital bills, which covered his first medical expenses. That part is brought out in our own Judiciary Committee's report. However, that was not sufficient to meet the demands of justice in this case.

What the President failed to point out in his veto message is that it is quite a different thing for him, as President of the United States, to say to the Congress of the United States and to Mr. Richards that all Mr. Richards has to do is to proceed further, and pursue further, through the red tape of the Federal Security Agency further requests on his part for further compensation from the Federal Security Agency. He does not point out in his veto message, however, what the policy of the Federal Security Agency is, what it always has been, at least, up to this hour, in such cases. That policy is to defray simply certain medical costs, but not to do equity so far as compensating for the injury itself is concerned.

Of course, the doing of equity is what the Congress has always attempted to do in the cases before its Committees on Claims. If we were satisfied that equity

should be done, and if we were satisfied that justice could not be done in an individual case in behalf of an American citizen, by just paying medical expenses, we allowed compensation for the injury itself.

The Claims Committees looked to see what justice in the premises required in individual cases and, as the record in the instant case will show, the Committee on the Judiciary had before it all the detailed data showing the extent of the injuries. The record before the Judiciary Committee showed what Mr. Richards would have been able to recover, for example, under the workmen's compensation law of the State of Oregon if this had been a case within the jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Commission. The committee unanimously agreed that the figure of \$5,000 for the injury suffered was the figure which should be paid to Mr. Richards in doing equity.

Now we get a veto message from a very busy President dealing with a private claim which has been thoroughly considered by the appropriate committees of both the Senate and the House, but which message to all intents and purposes is but the reiteration of an adverse report filed before those committees by the Federal Security Agency at the time the Congress considered the case.

Mr. President, I wish to say that it is my opinion that in such matters as this, with the more major problems which rest on the desk of the President of the United States, and in view of some fine sentiments he has expressed in the past about cooperating with the Congress of the United States, that at least in matters such as this the President should be willing to cooperate by recognizing that when the Congress has gone into such an individual hardship case as this and reached the conclusion that equity should be done in the name of good conscience, the President should be willing at least to give the benefit of the doubt to the Congress by signing the bill.

Mr. President, I am satisfied that if the only alternative to be granted Mr. Richards, the claimant involved in this case, is following the President's invitation that he resort once more to the maze of red tape and the bureaucratic caprice and arbitrary judgment which characterizes the Federal Security Agency, justice will never be done Mr. Richards through the channels offered him by the President of the United States.

Unimportant, relatively, as the case is to the country as a whole, nevertheless I think the basic principle is mighty important, namely, whether or not, after the Congress of the United States, after due consideration, reaches the conclusion in a case such as this that equity and justice require that Congress grant such a claim, we are going to sit by and be reversed by a veto message which is based on an adverse administrative report from a bureau we had at the time we passed the bill. I honestly believe that the bill did not receive the careful consideration of the President of the United States, but that he simply followed the adverse report of the Federal Security Agency.

I think we should override the veto message and make clear to the President of the United States that cooperation

does work both ways, and that when we take the position, as we took it in this bill, of overruling the Federal Security Agency—which is what the bill amounts to—that when we take the position of overruling one of the bureaucratic agencies of this Government, the doubts should be resolved in our favor. There is no indication in the veto message that the President has given due consideration to the principles of equity which motivated the Congress in passing the bill in the first instance. We as the representatives of the individual rights of each person in America should protect this claimant from the injustice of this veto message.

Therefore, Mr. President, at the proper time I shall make a motion to override the veto message.

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1949

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the first committee amendment on page 3, line 1.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 2, to strike out:

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

For expenses necessary to provide additional assistance to the President and to enable him, through such agents or agencies of the Government as he shall designate, to provide for emergencies affecting the national interest or security, without regard to such provisions of law regulating the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service as he shall specify, \$700,000 of which \$100,000 may, when authorized by the President, be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the expending agency as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided*, That no part of such fund shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eightieth Congress or the first session of the Eighty-first Congress and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

To provide for emergencies affecting the national interest or security, as the President may specify, without regard to such provisions of law regulating the expenditure of Government funds, \$100,000: *Provided*, That no part of such fund shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eightieth Congress or the first session of the Eighty-first Congress and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead Bureau of the Budget, on page 5, line 11, after "(28 U. S. C. 921)", to strike out "\$3,192,000" and insert "\$2,992,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Council of Economic Advisers," on page 6, line 4, after "(39 U. S. C. 321d)", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$350,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 4, after (U. S. C. 321d), to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$350,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 4, to insert:

LIBRARY OF THE OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

For salaries and expenses of the library formerly under the Office of Government Reports, \$18,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Communications Commission," on page 13, line 1, after the word "including", to insert "personal services in the District of Columbia."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 12, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$6,260,000" and insert "\$6,360,000."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to move that the figure "\$6,360,000" be increased by the sum of \$125,067. This is intended to restore the Budget estimate, rather than to allow the reduction recommended by the committee. The committee has increased the appropriation beyond that which was allowed by the House.

My reason for asking this increase is that the work of the Federal Communications Commission is steadily expanding. It is expanding at a rate greater than that probably of any other Government agency, simply because the war has resulted in the development of new horizons in the science of electronics and the science of communications through the ether.

The request which was made of the committee was for funds sufficient to enable the Federal Communications Commission to expend \$40,411 to add 8 positions to carry on the work of frequency allocations and treaty development. This is because the development of this science has become so great that electrical impulses may now be sent around the world with as little energy as 1 watt. It becomes essential therefore, if the people of the United States are to be protected in the utilization of all the bands which are available in the ether, that international agreements be made effective so that there shall not be interference. Without such treaties, without such understandings, it would be easily possible for one nation to jam the bands which are used by another nation.

Furthermore, the Federal Communications Commission desires to have 23 positions for safety and special services. The radio is being used now not only by taxicabs all over the United States, but it is being used upon the seas, and upon the Great Lakes, to enable business and industrial and pleasure craft to avoid

the dangers which are ever present upon the waters. To decline to give the Federal Communications Commission the money which it needs to proceed with its safety investigations and its special services is merely a decision upon the part of the Congress that that sort of development shall not be made. One hundred and one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars was to be used by the Federal Communications Commission for that purpose.

The Commission also asked additional amounts for broadcast activities, testing of equipment, and collection of technical information, surveillance of the technical aspects of radio operations, common-carrier activities, and general administration. Under the item "General regulatory activities" nothing was requested. Twenty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars were to be devoted to general administration. These are among activities desired by the Federal Communications Commission to be carried on under the budget estimates which have been eliminated.

After the committee had acted, Mr. President, I communicated with the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission and asked him to send me a letter telling what services would have to be abandoned if the increase of approximately \$100,000 allowed by the Senate is the only increase which is granted. I have that letter from Chairman Wayne Coy, and I ask that it be read to the Senate from the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the clerk will read as requested.

The Chief Clerk read the letter, as follows:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1948.
Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: As you have suggested, I have made an analysis of what would be the effects if the 1949 appropriation of the Commission were \$6,360,000—\$100,000 more than the amount which passed the House but \$140,000 less than the budget request. I find that \$36,715 of the \$100,000 increase would be consumed by obligations over which the Commission has practically no control. This is made up of \$2,500 for penalty mail and \$34,215 for within-grade (Ramspeck) promotions. The cost of penalty mail is being increased by the Post Office Department from \$18.60 per thousand to \$20 per thousand. Within-grade promotions are made according to law when the employees' performances are satisfactory.

Taking out the \$36,715 over which we have little control would leave \$63,285 to be used for increases in activity. Our problem becomes one of choosing between doing a very inadequate job upon a number of activities or doing a good job upon one of the most important activities. Our present thinking is that we should do the best job upon one activity—the allocation of frequencies and the performance of treaty work. For this work we should use the entire \$63,285.

The logic in choosing frequency allocation and treaty work over safety and special services, testing of equipment and collection of technical information, monitoring, and other work really serves to emphasize the importance of our receiving the full \$240,000 over the amount approved by the House. Practically all our requested in-

creases are for performing what might be called basic work. By this I mean that the increases are needed to perform some of the very elementary steps that must be taken in order to provide for the utilization of radio. The first step must always be the allocations of frequency bands in which particular radio services may operate. Without such an allocation there are only two choices—either the radio spectrum will not be used at all or there will be chaos in it. Included in frequency allocation and treaty work is the keeping of frequency records and the notifying of assignments to the Berne Bureau. This work is of the same importance in radio regulation as the keeping of fiscal records of a bank is in financial dealings. The records must be kept up and must be correct from day to day. Notifications must be made to the Berne Bureau if the United States is to maintain its control over frequencies which it now uses or may use in the future. Because the frequency allocation work is so fundamental, it is our first choice in the allotment of additional funds.

Some extremely important activities would have to be neglected if all the increase were allotted to frequency allocation and treaty work. The largest item of increase is for safety and special services activities for which we have requested funds to provide for an increase in staff of 23 positions. Commissioner Webster at the hearing pointed out some of the serious backlogs we now have in the basic regulatory work in the safety and special services and he showed what would result if the backlogs were to grow. The result would be that the development of radio would be seriously retarded. The increased staff which we have requested would be used primarily in connection with development of air and marine navigation aids and extension of radio service to potential users in the marine, transportation, industrial, public safety, and other fields. Specifically the shortage of funds would mean this: The revision of the rules and international treaties governing the use of radio upon the Great Lakes, for example, would be retarded. The consequences of not having the rules in step with the technical advances in radio is naturally that lives are needlessly jeopardized.

The frequency allocation work and the safety and special services work in the promulgation of rules and regulations and the adoption of standards of good engineering practice should go hand in hand. The work upon both the rules and the standards is to a considerable extent dependent upon the frequencies that are allocated for a particular service. On the other hand, the spectrum space required is affected by such things as side-band tolerance and many other things that are incorporated in the rules and the standards of good engineering practice. At the present time we have a tremendous backlog in establishing rules and regulations and providing standards of good engineering practice. We have no rules at all in the industrial radio service covering public utilities, petroleum industry, logging, mining, agriculture, construction, and dozens of others. In the land transportation service we have no rules on the use of radio by intercity busses, intercity trucks, and taxicabs; the rules on railroads and on urban transit utilities are in need of revision. In the public safety group the rules are badly in need of revision in the police, fire, forestry conservation and special emergency services, and provision must be made to incorporate the new highway maintenance service. In the aviation service rules for the higher portion of the spectrum which is coming into use not only have not been written but the basic policy has not been determined. The marine service is the oldest of the radio services; therefore the rules and regulations are in comparatively good shape except for those

pertaining to the higher frequency portions of the spectrum. Only the marine service has standards of good engineering practice. Standards are badly needed in every one of the other services. I should like to emphasize that we must promulgate the rules and regulations and establish standards of good engineering practice if radio is to have an orderly development and the Commission is to be able to handle the thousands of applications from prospective users of these services.

Testing of equipment and collection of technical information, for which we have requested an increase of seven positions, would have to be slighted if only \$100,000 were restored by the Senate. We could probably allot none of the increase to these activities. This work is important in the allocation and assignment of frequencies and the development of radio services. Knowing the propagation characteristics of given frequencies is essential in planning for frequency use. The testing of equipment and in some cases the development of equipment are equally important in determining how many transmitters can operate in a given band of frequencies without too much mutual interference. We already have a backlog in this work and the backlog will grow if no additional funds are made available for the work.

The other major item for which we requested an increase is what we have called surveillance of technical aspects of radio operations. By this we mean monitoring and inspection of radio stations. An increase of 13 people was requested to put our monitoring stations on a 24-hour-a-day basis. You can well imagine that with the increased use of radio there has been an increase in illegal operations and in interference problems. For example, during the first 7 months of the 1948 fiscal year we received 9,467 complaints that required monitoring as compared to 5,311 in the like period of 1947. I want to emphasize that our monitoring work has been streamlined. During the war we had approximately 100 monitoring stations. This number has been reduced to 21. With only 21 monitoring stations it is imperative that they all be in operation at all times; otherwise there is no assurance that we can give an adequate fix in direction finding. The increase we have requested is small in comparison to the amount of improvement it would produce in our monitoring work.

I believe that the above paragraphs will have shown you that if real economy is to be achieved, both in the Government and outside, it is imperative that the Commission do the basic work at this time. All of us are inclined to forget that radio is still so young and is still advancing so rapidly that a great deal of work must be done to prepare for the future. I am firmly convinced that every dollar we spend at this time on doing the basic preparatory work that we have talked about will have a return of many dollars to the Government and to the users of radio through future economy.

Sincerely yours,

WAYNE COY,
Chairman.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I submit this letter in order to invite the attention of the Senate to the fact, as clearly set forth in the letter, that the broad advance in the scientific field of radio has been so great that to deny the additional funds requested seems to me to hold up the advance of science and the advance of the public interest.

Also I invite attention the fact that a substantial portion of the increased appropriations requested for this agency and for other agencies is due to acts of Congress increasing the compensation of Federal employees. When this bill was

under consideration the chairman very properly laid before the committee tables compiled by the staff, showing an analysis of personnel and personnel costs, indicating how salaries have increased since 1939 and 1940. I requested the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, when he was before the committee, to prepare a statement showing to what extent these increased costs of personnel were due to acts of Congress. That statement will be found on page 254 of the hearings. On that page there appears a table which shows the total increase in the average salary, amounting to \$1,103, as a result of acts of Congress.

First, the Pay Act increases—volume 5, United States Code, page 944—brought about a change in the rates which adds \$838. The night differential adds \$17. The cost of days in excess of 52 weeks adds \$15 to the average compensation. Overtime ship inspection—volume 47, United States Code, page 154—adds \$4 to the average cost. Territorial differential—volume 22, Reports of the Comptroller General, page 491—adds \$25.

Finally, the increased cost of within-grade promotions—volume 5, United States Code, page 667—adds \$204, making a total additional cost of \$1,103, on the average, due specifically to acts of Congress.

In these circumstances, Mr. President, it seems to me to be highly desirable that the increase asked for in my amendment be made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. HOEY in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] to the committee amendment on page 13, line 13.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, this is one of the bureaus which has grown out of all proportion as compared with what it used to be. I readily grant that the work of the Federal Communications Commission has increased. The science of electronics has developed more during the war, and in the past 5 years, than it would normally have developed in 50 years.

I should like to read the comments in the House committee report, after which I shall state the conclusions of the Senate committee. The House committee was perhaps more critical of the lack of efficient operation in the Federal Communications Commission than in any other body included in this report. The House committee said:

While no funds are recommended for increased activity for this agency, it is the opinion of the committee that the experience it has gained in the postwar period in the processing of applications for licenses of all types should have increased its efficiency to an extent where a considerably larger number of such applications can be handled. Also, the committee is of the opinion that several activities under the Commission are overstaffed and, in the event there is urgent need for expansion of other work, the Commission should give serious consideration to reallocation of its funds among its activities with a view to meeting adequately its more important responsibilities.

Mr. President, in 1941—I shall not go clear back to 1939—the Federal Communications Commission had 1,114 employees. Today it has 1,377. Through-

out the war the number of its employees ran above 2,000. During the war the Commission had some extra duties to perform. It is true that the number of applications for radio licenses and stations has increased, but presently I think the backlog is somewhat less than it was some months ago. I think the Commission is making progress in reducing that number.

At any rate, we allowed \$100,000 above what the House allowed. I do not think there is need for more than that. The Commission's plea for a further increase from our committee was rejected by the subcommittee and also by the full committee.

I hope the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming will not prevail.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment of the committee was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 13, in line 13, after the amendment last above stated, to strike out "of which amount not to exceed \$3,645,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Trade Commission," on page 15, line 9, after "(39 U. S. C. 321d)", to strike out "\$3,361,510" and insert "\$3,521,510"; and in line 11, after the word "act", to insert a semicolon and "and not less than \$207,000 shall be available for the trade practice conference rule work and investigations necessary thereto."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, with respect to the last amendment, I think that it might be well, so that the RECORD may be clear, to make a statement of the understanding, as I had it, of the action by the committee.

There were some members of the committee who expressed a fear that that particular practice and policy of the Federal Trade Commission might be a device for restoring an NRA. The members of the committee, however, were, I think, unanimously of the opinion that no such purpose was entertained, and that the trade-practice conferences are not designed to enable those who are engaged in particular industries to meet with the Federal Trade Commission and there agree upon ways and means of raising prices or agreeing upon practices the result of which might be to restrain commerce or to make competition more difficult.

It was the opinion of the committee, as I understood that these trade-practice conferences are designed to enable small-business men to know what the policy is. In no event is it desired to create any avenue by which the well-known anti-

monopoly policy of the Government should be changed. That was the reason why the subcommittee in its report and the full committee in its report declared—and I read now from page 4 of the report that—

the committee has provided a total of \$207,000 for trade-practice conference work, and \$10,000 for mail-order-insurance regulatory work, when such insurance is not covered by State law.

The committee regards the administered price studies as an integral part of the anti-monopoly work and recommends that in allocating the over-all increase funds should be provided to carry out an effective program.

In the prosecution of all programs of the agency the committee recommends that existing policy with respect to enforcement of antitrust laws be continued without change.

Mr. President, I may add that the price study which was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, and for which provision is included in the bill as reported by the Appropriations Committee, is intended to afford an opportunity for the Congress to learn the methods whereby interstate business fixes the prices upon which all local business must erect its price structure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Works Agency—Public Buildings Administration," on page 19, line 20, after the word "expenses," to strike out "health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 24, to insert:

Funds available to the Public Buildings Administration shall also be available for health-service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 10, to insert:

Geophysical Institute, Alaska: For the establishment of a geophysical institute at the University of Alaska, as authorized by the act of July 31, 1946 (48 U. S. C. 175, 175a), \$100,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, and in addition thereto the Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into contracts for this purpose in an amount not exceeding \$875,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee whether in regard to that point an amendment to the law will be offered.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, there are two amendments which are legislative in character. Let me say for the information of the Senator from Massachusetts that I had intended to let the bill ride through to an approval of the committee amendments in connection with which no legislation is involved, and then come back to the two amendments we have to offer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Roads Administration," on page 25, after line 22, to strike out:

For all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Pub-

lic Roads Administration in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Pan American Highway Between the United States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16, 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution, approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in Pan American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I wish to inquire about this amendment. The effect of the amendment is to prohibit the use of certain of the administrative funds of the Bureau of Public Roads in engineering services in South America in connection with the Pan-American Highway.

My interest in this matter arises from my membership as chairman of the subcommittee on public roads of the Committee on Public Works. We have pending in that committee several measures relating to the Pan-American Highway. I have looked into this matter. I submit to the Senator's judgment that the amendment is unwise, in view of the engineering services which are to be performed.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, it was the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] who brought out and urged this amendment, to which the committee has agreed. Frankly, I doubt whether in conference we can afford to maintain it. This morning I discussed with the Bureau of Public Roads what their position is. The Senator from Michigan is rather vigorously criticizing some expenditures on the Pan-American Highway, principally in Central America. My present information is that the \$100,000 is to be used in Ecuador and in one other South American country where the Export-Import Bank has made certain loans for development, and the Bureau of Public Roads is assisting in the way of furnishing engineering advice and possible other assistance, at least in the way of directing.

Mr. COOPER. The other country is Bolivia.

Mr. REED. On that state of facts, Mr. President, I shall be willing to restore the House language; but I should not want to do that in the absence of the Senator from Michigan. If we could obtain his presence while we are considering the bill, I should be willing to discard the amendment at this time because I do not think we can maintain it in conference, if the Senator from Kentucky would be satisfied to have that done.

Mr. COOPER. I think the amendment should be rejected. I believe the matter to which the Senator from Michigan refers has no connection with the amendment.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, now that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] is present, let me say to him that I

talked with Mr. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Roads, this morning, about this particular amendment, which as I stated, was acted on in the committee on a motion by the Senator from Michigan. Mr. MacDonald stated that at the present time the \$100,000 is taken from the administrative fund, and it means nothing in the way of addition or subtraction from the money covered in the bill for the Bureau of Public Roads. Mr. MacDonald said that the only use that he has for it now is in connection with two South American countries, helping them with engineering advice on account of loans made by the Export-Import Bank. One of the countries was Ecuador and I think the other was Bolivia, if I recall correctly.

Mr. COOPER. It is Bolivia.

Mr. REED. I may say to the Senator from Michigan that on the statement of facts given to me by Commissioner MacDonald this morning, I do not think we could maintain our position in conference with the House.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I shall endeavor to explain my objection to the committee amendment.

Before the Senator from Michigan came into the Senate Chamber I suggested that the amendment be not agreed to.

Mr. REED. May I say I did not wish to proceed in the absence of the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. COOPER. That is true. I am informed that a resolution was adopted some years ago which permits the Bureau of Public Roads to loan its engineering services to other departments of the Government on request. The Export-Import Bank has loaned to Bolivia and Ecuador several million dollars to assist in the building of roads in those countries connected with the Pan-American system.

The State Department requested that the Bureau of Public Roads lend its engineers for the purpose of supervising the construction of the roads. It is in the interest and for the protection of the Export-Import Bank for this to be done. The amount which would be spent would not involve any additional appropriation, it would come from the administration funds of Public Roads. The amendment would not reduce the funds appropriated; it refers to use of funds. I have talked to Mr. MacDonald, the Director of the Public Roads Administration, and he told me that the cost of the engineering services involved would be about \$100,000 for the year. It would not be spent in the construction of roads in South America. It is a measure to protect the expenditures which have been made to Ecuador and Bolivia and to cooperate with those countries. The original provision, permitting its use, should not be stricken from the bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, after spending some time in Central America on the highway project known as the Inter-American Highway, which I note is called in the pending measure the Pan-American Highway, I came to the conclusion that the entire matter should be reviewed by the Congress, inasmuch as a highway that was originally estimated to cost \$30,000,000, \$10,000,000 of which

was to be put up by the Central American governments and \$20,000,000 by the United States Government, had cost the United States to date about \$66,000,000. I do not have the exact figures. Two-thirds of that amount was spent by the Army engineers. The estimates indicate it will cost to complete it a total of between \$139,000,000 and \$140,000,000. We continue to spend money on the highway. There is in the pending bill a request that there be allowed \$100,000, which, as it turns out, is to be used for the purpose of supervising loans of the Export-Import Bank. Am I correct?

Mr. COOPER. I understand a request was made by the Export-Import Bank through the Secretary of State to the Bureau of Public Roads, under authority of a prior resolution passed by the Congress.

Mr. FERGUSON. If the Export-Import Bank requires the servicing of a loan they have made in Bolivia or some other country, there is no reason why the Bank should not pay the expense of servicing the loan from its own funds. I see no reason why \$100,000 should be taken out of the road fund for that purpose. The Export-Import Bank is a corporation in and of itself. That illustrates a difficulty we find in Washington. One agency uses money to service another agency, and the second agency in turn spends money for still another agency. The Appropriations Committee finds it impossible to hold anyone responsible for the expenditures made in that way. We have reached the conclusion, at least I have, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, that we are every day coming nearer the point of being forced to provide appropriations and of losing our control of the purse strings.

I considered that there is already a fund of \$100,000. We are told that it does not take an appropriation to pay this expense. Where does the money come from? It comes from an administrative fund. That means it comes from money already appropriated which should be turned back into the Treasury.

This particular service is going to cost the people of this country \$100,000. I see no reason why the item should be approved. The Commissioner of Public Roads has not indicated to me that the expenditure is essential. As I said before, I think the whole question of the Inter-American Highway should come back to the Congress for further study, inasmuch as the project which was estimated originally to cost \$30,000,000 has now cost \$66,000,000, and will probably cost around \$140,000,000.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I think the position the distinguished Senator from Michigan is taking is in contradiction of the end he desires to attain. He has made an investigation of construction costs on the Pan-American Highway, and he has determined that there has been a great deal of waste upon the project.

The provision for engineering assistance in road construction and for supervision over the expenditure of funds which have been loaned, is a measure that will, to a degree, prevent the waste of funds of which the Senator complains.

The engineers are also engaged in Panama, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica in surveys with the Army.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I come back to the proposition that the Export-Import Bank is a governmental corporation. Under the House provision, \$100,000 is to be paid by the Public Roads Administration to service a loan. Why should not the Export-Import Bank pay for the services of engineers to service a loan which it has made to South American countries, so that when the books of the Export-Import Bank are audited we can ascertain what it is costing the United States Government to service such loans? Why should we retain a provision in this bill which would indicate that it is not costing the Government anything? When the books of the Export-Import Bank are audited they will show, let us say, that it cost the Federal Government \$100,000. It is not only for 1 year; it will continue for all the years to come. Why should not the interest on these loans service the loans? Why should the United States Government be using other funds which will never show up in an audit? I say, Mr. President, the amendment of the committee striking this provision from the bill should be agreed to.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I beg the Senator from Michigan to remember that at the time the committee accepted his view on this particular subject it was not fully informed.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the committee was fully informed as to the meaning of the words in the bill.

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. FERGUSON. There was nothing said in any report of the Export-Import Bank regarding the use of this money. The purpose for which it was to be used was clear in the report. Read the language of the report. Because Mr. MacDonald discovered that the Senate committee recommended that the item be eliminated, he brings his version to some members of the committee and to some Senators who are not members of the committee.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, Mr. MacDonald did not come to me in regard to the matter. Because of my membership in the Subcommittee on Public Roads of the Committee on Public Works, I examined the bill and was interested in this provision, and in other provisions relating to the Public Roads Administration. I called Mr. MacDonald and asked him about the amendment we are considering and asked for information. I am objecting to the amendment because of that information, on my own initiative and not upon his suggestion.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the use of this amount from the administrative fund was permitted long before the Export-Import Bank was established. It was done in an effort to coordinate the efforts of South America, Central America, and Mexico in building roads. Mr. MacDonald told me this morning—and I asked him for the information—that presently the use of the money is confined to Ecuador and Bolivia. There has been some loose money in connection with the Pan-American Highway, principally in Central America, amounting to approximately \$43,000,000, as I am ad-

vised, but those funds were spent by the Army and not by the Public Roads Administration.

There may have been some lack of diligence on the part of American highway authorities in connection with that highway, principally in Central America, but I want to say, for the Public Roads Administration, that I have had long experience as a citizen, as Governor of Kansas, and as a Member of this body, with Mr. MacDonald, and I know of no more careful administrator in any department of the Government than is he. I do not know of any agency which handles its funds with more care and diligence or with greater regard for the public service than does the Public Roads Administration. Therefore I say to the Senator from Kentucky that this is all lost motion, because I have not the faintest idea that the House conferees will ever agree to the amendment. I am of the opinion that it is certain to go out in conference.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. IVES. Is the Senator from Kansas for or against this amendment?

Mr. REED. I did not know much about it. The committee accepted it. I agree with the Senator from Kentucky that the amendment ought to be eliminated.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, there is a report on file from the War Investigating Committee regarding the Central American highway. It certainly cannot be said that there is no waste of money in connection with it. We found in Central America that the United States Army was building one highway and, at the same time, the Public Roads Administration, under Mr. MacDonald, was building a parallel road to the same place. We found that a million dollars had been expended by the United States Government to build a highway up to the farm of the president of one country. As we passed it we inquired where the highway went, and learned that it went to the president's farm. We found another place in Central America where \$4,000,000 has been spent out of the taxpayers' money to build a highway. If Senators will read the record it will be found that it is stated that no part of the President's fund was used to construct this highway, but for a link in the highway. It has been said that it is another highway.

In Honduras \$1,000,000 was spent to construct a highway around a lake where a ferry was already in operation.

There are 123 or 125 organizations, international in character, and this Government is contributing to 44 of them. This item amounts to only \$100,000, but it involves a principle which we have to consider, as to whether we shall allow one agency, the Export-Import Bank, to use the services of the Public Roads Administration in Bolivia. There are many places on the highways of America where \$100,000 could well be spent.

This amendment should be kept in the bill and the conferees should have an opportunity to pass upon it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee. [Putting the question.] The "noes" appear to have it.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I think we have made a mistake in putting this amendment in the bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as a member of the committee and one who voted to report the bill, I have a very clear recollection of how we voted, and it is very embarrassing to us right at the moment to know how to vote on this question. The amendment was deliberately inserted, if my understanding is correct, in order that the conference committee could have an opportunity to hear the subject discussed and to learn more about it. The reason we voted as we did was to give the conference committee such an opportunity.

We expect that this language, or some other language providing some amount, will perhaps be retained in the bill; but to leave it in now eliminates the whole point of having the conference committee obtain information, in order that they may be clear as to how much money is now needed, how much more money may be needed, and whether there should be a continuation of the pan-American project.

Personally, I am embarrassed by the position of the chairman of the subcommittee, because I voted with him in the committee with the understanding that probably the Senate committee amendment would be retained in conference. For that reason, and in view of the position of the Senator from Michigan, I hope that the Senate will vote to leave the amendment of the committee in the bill, without change, with the understanding that it may be eliminated in conference and that the Senate conferees will not insist too strongly on the Senate amendment.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I was under a misapprehension. I thought the Senator from Kentucky had made a motion to disagree to the committee amendment. I find that he has not made such a motion. Therefore, I have no objection to concurrence in the committee amendment on the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts. I feel exactly as he does. We merely desire more information. Therefore, as we go to conference, if the information received in conference squares with the information which has been given to me since the amendment was put into the bill, there will be no doubt about what will happen.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I desired to bring this matter to the attention of Senators. Hearing the statements of the Senator from Kansas and the senior Senator from Massachusetts, I know they will give the matter full consideration in conference.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am sorry I did not get an opportunity to hear the previous discussion. It appears to me, on the face of the amendment,

that this is a request for a small amount of money, \$100,000, to authorize the Public Roads Administration to continue to study the question of the Pan-American Highway pursuant to a convention previously entered into.

I am sorry I did not hear the statement of the Senator from Michigan. I was a member of the War Investigating Committee, which heard some evidence a part of which was critical of the Public Roads Administration in regard to some of the construction in connection with this highway. I cannot see why we would want to deny the use of the facilities of the Public Roads Administration to study this problem, in cooperation with other agencies, toward the discharge of the duties we have assumed under a convention. I am sure the Senator does not mean that we should violate our obligation or fail to discharge our duty assumed by the convention. I am sure the Senator is not opposed to the Pan-American Highway; I think it is a very meritorious project. Will the Senator state in a word why this amendment is necessary?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, it is clear from what has been said on the floor of the Senate today that it is not the purpose of the Public Roads Administration to use this money in furtherance of any treaty or arrangement. They are going to use it, according to the evidence we have today, to service Export-Import Bank loans. That is what they now claim they are going to use it for. My contention is that this language has no place in this bill. It should be a cost charged up to the Export-Import Bank. This language, in this guise, is employed only to get the money to be used for another purpose, and therefore it should be taken before the conference committee so that the House and the Senate may know what the real facts are.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, with the permission of the Senator from Florida, I fear the Senator from Michigan has not quite clearly stated the case. This item has been in the law a long time; I would not undertake to say when it first went into the law. The item was made available for use on the Pan-American Highway under the treaty of December 23, 1936, as provided in Public Resolution 104, adopted in 1929. It is long-standing language.

Let me say, for the information of the Senator from Florida, that the Senator from Michigan looked into the matter of highway construction in Central America, about which I know nothing, and it was on his statement in the committee that this amendment was recommended by the committee.

I am now informed that the fund has been available for a long time, and has been used for various purposes. The only immediate use is for road building in Ecuador and Bolivia in connection with funds for improvement and development in those South American countries under the Export-Import Bank.

If there were no other purpose, I should be willing to leave in the language for that reason. The conclusion we were about to reach before the Sen-

ator from Florida entered the Chamber was to leave the amendment in as it is, and have the conferees obtain all the information possible, and I stated before the Senator came into the Chamber that if the information I received in conference squared with the information I already have, I shall be in favor of leaving the language stand as it is.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, is the question pending before the Senate the amendment to strike out a provision that is in the bill?

Mr. REED. That is the effect of it.

Mr. PEPPER. What I was going to say was that it is difficult for me to see how there could be any improper use of these funds, in view of the language sought to be stricken out. The provision reads:

For all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16, 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution, approved March 4, 1929 (Public Res. 104), as amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

I do not see anything wrong with our Public Roads Administration cooperating with the public-roads departments of those other countries, probably in order to keep up the standard of construction of this highway, which is of importance to us all. We all know that a road is no better than every link in it. This is intended to be a pan-American highway. While I defer, of course, to the better knowledge and greater wisdom of the Senator from Kansas, it appears to me that to strike out a little item of \$100,000, which is to be used in the completion of a great pan-American highway pursuant to a convention, because, at most, a part of the work might be done in another country in furtherance of a design in that country, is to throw a damper if not discouragement upon a project which should command the cooperative effort of all the pan-American countries. I cannot see anything to justify striking out an item having in view that good purpose.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Michigan is the chairman of the subcommittee on Government corporations of the Committee on Appropriations. If this is an item for supervising loans of the Export-Import Bank on highways in Bolivia, Peru, or any other country, it will receive the very careful attention of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. But what the Senator from Michigan says is that the item should not be put in the bill under the guise that it is to be used in connection with a treaty, when it does

not have anything to do with a treaty, according to the facts as now related by Mr. MacDonald, the Public Roads Administration Commissioner. Therefore it has no place in the bill. It is part and parcel of the proper expenses of the Export-Import Bank for servicing its own loans to governments of South America to build highways. So as a matter of principle it should not be in the bill.

Mr. PEPPER. Will the Senator tell us what his information is as to what is actually intended to be done with these funds notwithstanding the language of this provision? What does the Senator mean by servicing an Export-Import Bank loan?

Mr. FERGUSON. The chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] said that Mr. MacDonald told him this morning that that was the purpose.

Mr. PEPPER. Does the Senator mean that the function the Public Roads Administration would perform with this money if allowed, would not be an engineering function, would not be in connection with the survey and construction of the highway?

Mr. FERGUSON. It would be for the purpose of servicing the loans of the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. What does the Senator mean by "servicing"? Does he mean that the function they will perform will not be an engineering function, and that it will not be in connection with the survey or construction of the highway?

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Kansas can relate the facts.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. REED. I do not know where the Senator from Michigan obtained the idea he has stated. I read from page 26, line 10, of the House text. It says that the fund shall be available—

For performing engineering service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the act of July 11, 1916.

If this is not a wide-open direction for the Public Roads Administration to furnish engineering services upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, I do not know what it is.

Mr. FERGUSON. Did not the Public Roads Administration advise the Senator that the item was designed to enable the Export-Import Bank to service money it had loaned to Bolivia and other countries?

Mr. REED. He never advised me of that, and I never made a statement to that effect. What he did tell me this morning was that the Export-Import Bank had made some loans to Ecuador and Bolivia, and that there were some roads to be built, and that his agency had been asked to furnish engineering advice for the building of those roads.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. In other words, the money is to be used in the performance of engineering services which the Public Roads Administration is specially fitted to render.

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. I want to make myself perfectly clear, in view of the statements which have been made about the Bureau of Public Roads and its Director, Mr. MacDonald. Speaking first of the legality of the provision which the amendment would strike, a convention was entered into by the United States and other countries in the Western Hemisphere in 1936, called the Convention on the Pan-American Highway, which was ratified by this country, by the terms of which the United States agreed to cooperate with the other signatories in construction of the Pan-American Highway. Before that time, a measure had been agreed to by the Congress authorizing the Secretary of State to cooperate with the signatory countries in making surveys and making plans for the building of inter-American roads. It is my understanding, that since the ratification of the convention the Congress has provided that if any agency or corporation makes request of the Bureau of Public Roads, it can loan its engineering services to such agency for use in pan-American countries. I have been informed that the Secretary of State asked the Public Roads Administration to loan its engineering services for use in Ecuador and Bolivia. In those countries, a considerable amount of money is now being expended in construction of roads which are a part of, or integral to, the Pan-American Highway. A part of the fund having been provided by the Export-Import Bank, the Secretary of State asked the Public Roads Administration to loan their engineering services to check, to oversee its expenditures.

I have said I think what is here proposed is perfectly legal, from the convention and the resolution mentioned in the bill itself. I say further that I think it is in the interest of economy, because it will be a measure of protection for the funds made available by the Export-Import Bank to have engineering services on the ground to check and to report to Congress. I say these things also in support of Mr. MacDonald. In my service of 1 year in the Senate, working with him on road matters in the Committee on Public Works, I have come to have the highest regard for him. I have the highest confidence in whatever he says. I believe that if all agencies and corporations of the Government had the same type of leadership, we would not have much difficulty here in this body about departmental expenditures or efficiency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, beginning in line 23 on page 25, and ending in line 15 on page 26. [Putting the question.] The "noes" appear to have it.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 3, after "(58 Stat. 838)", to strike out "\$452,288,854" and insert "\$427,288,854", and in line 7, after the word "and", to strike out "\$375,000,000" and insert "\$350,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 9, to insert:

Testing and research laboratory: For continuing the construction of a laboratory, on a site already acquired, for permanent quarters for the testing and research work of the Public Roads Administration, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Interstate Commerce Commission," on page 31, at the beginning of line 2, to strike out "\$9,056,317" and insert "\$9,206,317."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Capital Park and Planning Commission," on page 36, line 19, after "(39 U. S. C. 321d)", to strike out "\$241,000, to remain available until expended, said sum to be used for carrying out the provisions of section 4 of said act" and insert "\$400,000, to remain available until expended, \$159,000 of said sum to be used for carrying out the provisions of section 1 (b) of said act and \$241,000 for carrying out the provisions of section 4 of said act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 37, to insert:

District of Columbia redevelopment: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of sections 3k, 6, and 16 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 592), including printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); \$50,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That concludes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I wish to offer two amendments which are legislative in character. I send the first amendment to the desk and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 22, line 5, after the figures "\$875,000" it is proposed to insert: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall become available unless and until title to the land upon which said institute is to be constructed shall have been conveyed to the United States: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provision of any other law, all buildings and equipment constructed or acquired with funds herein appropriated or under authority to contract shall, upon the establishment of the institute, be the property of the United States."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 32, after line 2, it is proposed to insert a new paragraph, as follows:

Valuation of pipe lines: For deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of a working capital fund to be designated as the pipe line valuation fund, all deposits in which shall be available for obligation and disbursement until expended, without fiscal year limitation, for all expenses necessary to carry out, with respect to pipe-line companies, the provisions of section 19a of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, for the valuation of all property owned or used by common carriers and extensions, improvements, retirements, or other changes made in the condition, quantity, use, and classification of such property, \$60,000: *Provided*, That such provisions shall not be carried out with respect to any such pipe-line company unless it shall agree to pay to the Interstate Commerce Commission, for deposit in the pipe line valuation fund, such sum as the Commission shall determine to be necessary to provide full reimbursement for the expenses of carrying out such provisions.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the amendment?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, this amendment is a legislative amendment, and as such is subject to a point of order. I desire to say that the members of the committee, working in harmony with the chairman and his desire to have the bill ready at the earliest possible moment, did not conduct hearings upon this proposal. When the authority was granted to the chairman of the subcommittee to submit the question to the Senate and to give notice, it was the understanding that members of the committee would have the opportunity to make some investigation as to the meaning and effect of the amendment. That I have done.

Mr. President, I think this amendment is a very doubtful precedent. In the first place it is legislative, and as such, unless the rule is suspended, is subject to a point of order. It should have had a hearing by the legislative committee. If we now suspend the rule, it means that we shall be doing what is proposed in the amendment without having, in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, an opportunity to obtain the facts.

So far as I can learn during the short period at my disposal, the situation is this: Under the Elkins Act, which prohibits rebating, among other things, by pipe-line companies, an indictment was brought against certain pipe-line companies. A consent decree was issued by the court under that statement. It was represented to the subcommittee that the decree—which was not before us, by the way—places a certain limitation on the distribution of profits by the pipe-line companies, that limitation being a certain percentage of the appraised value

of the pipe lines, the appraisal to be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Apparently Congress has never provided funds by appropriation for the Interstate Commerce Commission to make such appraisals. The pipe-line companies are very anxious that they be permitted to make the distribution which is permitted in the consent decree, according to the standards fixed in the decree. If that is to be done, however, there must be an appraisal, and so the pipe-line companies say, "We will pay for the appraisal."

The purpose of this amendment, as I understand it, is to set up a fund in the Treasury for the Interstate Commerce Commission, to be used for payment of the salaries of those Government employees who may carry on the appraisal; but that fund will be contributed to the Government by the oil companies whose property is to be appraised. The result, therefore, is that if this amendment becomes law we shall have an utterly new situation, namely, one under which the companies which are under regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission will themselves provide the funds by which the Interstate Commerce Commission will make the appraisals.

That is a precedent. It might be cited by radio companies with respect to the Federal Communications Commission. It might be cited by railroad companies with respect to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It might be cited by any number of industries which are under regulation by the Government. It is a precedent which violates the sound rule that the Government, in regulating any industry under the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution, shall be able to work independently and freely, without any danger of influence being brought to bear upon the Commission or the agency by those who are under regulation.

In these circumstances I submit to the Senator from Kansas that the proper thing for the Senate to do is to commit this amendment to the proper legislative committee of the Senate, namely, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Some members of that committee have spoken to me about the subject. They are not in the Chamber at the moment. Other Senators have spoken to me about it. I wonder if, in the circumstances, the Senator from Kansas would not be willing that this amendment shall not be considered.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, we might let the Senator from Kansas, the proponent and author of this suggestion, tell his story first.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, in the House committee report, on page 12, the House committee said, under the heading "Interstate Commerce Commission":

The committee has received an inquiry on behalf of pipe-line owners and operators, with respect to rates charged, and desires to suggest to the Commission that any attention possible be given to this problem.

Following the making of this report, and following the time when the bill came over to the Senate from the House, a Member of the House called my atten-

tion to this comment in the report of the House committee. I inquired, "What is the idea of valuing the pipe lines?" He stated that he did not clearly understand that it was for the benefit of the pipe lines.

Under the operation of the Interstate Commerce Act, in 1913 we enacted a law and made an appropriation looking to the valuation of the railroads. Whether the valuation extended to pipe lines in the beginning or not, at least there is now a Valuation Division of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which makes valuation of railroads, pipe lines, and other common carriers. The work of the Valuation Division is considerably behind. The Congress has not made sufficient appropriations to keep it up.

I have discussed the question with the Commission, and the Commission suggested that a letter be written from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce inquiring as to the status of the valuation, and whether there should be appropriations sufficient to keep it up.

At this late hour I do not wish to enter into a discussion of the old theory of basing rates upon valuation. The first cause under that heading was Smyth against Ames; and there have been numerous other cases since. There are various bases of valuation, as the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] knows.

Finally, the oil people came to talk with me about a valuation of their pipe lines. I inquired, "What is the idea? So far as the value of pipe lines is concerned, there is very little connection between the value of pipe lines and the rates collected by you as common carriers." I am not now talking about the merchandising of petroleum.

They agreed very readily, and said that there was practically no connection. "Then," I said, "there is no great public interest involved." They agreed, and stated that the question did not involve the public interest to any great extent. I said, "What is the trouble?" They told me the story related by the Senator from Wyoming. They said, "We were parties to an antitrust proceeding. We signed and accepted a consent decree." They did not tell me what year it was, but I think it was around 1939, 1940, or 1941. A provision of that consent decree was to the effect that they could not pay dividends on their stock over and above an amount which would be a certain percentage of their valuation, which I think is 6 percent or 8 percent. It was stated, but I do not remember which it was.

I said, "There being no public interest in that, I hesitate to ask for an appropriation to make a valuation which is wholly for your benefit."

They said, "We do not want you to. As a matter of fact, we would pay twice what the valuation would cost, for the purpose of getting a valuation in order to enable us to make our payments legal. We are going ahead, making these payments year by year, and we are not certain. We are always under the shadow of doubt as to whether what we are doing is in line with what we agreed to do under the consent decree."

The Interstate Commerce Commission advised us that it would take approximately \$60,000 a year to bring the pipeline valuation up to date—not for 1 year, but a continuing appropriation. There being no great public interest in it, from my standpoint I saw no objection to the Commission's doing this if those people were willing to meet the expense.

I asked the legislative counsel of the Senate whether that was possible, and if so, to draw up an amendment of that sort to this bill. He did so. That is the amendment we are now offering to the bill.

Mr. President, it is legislation, and so it is subject to a point of order, whereupon a two-thirds vote to suspend the rule would be necessary.

Again, I say that I see no objection to the amendment. Under it we shall not be spending the public's money. We shall be making it possible for the Interstate Commerce Commission to carry out its obligation to value these pipe lines—but for a special purpose, and we shall let the people who will get the benefit of it pay for it. I see nothing wrong about it.

That is the story.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the only vice, which I have cited, is that the amendment would create the precedent of allowing the industry to be regulated to advance the money by which the Government would undertake its regulation. I think that is a vicious thing to do. Inasmuch as this amendment does amount to legislation on an appropriation bill, it seems to me clear that the matter should be referred to the proper legislative committee. In the short time at our disposal, it is impossible for us to know of all the things and situations which might be comprehended in such a proposal.

Therefore, Mr. President, although I clearly recognize the great burden the chairman of this subcommittee has carried, an although I sympathize with his desire to have the bill passed by the Senate promptly and become enacted by the Congress, I am reluctantly compelled to raise the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. REED. Then, Mr. President, in accordance with the notice heretofore given, I move that the rule be suspended for the purpose of considering the amendment. Of course, if we obtain a two-thirds vote to that effect, that will take care of the matter.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I think it will be possible to carry my motion. On the other hand, as I have said, I think there is no great public interest in this matter.

Frankly—and I have stated this as plainly as I know how—we are proposing this amendment so that the pipe-line companies may have their valuation brought up to date and be enabled to operate under their consent decree.

However, I shall withdraw my motion, if the point of order and the suggestion

of the absence of a quorum will be withdrawn.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Very well.

Mr. MORSE. I withdraw my suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 42, in line 13, it is proposed to strike out all after the word "representative", to the end of line 16.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, in 1930 the Tariff Commission was created, with four members, with salaries fixed at \$11,000 a year. For several years they received that salary. Then in 1932, when the Economy Act was adopted, their salaries, along with those of other officials of the Government, were reduced. Later, when increases in salaries were granted, their salaries were not increased as the others were. In 1935 there was an increase in the salaries of most Government officials, but the salaries of these officials were not increased.

Notwithstanding that the original act fixed their salaries at \$11,000 apiece, there has been written into the appropriation bill, year after year, the language which I ask to be stricken out, which limits the salaries of these Commissioners to \$10,000 a year.

Mr. President, these Commissioners are able men. They perform important functions. For instance, one of these Commissioners, who comes from my State, has been required to be out of the United States 6 or 7 months of the year, attending foreign conferences. He is performing an important function at the International Trade Conference in Cuba at this time, and he was in Switzerland for many months. I can see no reason why through an appropriation bill the salaries of the Commissioners should be reduced to the amount provided in the bill. Other Government officials have been given increases at times since this act was put into effect in the first place.

So it seems to me we should do a simple act of justice now, by striking this language out of the bill—with the result that we would leave in effect the original language of the act of 1930.

I ask the Senate to approve this amendment.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I think we can conclude action on this bill in a few moments.

I am not undertaking to appraise either the value of the services of any of the members of the Tariff Commission or their efficiency or anything of that kind.

It is quite true, as the Senator from Utah has said, that by statute their salaries were fixed at \$11,000 a year. Then along came the Economy Act. Before that, the salaries of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, for instance, were fixed at \$12,000. But under the Economy Act all such salaries were reduced to \$10,000 a year.

Today, the members of all commissions of this sort—the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and others, as well as the United States Tariff Commission—

are receiving \$10,000 a year, and no more. It is my judgment that the Congress should not increase the salaries of the Commissioners of the Tariff Commission to \$11,000, unless at the same time it is willing to increase the salaries of other Commissioners whose work is equally important, if not more so.

Mr. WATKINS. Have not the salaries of other Commissioners been raised?

Mr. REED. No; they have not been.

Mr. WATKINS. The information I have received is to the effect that they have been.

Mr. REED. I know the Senator has understood that to be the case. He has mentioned this matter to me several times, and he has always been under the impression that other Commissioners have been receiving larger salaries. We had our professional staff check on these matters. The members of none of these commissions are being paid salaries larger than \$10,000, except in the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission, where they are getting \$12,000, and the chairman of the Maritime Commission—not the members of the Commission, but the chairman of the Maritime Commission—who is receiving \$12,000. All others are being paid \$10,000 a year. I do not want to discuss whether all the salaries should be raised or not; that is not at issue, I think, and I am sure a fair-minded man such as the Senator from Utah would agree that there is no reason for raising the salaries of the Tariff Commissioners above the level of the salaries other commissioners are receiving.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a copy of a letter addressed to the Honorable CLYDE M. REED, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the independent offices appropriation bill under date of February 3, 1948, by the Acting Chairman of the Tariff Commission. I ask that the letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1948.
The Honorable CLYDE M. REED,
Chairman, Subcommittee in Charge of
the Independent Offices Appropriation
Bill, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR REED: In response to your letter of January 30, regarding the pending independent offices appropriation bill, H. R. 5214, the Tariff Commission requests that consideration be given to the elimination of the following language: Page 40, line 5, strike out: "Provided further, That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum."

The reasons for this request are:

The Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 590) fixed salaries of the United States Tariff Commissioners at \$11,000 per annum. The Commissioners received salaries at that rate until June 30, 1932. Effective July 1, 1932, the act commonly known as the Economy Act (47 Stat. 402) reduced the salaries of Government employees generally and specifically reduced the salaries of Commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Tariff Commission, and others, to \$10,000. Public Resolution No. 3, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, restored Government salaries generally to normal base rates effective April 1, 1935. Certain Commissioners, however,

including the Tariff Commissioners, did not share in this resolution to the salaries under which they accepted appointment. A general provision in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for 1935 prevented the payment of salaries of more than \$10,000 to this group of appointees. The same limiting provision has been carried in each subsequent Independent Offices Appropriation Act. Although the language of the provision was modified from time to time to remove the limitation for other Commissioners, no action was taken with respect to the salaries of Tariff Commissioners.

The Federal Employees Acts of 1945 and 1946 increased the pay of Government employees generally by approximately 32 percent but it is felt that your committee may not be aware of the fact that the 1932 economy measure still applies to the members of this Commission.

The Commission does not feel that it could add materially to the statement of facts given above and therefore does not deem it necessary to request a hearing in this matter; but it will be pleased to appear if the committee so desires.

Sincerely yours,

LYNN R. EDMISTER,
Acting Chairman.

Mr. WATKINS. I should like to read from the letter the following statement:

Although the language of the provision was modified from time to time to remove the limitation for other Commissioners, no action was taken with respect to the salaries of Tariff Commissioners.

I have been proceeding in reliance upon the statement made by the Tariff Commission, which I think conducted an investigation. Some of the Commissioners, if the statement that I read is correct, did have their salaries raised. It seems only fair to treat these officials as they should be treated in these times. The salaries of Members of Congress have been increased and Congress has granted increases to other officers of the Government. I sincerely urge that the amendment be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Utah.

On a division, the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the able Senator from Kansas to the President's emergency fund amendment, on page 4. I have consulted with certain members of the committee as to what the committee had in mind in agreeing to the amendment and in striking out the provision adopted by the House of Representatives. I have also read the report of the committee, from which I find that the committee had a sort of feeling that perhaps the emergency fund had on occasion been used for other than national emergencies, as the committee would define a national emergency. I am in no sense of the word protesting that point of view of the committee, but I want to speak only about the kind of thing that is an indisputable national emergency.

Last year Florida suffered—and other States were stricken at the same time by similar catastrophes—a real disaster when the hurricane came, followed by persistent and continued floods. At that time many of the coastal States which

had suffered vast destruction from the same hurricane, as well as we of Florida, appealed to the President for aid from the President's emergency fund. That was the kind of situation that had to be dealt with immediately. It was not the sort of condition that could properly be taken care of by one agency appealing to the Bureau of the Budget and by the Bureau of the Budget making a recommendation to the Congress, followed by the normal procedures of an incident to an appropriation.

The President told us at that time that he was very much handicapped by the limitations of a \$500,000 emergency fund, which had been imposed upon him by the Congress last year. He said that he had already allocated all the emergency fund, I believe, except \$100,000, and he allocated that sum to the whole Gulf coast area, which had suffered from the hurricane. All of us were aware of the fact that it was a grossly inadequate sum merely to meet the acute demands of the emergency. The President added at the time that if an earthquake or some other catastrophe were to strike any part of the country, the President would be absolutely without a dime to use for the benefit of the victims of such a catastrophe.

I am not going to submit an amendment; I do not know whether it will be the pleasure of my colleague to do so or not, because we did not have time for full consultation about the matter before this moment arrived; but I wanted to suggest that in conference the Senate committee give consideration to a compromise with the House upon a provision which would allow at least \$500,000 to be earmarked for recognized indisputable national emergencies, such as fire, storm, or other natural damage, so there could be no possible question about the misuse of the fund.

No one can know what part of our country is going to be stricken by disaster next; no one can foretell the severity of any disaster which may overtake the Nation. So it seems to me that the committee, out of the \$750,000 allowed by the House, should earmark at least a half million dollars for the kind of national emergency about which there could be no possibility of controversy, such as, let us say, the fire which raged in New England last year, the floods which occurred in the Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys and the Gulf coast or other hazards which may properly be called acts of God. I very earnestly, out of our experience, submit the suggestion for the consideration of the able chairman.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I should like to join my colleague in the presentation of this matter. Conditions growing out of hurricanes and floods can become very critical, as they did in a portion of all the Gulf States, including Florida, last October. I want not only to speak with approval of everything my colleague has said but to say further to the distinguished chairman that when we took this matter up after the hurricane damage had been done, we found there was only about \$136,000 remaining in the emergency fund of which \$100,000 was made available and, because of the

greater damage to towns and incorporated communities, where the water frontage was very seriously affected, nearly all that money had to be used in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Frankly I thought the decision was wise because I consider that those States were in more desperate straits at that time than we were in Florida. But, Mr. President, the result of the shortage of money in the fund was such as to very seriously hinder and handicap not only the States which were affected, the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and the many good people whose homes or places of business were destroyed and who were really in terrific need of immediate assistance, and also to handicap the Federal authorities in their desire to be of assistance.

For instance, Mr. President and Senators, there were certain funds available by way of actual flood-control appropriations which could be used, and, although it was desired to make the use of those funds in the interest of the areas affected, it was found that certain things required subserving, which could not be subserved out of flood-control appropriations. As the result of that, flood-control funds which were available could not be used in each instance or in each case where they would have been invaluable to people who were badly hurt by that particular disaster.

I remind the Senate that just a few weeks after that, or a few months at most, there came a great series of fires in New England. I felt, as I am sure every other Senator did, that there should be some way for our national budget to help those good people in their extremity, and yet as I understand the situation, the emergency fund was entirely exhausted and there was nothing in the world that could be done. The National Government, which ought effectively to bring aid to its people when they have suffered from a grave disaster, could do nothing but express sympathy.

Mr. President, I think that is entirely wrong. It is a situation that ought not to be permitted to exist.

I not only hope that the committee will seek to remedy the matter in conference, but I call to the attention of the distinguished Senator from Kansas the fact that if the same wording should be placed in the act as appears in the committee amendment affecting the emergency fund which was agreed to today, the presence of that wording might hinder or prevent the carrying out of objectives which might be most necessary.

For instance, Mr. President, in the first session of the Eightieth Congress the Budget Bureau approved an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for flood-control work. The Congress decided to reduce that amount to \$12,000,000. One of the greatest needs after a flood or a hurricane is likely to be flood-control work or work in close connection therewith.

The particular amendment to which I refer reads:

That no part of such fund shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eightieth Congress or the first session of the Eighty-first

Congress and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

I feel, Mr. President, that that wording might very easily rise up to handicap us in the most needed use of any funds appropriated by way of emergency funds to meet a disaster of the type I have mentioned. I hope sincerely that in whatever may be worked out, such words will be eliminated, because, with all due respect and with all deference to the wisdom and good intentions of the chairman and all members of the Appropriations Committee of this body, and of the Appropriations Committee of the House, it may be that after they had exercised their best judgment and wisdom, the loss which occurred might have been in a field adversely affected by reason of the reducing of an appropriation which had been proposed and approved by the Bureau of the Budget. I know that would have been the case if such a situation had arisen last year, as it did in our section, and if there had been funds beyond the \$136,000 available, but tied to them a provision which restricted their use in the way provided by this proposed amendment.

Mr. President, I think we must have confidence in ourselves and in each other. In this kind of a matter it will be sufficient to make it clear in the bill that the moneys appropriated as emergency funds to meet a grave disaster or disasters, are intended for that purpose, and then we should leave it to the executive to meet, in whatever community may be affected, whatever emergency may arise, whether it means the contravening of a decision made by the honorable committees and by the Members of either or both Houses of the Congress in the preceding session. None of us can know with any degree of certainty when the heavy hand of misfortune may be lifted against any of the fine communities in this Nation—North, South, East, or West—or what kind of disaster it will be, or whether it may be of such a character as to call for aid in a field which has been already affected by the reduction of some appropriation recommended by the Budget Bureau.

Mr. President, I hope with all my heart, having recently gone through the experience of disaster and having seen the effect of making too small appropriations for emergency use, that neither my community nor that of any other Senator, regardless of the portion of the United States from which he may hail, may meet that kind of situation if and when disaster again lays its heavy hand upon any community in this Nation. I think it is our bounden duty to afford some way of giving to some person—and certainly the President of the United States, the head of the executive department, is the one who should be given discretion—sufficient discretion to meet the needs of suffering citizens when a grave disaster comes, and to provide funds upon which he can draw in order to meet the needs. I respectfully suggest to the distinguished Senator that that objective be borne in mind. I associate myself fully with the remarks of my distinguished colleague.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida, who has just spoken, has been the Governor of his State. I have been the Governor of my State. We have both had experience with contingent funds. I assume that North Carolina, which is honored by the presence of a distinguished Senator from that State, who is now occupying the chair, has contingent funds. I have no quarrel with making available funds to meet emergencies. But let me read how this fund has been used.

There was \$500,000 available for emergency purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30. On the 1st of March 1948, there was only \$23,922 remaining.

The great emergency of the Committee on Civil Rights required \$50,000.

The President's Commission on Higher Education required \$64,000. That was the second year for the Committee on Higher Education. If an emergency had arisen last year, the money could have been supplied this year.

The Advisory Commission on the Merchant Marine required \$8,700.

The Office of Coordinator of the Emergency Export Program and the Secretary of the Cabinet Committee on World Food Programs required \$45,000.

An additional staff at the White House required \$158,528.

The White House personnel, costing \$150,700 in 1939, now requires, according to the budget estimate, \$814,000. In addition to that amount, \$199,000 is taken out of the emergency fund for the Steelman group, the Clifford group, and the special group looking after motion pictures and radio for the White House. The result is that not a dollar of the emergency fund has been used for the purpose for which it was appropriated, with the possible exception of \$50,000 which was expended in the Gulf Coast disaster. Outside of that there has not been a dollar of it used for any purpose that might by any stretch of the imagination be called an emergency.

It is time that the Congress of the United States should reassert its constitutional authority over the raising of revenue and the expenditure of money. It should determine how and where the money shall go. I do not think even the President of the United States should violate the Constitution by a reckless expenditure of funds appropriated for an emergency purpose.

That is the other side of the shield. I shall be willing to join the Senator from Florida at any time in establishing a reasonable fund to be administered for emergency purposes by an agency such as the Federal Works Administration, the Army, the Navy, and so forth. I have given only the bare facts obtained from the Bureau of the Budget as to where the money has gone and how it is being expended.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Kansas for his candor. I had not expected to go into the question of contingent funds in the States, but since the Senator, drawing upon his experience as the distinguished governor of a great State, has mentioned it, I want to say that one of the things which might have been said is that the

annual contingent fund allowed by the State of Florida for the use of its governor exceeds the amount which is stated in the bill for the use of the President of the United States as a contingent fund for all of the 48 States and for the areas beyond the seas.

I do not care to argue with the distinguished Senator about any of the uses which have been made of this money, with which he is familiar, and with which I am not. Assuming that there may be proper ground for difference of opinion, what I should like to know is whether the distinguished Senator will join the Senator from Florida, and any others who might care to go ahead with the effort, in drafting and offering an amendment which would provide a worth-while fund to be available for the use of the Executive only to meet the conditions growing out of grave, natural disasters visited upon any portion of our country. If he will, I think we can solve the problem to which we have addressed ourselves in that way. I would suggest, as something to think about, the inclusion by the Senate of an amendment which would allow an emergency fund of \$1,000,000 annually, to be used in the discretion of the President of the United States, but solely in helping to alleviate the results of grave, natural disasters visited upon some portion of the United States.

I shall be glad to yield, of course, to any language the distinguished Senator might suggest, but I think the thought does not require amplification. I believe there should be in the bill, for the protection of the good people of the State of Kansas, or some of its communities, which might easily be the next to be hit, as well as the good people of every other State in the Union, a pool of liquid assets available at once to be used to help dispel the results and the damage which comes from natural disaster. I am asking the distinguished Senator as to his own views. I hope he will see fit to join us in such an effort.

Mr. REED. No President of the United States in peacetime ever had an emergency appropriation up to 1940, and that was when we were facing the greatest war in all history, then threatening in Europe. Until then no President of the United States, from George Washington down to Herbert Hoover, ever had an emergency fund in peacetime. Yet in one way or another the people of our country have weathered great disasters, like the San Francisco earthquake, the Galveston flood, and all such happenings.

Before the committee reached its conclusion, I asked our professional staff to inquire of the Bureau of the Budget if the elimination of this emergency fund appropriated to the President would in any way deprive any activity or function of funds with which to proceed, and the answer came back to us that every activity that was regarded as necessary had funds with which to work. The Army has some funds, the Navy has funds, different departments have funds. We did not think we were depriving the country of any protection when we repealed the provision for this fund, not a

dollar of which—except the \$50,000 that went for relief in the case of the Gulf-coast disaster—was spend for anything that had the semblance of being an emergency.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator got the information he thought he was seeking, but, with all due deference, I do not believe he states the practical situation. In the case of the flood in Florida following the hurricane and the damage from the hurricane, the Army engineers did not have any money to help remove the debris and meet the immediate emergency which was facing the people whose homes were blown down and whose property was submerged, and all the others who sustained damage from that act of nature.

The engineers tried to find money. The only money they had was money they could use to repair some dike or some facility which had been destroyed by the flood. They did not have any money which could be used generally to meet the acute emergency and the suffering the people experienced. The Army and Navy were splendid in their cooperation with all of us, in loading airplanes with medicine, and they were ready to lend some of their heavy equipment, but they did not have any money which could be made available to meet the suffering of the people who had been stricken. I think there is no such loose fund that is available for the use of any agency or the President. Consider, for example, the damage caused by the fire in New England, and remember that if there should come some other disaster, there is no loose fund available to be used by the Executive or by any agency of the Government.

I certainly renew my suggestion to the able Senator that in conference, with proper restrictive language, the Senator consider earmarking, out of the \$750,000 at least half a million dollars for relief in national and natural emergencies if he is disposed to join in the kind of amendment which my colleague has suggested, which I think would be highly desirable and greatly in the public interest.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am trying to prepare an amendment, if the Chair will wait a moment, because I do not want any other community to be in the same condition in which Florida found itself last year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator state what he suggests as an amendment?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, for my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Florida, and myself, I should like to offer an amendment after line 12 on page 4 of the printed bill to insert the following language:

To provide for grave emergencies affecting the life, health, or property of the people of the United States arising by storm, flood, fire, earthquake, or other natural disaster, \$1,000,000, to be used in the discretion of the President of the United States.

Mr. REED. Where does the Senator propose to have the amendment inserted?

Mr. PEPPER. At the end of line 12 on page 4.

Mr. HOLLAND. After line 12, page 4, of the printed bill, to insert the language I have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. After line 12, on page 4, it is proposed to insert the following:

To provide for grave emergencies affecting the life, health, or property of the people of the United States arising by storm, flood, fire, earthquake, or other natural disaster, \$1,000,000, to be used in the discretion of the President of the United States.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the exact wording of the amendment is not so important as is the spirit of it. Senators know that the amendment was drawn hastily. It simply expresses the idea which I tried to express in my colloquy a few minutes ago with the distinguished Senator from Kansas.

It is my humble opinion, but my very deep conviction, that in a Nation of the size of the United States of America, with so many people and so many different communities subject to possible disasters of immense magnitude, in a Nation having such immense assets as we have, it is unwise for us to leave uncared for a situation such as prevailed last year, when it happened that the disaster visited upon Florida and the Gulf States, and later the disaster visited upon the State of Maine, occurred not while the Congress was in session, but while it was not in session. Conditions were such as to require some national help; but with all the wealth of the Nation, there was no liquid fund from which aid could be extended to a community that had been so disastrously affected.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to make this point to the Senator from Florida: I was one of those who voted for the \$100,000 item, when there was a difference of opinion within the committee. The emergency fund of the President, as the Senator from Kansas has pointed out, was formerly used for the payment of salaries of various commissions, and so forth. The committee said, "We do not want to embarrass the President in any way," so we provided for all such salaries in another item.

Then the question arose whether we should provide anything for emergencies, such as the Senator from Florida has now discussed, or whether we should not. It was decided, after a division in the committee, that \$100,000 should be provided for emergencies affecting the national interest or security, which is just what the Senator from Florida has in mind.

I submit to both distinguished Senators from Florida that it is a question of amount, and not additional wordage, that is to be considered. The Senator from Kansas can bear in mind what has just been said, and present the matter in conference, and, if necessary, or agreeable to the conferees, the amount can be increased.

I should also point out to the Senator from Florida that up to March 1 of the present year only \$50,000 was used for such emergency purposes. The balance of the money provided for emergencies went to the payment of various salaries in various commissions. So it is a question of amount, rather than any new amendment, with additional wordage, that is really in issue.

I respectfully suggest to the Senator that he make his point, as he has already made it, to the Senator from Kansas, requesting that the amount be increased if on further investigation, and in the wisdom of the conferees, the amount should be increased; but no additional words are needed to cover the purpose for which the Senator has spoken.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I appreciate both the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts and the spirit which prompts him.

At the risk of some repetition, however, I want to call to his attention the point which I tried to make a few minutes ago, namely, that under the wording of the amendment of the committee, which has been fitted into the bill, it might very easily prove to be the case that the funds might be needed for a purpose which would be prohibited.

I call the Senator's attention to the wording of the committee amendment, as follows:

Provided, That no part of such fund shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eightieth Congress or the first session of the Eighty-first Congress and such appropriation denied—

And so forth. It appears that, by reason of the action of the Congress, that result would have been accomplished even if there had been more money available under the situation of last fall. I do not complain of the action of the Congress. We did the best we could under the circumstances. But Senators will recall that we cut the budget recommendation of \$15,000,000 for flood-control work to \$12,000,000. Again I do not complain of that action, but I call the Senate's attention to the fact that the wording in this amendment, if it had existed then, would have prevented the use of that money, even if it had existed for flood-control work.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the committee had in mind in the first place taking care of all the legitimate personnel needs of the White House when we placed \$200,000 in the White House item, rather than in the emergency fund. One hundred thousand dollars will adequately take care of any minor emergency. If there should be a major catastrophe, it would necessitate action by the Congress, because certainly we are not going to give a blanket check to take care of even major catastrophes in this country. The President has had an amount allowed to him, and he has used for emergency purposes only about \$45,000 or \$50,000. The rest of the money

allowed him has been used for purposes which have nothing to do with an emergency whatsoever. So we are providing, first, \$200,000 for personnel, giving to the President all the emergency personnel we think he should have. And now we are giving him double the amount of money he used in the emergencies of last year.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, let me say that I have no fault to find whatever with the committee's action in granting the amount of \$200,000. I am not representing the needs, or what may be the needs, of the Executive at this time at all. I am speaking solely to the question of having a pool of money available to meet a great national disaster. All I can say to the Senator is that certain amounts were made available by pinching in one place and another from the various flood-control funds. I will say that the engineers did a marvelous job in finding a few thousand dollars here and finding a few more thousand dollars there which had already been budgeted and allocated somewhere else, so as to be able to put in my State at least, as I recall, some \$300,000 or \$350,000 for emergency disaster work. If there had been more money available, a better job could have been done. According to the report made by the engineers, \$59,000,000 of damage was done in my State alone from the flood, and that figure is rather on the underside. I believe there would have been a smaller amount of damage if there had been an emergency fund available at that time.

Mr. President, I am not quarreling with the committee. I think they have been generous in taking care of every purpose for which an emergency fund is created. I know that no member of the committee is giving to his own community any higher standing than he does to any other community in the United States; but for the protection of any group of people in our Nation who may be hit hard by natural adversity I believe that such a fund should exist, and that it could be well used. I know it could have been well used last year.

Let me call attention to another thing. This is neither a partisan matter—and I realize that the Senators are not making it so—nor a sectional matter. I recall that when ill fortune was visited upon those parts of our Nation which were hit by the heavy floods last summer, Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri, it so happened that the Congress was in session, immediate action could be secured, and I believe that every Senator was happy to take immediate action. I do not recall what the amounts provided were, but Congress acted quickly. My point is that the next time such a thing happens, whether it be in Nebraska or Missouri or Iowa, or whether it be in Florida or Louisiana or Mississippi, or whether it be in Maine, it will be in a part of the United States, and we all would want to have some sinews of war available for use by the President to meet that kind of a disaster, that kind of an emergency. We have been through such an emergency very lately in my State. We hope that no other community will be faced with that kind of a situation, in which the Nation wants to help and the Presi-

dent wants to help, and there are no funds from which he can take money with which to help.

I hope that the distinguished Senator from Kansas will look kindly upon this amendment. Certainly it is offered from the best of motives and with the sole desire to prevent the situation of not having any place to turn for help in the event of a disaster.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I shall be glad to confer with the Senator from Florida as early as we can both find the time, and look into the question of providing somewhere in the Government an emergency fund of the character of which he speaks, to be used in case of a grave disaster. I shall be glad to consider with him the question of who shall spend it, and which agency can best spend it. We have got along for 151 years without the President of the United States having such a fund for peacetime purposes. The amendment of the Senator from Florida is, of course, clearly subject to a point of order, there being no budget estimate for it. I would rather not make the point of order.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Would the Senator from Kansas be good enough to take to conference this amendment, which we have offered as a possible help to the committee? In conference the committee could devise language specifically restricting the expenditure to real national emergencies. Under those circumstances the committee would have unquestioned authority to give consideration to the entire subject and decide the best disposition to make of the proposal.

Mr. REED. I doubt whether this bill is the place to write legislation of the character which the Senator has in mind. This is not solely a question of the amount of money involved. It is also a question of what agency should spend it. In the light of the history of the emergency fund, I am unwilling to increase the emergency fund to the point where the President can waste it. I am willing to consider whether or not such a fund as the Senator from Florida mentioned should be created, and how it should be spent, by what agency it should be spent—whether by the Army, the Navy, the Department of Agriculture, or some other agency. Frankly, I do not know. Perhaps the Public Works Administration should handle it. In the light of the history of that fund, I am unwilling to vest the authority in the President.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the committee has been very fair. We recognize that in these troublesome times the President is entitled to have the help necessary to take care of emergencies in the White House, so we gave him exactly what he was using as the top figure last year, \$200,000.

Then we looked at the record of how this emergency fund had been used. Can anyone tell me that using \$50,000 for the civil-rights program is use of the money in a national emergency? Can anyone

tell me that using \$8,700 on the merchant marine is use of the money in a national emergency? All the items are listed.

The President has himself designated the Federal Works Agency as the agency to participate in time of disaster. Last year, as of November 18, 1947, the following disasters had been designated by the President as requiring assistance under this program:

Explosions and subsequent fires, Texas City, Tex.; flooding of East Creek, Neshobe River, Rutland County, Vt.; flooding of Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries, States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska; hurricane, States of Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi; forest fires, State of Maine; floods in the township of Callicoon, Sullivan County, N. Y.

We now have \$1,000,000 available in the agency which the President himself has designated to meet emergencies. That money is now on the books, in the Treasury, available to the Federal Works Administration, the agency designated by the President.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire mean that that money would be available to be used by the Public Works Agency to meet the distress of the people, to remove debris, and to give some emergency physical care to the people, rescuing those who might be marooned or submerged? If so, let me say that by the direction of the President, General Fleming was placed in charge of the situation in the Gulf area after the hurricane. Equipment was provided, but there was no money to provide gasoline for the equipment which was supplied, and the authorities had to admit that they were utterly without funds to use their own equipment. General Flemming did not seem to be of the opinion that he had any such funds, because he was personally in every one of those States trying to help meet the emergency. He stated that he was totally without any additional funds, over and above what came out of the President's emergency fund.

Mr. BRIDGES. Public Law 233, approved July 25, 1947, authorized the War Assets Administration, whenever the President shall determine it to be necessary or appropriate because of flood or other catastrophe, to transfer, without reimbursement, to the Federal Works Agency, such articles of surplus personal property as in the judgment of the Federal Works Administrator can be used in alleviating damage, hardship, and suffering caused by such floods or other catastrophes.

The act also authorizes the Federal Works Administrator to loan, or to transfer, with or without monetary consideration, upon such terms as he may prescribe, to State and local governments situated in any area struck by any such flood or catastrophe, any receipts resulting from such transfers under the provisions of the act, and all receipts resulting from such transfers are to be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

Mr. PEPPER. That is the authority under which a great deal of equipment was made available by the Public Works Agency in the Gulf area stricken by the hurricane. However, as I stated, the agency could only make the war surplus property itself available. It did not even have the money to provide gasoline for the operation of the very equipment which it made available.

Mr. BRIDGES. We have allowed the sum of \$100,000. If the President had money enough to spend on the civil-rights program, if he had money enough to go into all forms of education, if he had money enough to spend on the merchant marine, if he had money enough to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars for additional help, with a fund of \$1,000,000 in the Federal Works Agency, which he has designated as the agency to rush to the aid of those stricken by disaster, he does not need \$1,000,000 more, because he can use this money, and if he needs money for gasoline he can get it from the \$100,000 fund. This provision prevents the President of the United States from using money for unauthorized purposes. It prevents him from establishing programs which have not been authorized by the Congress.

In answer to the distinguished Senator from Florida, let me say that the money on the books today, the authorization to the Federal Works Agency, plus \$100,000, is enough to take care of any emergency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND].

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. REED] has advised us that he does not wish to make a point of order against this amendment. He has told us that he would be very happy to confer as to the deficiencies, if there are any, in the present arrangement, with a view to seeing what can be done in future legislation to take care of this need.

Mr. President, I reiterate with all the strength with which I can state it that the present machinery is not adequate, and that it does not do a bit of good to send ducks, alligators, bulldozers, and other equipment to Florida, as was done, without sending anyone who knows how to man them, without having the money to pay anyone to man them, and without having money available to furnish the fuel and other necessary equipment. It is idle for anyone to say that the situation is adequately taken care of under the present arrangement. I charge no one with that. I was a member of the last session, and I am willing to accept my share of the responsibility. But I hope the Appropriations Committee, and particularly the distinguished Senator who is chairman of the subcommittee in connection with this matter, who has assured us that the matter will be studied in an effort to see what can be done to remedy the situation, if I correctly understand that assurance—

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. With that in view, and in the face of the certainty of being confronted with a point of order, which is thoroughly within the rights of the op-

ponents of this amendment, I withdraw the amendment.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I heartily acquiesce in the action of my colleague in withdrawing the amendment; but I think all of us can agree that there is adequate authority for the handling of this matter in conference, as well as in future legislation; and I hope the Senator will give consideration to this matter in conference.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida should appreciate the fact that the conferees have no more authority to write legislation on an appropriation bill than do the committees in either House. Such action would also be subject to a point of order.

Mr. PEPPER. Let me point out that no limitation similar to the limitation we have been considering has been imposed by the language written by the House of Representatives in this connection. The limitation has been added by the language of the Senate committee. So I respectfully suggest that the committee would have authority in conference to impose any such limitation as it might desire.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I wish to make my position clear. I am unwilling, and I think this body is unwilling, to create or continue an emergency fund such as we have had in recent years—a fund subject to the approval of the President. Definitely, I do not wish the Senator from Florida to understand that I am willing to add anything of that kind by changing the amount from the \$100,000 which we provide in our bill, to any additional amount. To agree to adopt any method to create what is now being proposed would be to agree to create a real, genuine emergency and disaster fund; and I would first wish to consider how much that fund should be, and for what purposes it should be made available, and through what agencies it should be spent. Neither the conference committee nor any of the Senate legislative committees can write authority for that purpose in an appropriation bill.

So I do not want the Senator to carry away any point of view different from that which I have stated here. I do not think the Congress has the power to write such a provision into an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. REED, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. RUSSELL conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I regret, because of the lateness of the hour, to be obliged to bring to the attention of the Senate the need for the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 191, Calendar No. 1025, a resolution providing for extension of the authority of the Special Committee To Study Problems of American Small Business Enterprises.

If the distinguished Senator from Florida, who made the objection will permit, I should like, in order to save time, to obtain unanimous consent to have the Senate proceed with the consideration of this resolution. If such consent is granted, the Senator can thoroughly discuss the resolution, if he wishes to do so.

So, Mr. President, with that in mind, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 191.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, there was considerable debate and discussion of this matter this morning, I believe.

At this time, I simply renew my recommendation and move the adoption of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 191) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the authority conferred by Senate Resolution No. 20, Eightieth Congress, agreed to January 24, 1947 (creating a Special Committee To Study the Problems of American Small Business Enterprises) and continued by Senate Resolution No. 153, Eightieth Congress, agreed to July 26, 1947, is hereby continued until the expiration of the Eightieth Congress.

Such committee is hereby authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate \$50,000 in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized for the same purposes.

JOINT SESSION ON MARCH 17 to RECEIVE MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I simply wish the Senate to know officially that the President pro tempore has been notified that the President of the United States will address a joint session of the two Houses of Congress on Wednesday next at 12:30 p. m.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 131, against adoption of Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of January 19, 1948. This measure is number 1010 on the calendar.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. WHERRY. Now that the concurrent resolution has been made the unfinished business, I ask unanimous consent that the debate on it be limited to not to exceed 4 hours; that as provided by the Organization Act, the time be equally divided between those favoring and those opposing the resolution; and

80TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5214

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 15, 1948

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus
6 boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
7 June 30, 1949, namely:

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TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President of the United States,
\$75,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The
White House Office, including compensation of the Sec-
retary to the President, the two additional secretaries to
the President and the six administrative assistants to the
President at \$10,000 each, and other personal services in
the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$3,000 for deposit in
the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; auto-
mobiles; printing and binding; services as authorized by
section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless
a higher rate, not exceeding \$50 shall be approved by the
Director of the Bureau of the Budget) ; and travel and official
entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for
on his certificate solely; \$969,612: *Provided*, That em-
ployees of the departments and independent offices of the
executive branch of the Government may be detailed from
time to time to The White House Office for temporary
assistance.

1 (1) *For additional personal services for the White House*
2 *Office to meet emergencies that may arise, \$200,000.*

3 (2) EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

4 For expenses necessary to provide additional assistance
5 to the President and to enable him, through such agents or
6 agencies of the Government as he shall designate, to provide
7 for emergencies affecting the national interest or security,
8 without regard to such provisions of law regulating the
9 expenditure of Government funds or the employment of
10 persons in the Government service as he shall specify,
11 \$700,000 of which \$100,000 may, when authorized by the
12 President, be expended for objects of a confidential nature and
13 in any such case the certificate of the expending agency as to
14 the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvis-
15 able to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient
16 voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended:
17 *Provided,* That no part of such fund shall be available for
18 allocation to finance a function or project for which function
19 or project a budget estimate of appropriation was trans-
20 mitted pursuant to law during the Eightieth Congress or
21 the First Session of the Eighty-first Congress and such
22 appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate
23 or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appro-
24 priations of either body.

1 *EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT*

2 *To provide for emergencies affecting the national interest*
3 *or security, as the President may specify, without regard to*
4 *such provisions of law regulating the expenditure of Govern-*
5 *ment funds, \$100,000: Provided, That no part of such fund*
6 *shall be available for allocation to finance a function or proj-*
7 *ect for which function or project a budget estimate of appro-*
8 *priation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eightieth*
9 *Congress or the first session of the Eighty-first Congress and*
10 *such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the*
11 *Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on*
12 *Appropriations of either body.*

13 *EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS*

14 *For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-*
15 *nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric*
16 *power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Execu-*
17 *tive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended*
18 *as the President may determine, notwithstanding the pro-*
19 *visions of any other Act, \$230,700.*

20 *BUREAU OF THE BUDGET*

21 *Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the*
22 *Bureau of the Budget and Federal Board of Hospitalization,*
23 *including personal services in the District of Columbia and*
24 *elsewhere; exchange of books; newspapers and periodicals*
25 *(not exceeding \$200) ; teletype news service (not exceeding*

1 \$900) ; not to exceed \$800 for deposit in the Treasury for
 2 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; not to exceed \$35,000
 3 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 4 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
 5 \$35 per diem for individuals (unless a higher rate, not
 6 exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the
 7 Bureau of the Budget) ; purchase of two passenger motor
 8 vehicles for replacement only ; a health-service program
 9 as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; and the pay-
 10 ment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort
 11 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; ~~(3)\$3,192,000~~ \$2,992,000.

12 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
 13 \$122,000.

14 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau
 15 of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establish-
 16 ment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices
 17 outside the District of Columbia.

18 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 20 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment
 21 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including personal serv-
 22 ices in the District of Columbia ; travel expenses ; printing
 23 and binding ; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
 24 \$200) ; press clippings (not exceeding \$300) ; a health
 25 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ;

1 the payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
 2 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; and not to exceed
 3 \$900 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39
 4 U. S. C. 321d) ; ~~(4)\$300,000~~ \$350,000.

5 **(5)** *LIBRARY OF THE OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS*

6 *For salaries and expenses of the library formerly under*
 7 *the Office of Government Reports, \$18,000.*

8 **OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

9 **PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION**

10 Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property
 11 Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Adminis-
 12 trator is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
 13 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him,
 14 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and
 15 duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading With the
 16 Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the
 17 Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418) : *Provided,*
 18 *That not to exceed \$440,000 shall be available for the fiscal*
 19 *year 1949 for the general administrative expenses of the*
 20 *Philippine Alien Property Administration, including the*
 21 *salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum; printing*
 22 *and binding; not to exceed \$100 for deposit in the Treasury*
 23 *for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; rent of private or*
 24 *Government-owned space in the District of Columbia; em-*
 25 *ployment outside the United States of persons without regard*

1 to the civil service and classification laws including tem-
 2 porary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 3 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; personal services in the
 4 District of Columbia and expenses of attendance at meetings
 5 of organizations concerned with the work of the agency:
 6 *Provided further*, That on or before November 1, 1948, the
 7 Philippine Alien Property Administrator shall make a report
 8 to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the
 9 House of Representatives giving detailed information on all
 10 administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred dur-
 11 ing the fiscal year 1948, in connection with the activities of
 12 the Philippine Alien Property Administration.

13 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

14 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as
 16 authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121,
 17 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or
 18 interest in land in foreign countries; personal services
 19 in the District of Columbia; purchase and repair of
 20 uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monu-
 21 ments outside of the United States and its Territories and
 22 possessions at a cost not exceeding \$1,350; travel expenses;
 23 not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty
 24 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; rent of office and garage space
 25 in foreign countries; the purchase of two passenger motor

1 vehicles; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photo-
2 graphing, and typewriting; \$355,000: *Provided*, That
3 where station allowance has been authorized by the War
4 Department for officers of the Army serving the Army at
5 certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be author-
6 ized for officers of the armed forces assigned to the Com-
7 mission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this
8 appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of
9 such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on
10 business of the Commission, officers of the armed forces
11 serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may
12 be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members
13 of the Commission.

14 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For the per-
15 manent design and construction of memorials and cemeteries
16 in foreign countries as authorized by the Act of June 26,
17 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132, 138), and the Act of
18 August 5, 1947 (Public Law 368), \$723,500, to remain
19 available until expended; and in addition the Commission is
20 authorized to enter into contracts in the amount of
21 \$1,276,500 for the purposes of this appropriation.

22 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
24 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
25 \$12,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act

1 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000
2 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private
3 physicians on a fee basis ; travel expenses of examiners acting
4 under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of
5 examinations and investigations held in Washington and
6 elsewhere ; not to exceed \$500 for payment in advance for
7 library membership in societies whose publications are avail-
8 able to members only or to members at a price lower than
9 to the general public ; not to exceed \$425,000 for printing
10 and binding ; \$15,641,000, of which not to exceed \$56,000
11 shall be available for performing the duties imposed upon the
12 Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940
13 (54 Stat. 767) ; not to exceed \$500,000 for deposit in the
14 Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; for a health
15 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; for
16 payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
17 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; and not to exceed
18 \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to
19 section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended : *Provided*, That
20 no details from any executive department or independent
21 establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the
22 Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its
23 regional offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending
24 June 30, 1949, but this shall not affect the making of

1 details for service as members of the boards of examiners
2 outside the immediate offices of the Commission in
3 Washington or of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the
4 making of details of persons qualified to serve as expert
5 examiners on special subjects: *Provided further*, That the
6 Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of
7 emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or
8 from its office or field force: *Provided further*, That members
9 of the Loyalty Review Board in Washington and of the
10 regional loyalty boards in the field may be paid actual trans-
11 portation expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu
12 of subsistence while traveling on official business away from
13 their homes or regular places of business, and while en route
14 to and from and at the place where their services are to be
15 performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections 109
16 and 113 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 198, 203) or in
17 section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall
18 be deemed to apply to any person because of his appoint-
19 ment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of
20 the Loyalty Review Board or a regional loyalty board in
21 the Civil Service Commission.

22 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
23 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
24 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and
25 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established

1 pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1,
2 1943.

3 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
4 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
5 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
6 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
7 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
8 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
9 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of
10 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the
11 extent warranted by the work load of such organization unit
12 and then only in combination with other factors, such as the
13 kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the
14 degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the super-
15 visor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision
16 actually exercised.

17 PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

18 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment
19 of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as
20 amended (48 U. S. C. 1373a), \$2,259,098.

21 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

22 For financing the liability of the United States, created
23 by the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
24 thereof (5 U. S. C. chap. 14), \$224,000,000, which amount

1 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement
2 and disability fund".

3 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

4 For financing the liability of the United States, created
5 by the Act approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory
6 thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which amount
7 shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement
8 and disability fund".

9 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

10 For financing the liability of the United States created
11 by the Act approved June 29, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 745),
12 \$217,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the
13 "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund".

14 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
16 forming the duties imposed by the Communications Act of
17 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship
18 Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46
19 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Con-
20 vention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513,
21 dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30,
22 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses,
23 and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for
24 Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President

1 July 7, 1936, including (6) *personal services in the District*
 2 *of Columbia*, contract stenographic reporting services,
 3 special counsel fees, health service program as author-
 4 ized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), improvement and care
 5 of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$17,500),
 6 purchase of not to exceed fifteen passenger motor vehicles
 7 for replacement only, travel expenses (not to exceed \$122,-
 8 500), not to exceed \$17,500 for deposit in the Treasury for
 9 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) and reimbursements to
 10 ships of the United States for charges incurred by such ships
 11 in transmitting information in compliance with section 357
 12 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, (7) ~~\$6,260,-~~
 13 ~~000 \$6,360,000~~ (8), of which amount not to exceed \$3,645,-
 14 500 may be expended for personal services in the District
 15 of Columbia.

16 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 17 Federal Communications Commission, \$40,000.

18 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 20 work of the Commission as authorized by law except for the
 21 work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C.
 22 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22,
 23 1944 (58 Stat. 892, 904), authorizing the construction
 24 of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood

1 control, and for other purposes, including not to exceed
2 \$245,500 for travel; health service program as author-
3 ized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; payment of claims pursuant
4 to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
5 921) ; not to exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the Treasury
6 for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; purchase of three
7 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$3,649,550, of which
8 amount not to exceed \$2,122,000 shall be available for
9 personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of
10 not to exceed \$10,000 for special counsel and temporary
11 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
12 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceeding
13 \$35 per diem for individuals (unless a higher rate, not
14 exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the
15 Bureau of the Budget).

16 Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the
17 work of the Commission as authorized by the Act of June
18 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the
19 Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 892, 904), including
20 contract stenographic reporting services; \$340,000, of which
21 amount not to exceed \$142,000 shall be available for personal
22 services in the District of Columbia.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, includ-
24 ing engraving, lithographing, and photolithographing,
25 \$60,000.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); contract stenographic reporting services; newspapers not to exceed \$500; and not to exceed \$9,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); ~~(9)\$3,361,510~~ \$3,521,510, of which not less than \$228,695 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act ~~(10)~~; *and not less than \$207,000 shall be available for the Trade Practice Conference Rule work and investigations necessary thereto: Provided, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.*

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade Commission, \$46,525.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, in-

1 cluding the salaries of an Assistant Administrator and a gen-
2 eral counsel at \$10,000 each per annum; printing and binding
3 (not to exceed \$6,000) ; purchase of newspapers and periodi-
4 cals (not to exceed \$150) ; health service program as author-
5 ized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; preparation, shipment, and
6 installation of photographic displays, exhibits, and other
7 descriptive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$4,000
8 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the
9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) but at rates for
10 individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher
11 rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director
12 of the Bureau of the Budget) ; \$344,540.

13 Public Works Administration liquidation: The funds
14 made available for "Public Works Administration liquida-
15 tion" by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944,
16 as amended by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945,
17 the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, the Third
18 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and the Independent
19 Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, are hereby continued avail-
20 able until June 30, 1949, of which not to exceed \$21,200
21 shall be available for administrative expenses during the
22 fiscal year 1949.

23 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
24 penalty mail of the Federal Works Agency (39 U. S. C.
25 321d), \$28,800.

1 Damage claims: For payment of claims arising from
2 the activity of the Federal Works Agency pursuant to section
3 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921),
4 \$10,000.

5 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

6 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
7 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May
8 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preserva-
9 tion, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the
10 control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equip-
11 ment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for build-
12 ings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied
13 buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency,
14 including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with
15 respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast
16 Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public
17 Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and
18 assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and
19 Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

20 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
21 of the Public Buildings Administration, including personal
22 services in the District of Columbia, and printing and binding
23 (not to exceed \$10,000) ; ground rent of the Federal build-
24 ings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi,

1 for which payment may be made in advance; \$2,160,500:
2 *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be
3 available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress
4 photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspec-
5 tions, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be charge-
6 able against the construction appropriations of the respective
7 projects to which they relate.

8 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District
9 of Columbia: For the repair, alteration, improvement,
10 preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for;
11 of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches
12 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
13 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of sites
14 acquired for Federal buildings and of surplus real property,
15 the custody of which is the responsibility of the Public
16 Buildings Administration under the Act of August 27, 1935,
17 pending sale or disposition; the demolition of buildings
18 thereon; the purchase and repair of equipment and fixtures
19 in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works
20 Agency; and for changes in, maintenance of, and repairs
21 to the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed
22 under franchise of the city of New York, approved June
23 29, 1909 and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any
24 obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the pro-
25 visions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120).

1 and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533) ; \$10,000,000: *Provided*,
2 That the total expenditures for the fiscal year for the repair
3 and preservation of buildings not reserved by the vendors
4 on sites acquired for buildings or the enlargement of build-
5 ings and the installation and repair of the mechanical equip-
6 ment thereof shall not exceed 20 per centum of the annual
7 rental of such buildings.

8 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
9 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For expenses
10 necessary for the administration, protection, maintenance,
11 and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the
12 District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto,
13 maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Admin-
14 istration, including repair, preservation, and equipment of
15 buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Depart-
16 ments in the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demoli-
17 tion of buildings; expenses incident to moving various
18 executive departments and establishments in connection with
19 the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building
20 space; traveling expenses; (11)health service program as
21 authorized by law ~~(5 U. S. C. 150)~~; the purchase of two
22 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; furnishings
23 and equipment; arms and ammunition for the guard force;
24 and purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and
25 elevator conductors; \$30,115,000: *Provided*, That all furni-

1 ture now owned by the United States in other public build-
2 ings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be
3 used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds
4 with the present regulation plan for furniture.

5 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
6 outside the District of Columbia: For expenses necessary
7 for the administration, operation, protection, and mainte-
8 nance of public buildings and grounds outside the District
9 of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public Buildings
10 Administration, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental
11 of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings
12 and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia,
13 arms, ammunition, uniforms for guards and elevator con-
14 ductors, the purchase of five passenger motor vehicles for
15 replacement only, expenses incident to moving Government
16 agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and
17 transfer of building space, and the restoration of leased
18 premises, \$22,220,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now
19 owned by the United States in other public buildings or in
20 buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far
21 as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present
22 regulation plan for furniture.

23 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses,
24 public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of
25 Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved

1 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings not exceeding
2 current rates for similar services in the place where such
3 services are employed, and such employees in emergencies
4 may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Fed-
5 eral Works Administrator.

6 The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public
7 buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Colum-
8 bia, shall be available for printing and binding and for com-
9 munication services serving one or more governmental
10 activities, and for services to motor vehicles, and where such
11 services, together with quarters, maintenance, or other serv-
12 ices, are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any govern-
13 mental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor
14 promptly by check upon the request of the Public Buildings
15 Administration, either in advance or after the service has
16 been furnished, for deposit to the credit of the applicable
17 appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost
18 thereof, as the case may be, proper adjustment upon the basis
19 of actual cost to be made for services paid for in advance.

20 Costs of maintenance, upkeep, and repair paid by
21 Government corporations pursuant to section 306 of the
22 Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be
23 credited to the appropriations of the Public Buildings
24 Administration bearing such costs.

25 (12) *Funds available to the Public Buildings Administra-*

tion shall also be available for health-service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

Hospital center, District of Columbia: For an additional amount for carrying out the purposes of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), including the construction of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, \$500,000, to remain available until expended, and in addition thereto the Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into contracts for such purposes in an amount not exceeding \$19,500,000.

(13) *Geophysical Institute, Alaska: For the establishment of a geophysical institute at the University of Alaska, as authorized by the Act of July 31, 1946 (48 U. S. C. 175, 175a), \$100,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, and in addition thereto the Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into contracts for this purpose in an amount not exceeding \$875,000: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall become available unless and until title to the land upon which said institute is to be constructed shall have been conveyed to the United States: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the provision of any other law, all buildings and equipment constructed or acquired with funds herein appropriated or under authority to contract shall, upon the establishment of the institute, be the property of the United States.*

1 Funds available to the Public Buildings Administration
2 for construction shall be available for temporary services as
3 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
4 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of
5 \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall
6 be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

7 No part of the foregoing appropriations to the Federal
8 Works Agency shall be used for the purpose of converting
9 any existing coal heating units to oil or natural gas in any
10 federally owned or rented buildings in or outside the District
11 of Columbia when there is a fuel oil shortage.

12 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

13 General administrative expenses: For the employment
14 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (includ-
15 ing advertising in the city of Washington for work to be
16 performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding
17 (not to exceed \$55,000), purchase of periodicals, purchase
18 of one hundred passenger motor vehicles for replacement
19 only, health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S.
20 C. 150), and the preparation, distribution, and display
21 of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the
22 purpose of conducting research and investigational studies,
23 either independently or in cooperation with State highway
24 departments, or other agencies, including studies of high-
25 way administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport,

1 construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety,
2 and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and
3 experiments in the best methods of road making, espe-
4 cially by the use of local materials; studies of types of
5 mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and
6 maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance
7 suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance
8 and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert
9 advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illus-
10 trating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing,
11 and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any
12 moneys available from the administrative funds provided
13 under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C.
14 21), or as otherwise provided.

15 In carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide
16 that the United States shall aid the States in the con-
17 struction of rural post roads, and for other purposes",
18 as amended and supplemented (23 U. S. C. 1-117), none
19 of the money appropriated for the work of the Public Roads
20 Administration during the fiscal year 1949 shall be paid to
21 any State on account of any project on which convict labor
22 shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to
23 convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation:
24 *Provided*, That during the fiscal year 1949, whenever per-
25 forming authorized engineering or other services in connec-

tion with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads for other Government agencies, cooperating foreign countries and State cooperating agencies the charge for such services may include depreciation on engineering and road-building equipment used, and the amounts received on account of such charges shall be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1949 the appropriations for the work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale and for distribution to other Government activities, cooperating foreign countries and State cooperating agencies, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of

1 employees engaged on hazardous work under that Adminis-
 2 tration, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for temporary services
 3 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 4 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not in excess of
 5 \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall
 6 be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

7 **(14)**For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
 8 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
 9 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
 10 vention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United
 11 States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos
 12 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
 13 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
 14 with several governments, members of the Pan American
 15 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the
 16 Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution,
 17 approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as
 18 amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering
 19 service in Pan-American countries for and upon the request
 20 of any agency or governmental corporation of the United
 21 States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds
 22 provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or
 23 supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

24 Elimination of grade crossings: For the elimination of
 25 hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, including the

1 separation or protection of grades at crossings, the recon-
 2 struction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, and
 3 the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings,
 4 \$7,300,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
 5 able until expended, which sum is a part of the amount
 6 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, by
 7 section 5 of the Act approved September 5, 1940
 8 (54 Stat. 869).

9 Federal-aid postwar highways: For carrying out the
 10 provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (58
 11 Stat. 838), ~~(15)\$452,288,854~~ \$427,288,854, to be immedi-
 12 ately available and to remain available until expended, which
 13 sum is composed of \$77,288,854, the remainder of the amount
 14 authorized to be appropriated for the first postwar fiscal year
 15 by section 2 of said Act, and ~~(16)\$375,000,000~~ \$350,000,-
 16 000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for
 17 the second postwar year by said section 2.

18 ~~(17)~~ *Testing and research laboratory: For continuing the*
 19 *construction of a laboratory, on a site already acquired, for*
 20 *permanent quarters for the testing and research work of the*
 21 *Public Roads Administration, \$1,000,000, to remain avail-*
 22 *able until expended.*

23 Access roads: During the fiscal year 1949, not to exceed
 24 \$70,000 of funds remaining unexpended upon completion
 25 of access road projects authorized to be constructed under

1 the provisions of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as
2 amended by the Act of July 2, 1942 (23 U. S. C. 106),
3 shall be available for the maintenance of roads and bridges
4 under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration
5 on Government-owned land in Arlington County, Virginia.

6 BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

7 Liquidation of public works advance planning: Not to
8 exceed \$675,000 of the unobligated balance on June 30,
9 1947, of the funds made available for public works advance
10 planning under title V of the War Mobilization and Recon-
11 version Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 791) shall be available
12 during the fiscal year 1949 for administrative expenses inci-
13 dent to the liquidation of the activity for which said funds
14 were appropriated, including the objects specified under
15 this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
16 1946: *Provided*, That \$20,000 of the foregoing amount
17 shall be for payment for accumulated and accrued leave of
18 employees separated from the Government service due to
19 said liquidation.

20 Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount
21 to carry out the provisions of the Act of December 20, 1944
22 (58 Stat. 827), \$896,250.

23 War public works (community facilities) liquidation:
24 For administrative expenses necessary during the fiscal year
25 1949 for the liquidation of all activities under titles

1 II, III, and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended
2 (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), including per-
3 sonal services and rents in the District of Columbia; printing
4 and binding; health service program as authorized by law
5 (5 U. S. C. 150) ; not to exceed \$337,000 of the unobli-
6 gated balances of the funds heretofore appropriated for
7 carrying out the provisions of titles II, III, and IV of the
8 Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-
9 1534, 1541, and 1562), of which amount \$29,000 shall be
10 for payment for accumulated and accrued leave of employees
11 separated from the Government service due to said liquida-
12 tion.

13 Veterans' educational facilities: The limitation on the
14 amount for administrative expenses under this head in the
15 Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, as supplemented
16 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, is
17 hereby increased from \$3,750,000 to \$4,000,000, of which
18 amount \$467,000 shall be used exclusively for payment for
19 accumulated and accrued leave.

20 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

21 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
22 bia and elsewhere, \$31,429,000.

23 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, in-
24 cluding printing and binding and the purchase of one pas-

1 senger motor vehicle, \$1,732,000, of which not to exceed
2 \$50,000 shall be available for deposit in the Treasury for
3 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

4 Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall
5 be available for a health service program as authorized by
6 law (5 U. S. C. 150), for payment of claims pursuant to
7 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
8 921), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
9 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates for individuals
10 not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not
11 exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the
12 Bureau of the Budget).

13 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
15 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public
16 Law 726), creating an Indian Claims Commission, including
17 personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and
18 binding; and for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail
19 (39 U. S. C. 321d); \$90,000.

20 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

21 General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing
22 the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C.
23 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those
24 otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general
25 administration, including one chief counsel, one director of

1 finance, one director of motor transport, and one director of
 2 traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum; not to exceed \$50,000
 3 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic
 4 reporting services; personal services in the District of
 5 Columbia; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); health service
 6 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); payment
 7 of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims
 8 Act (28 U. S. C. 921); and purchase of thirty-two passenger
 9 automobiles, of which sixteen shall be for replacement only;
 10 ~~(18)\$9,056,347~~ \$9,206,317: *Provided*, That Joint Board
 11 members and cooperating State commissioners may use Gov-
 12 ernment transportation requests when traveling in connection
 13 with their duties as such: *Provided further*, That not to
 14 exceed \$5,000 may be used for the purchase of evidence in
 15 connection with investigations of apparent violations of part
 16 II of the Interstate Commerce Act.

17 Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in perform-
 18 ing functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21,
 19 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of
 20 safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to
 21 investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and
 22 need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the
 23 safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to
 24 block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the
 25 joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry

1 Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to
2 require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install
3 automatic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed
4 by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the em-
5 ployment of inspectors, engineers, and personal services in
6 the District of Columbia, \$908,000.

7 Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the
8 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An
9 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon
10 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-
11 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and
12 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45
13 U. S. C. 22-34), including personal services in the District
14 of Columbia, \$615,000.

15 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
16 the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to
17 exceed \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost,
18 blank annual report forms of common carriers, \$205,000.

19 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
20 penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commission (39
21 U. S. C. 321d), \$35,000.

22 INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC
23 RIVER BASIN

24 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac
25 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to

1 pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac
2 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses
3 of the Commission during the fiscal year 1949 in the
4 administration of its business in the conservancy district
5 established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat.
6 748), \$5,000.

7 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
8 AERONAUTICS

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
10 Committee, including contracts, without regard to section
11 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, for the making of spe-
12 cial investigations and reports and for engineering and draft-
13 ing services; traveling expenses of members and for exam-
14 ination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the
15 field; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley
16 Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical
17 Laboratory, and the Flight Propulsion Research Laboratory
18 at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria
19 equipment; purchase of three (not to exceed \$25,000) and
20 maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of seven
21 passenger motor vehicles of which six shall be for replace-
22 ment; personal services in the District of Columbia; not to
23 exceed \$12,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail
24 (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for services as
25 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5

1 U. S. C. 55a) at not to exceed \$35 per diem for individuals
2 (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved
3 by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget) ; including
4 \$2,500 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of
5 the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; and a
6 health service program for employees as authorized by law
7 (5 U. S. C. 150) ; in all, \$37,810,000: *Provided*, That
8 statutory provisions prohibiting the payment of compensation
9 to aliens shall not apply to any person whose employment
10 by the Committee shall be determined by the Chairman
11 thereof to be necessary: *Provided further*, That aircraft and
12 parts, equipment, and supplies may be transferred to the
13 Committee by the Air Force, Army, and Navy without reim-
14 bursement.

15 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
16 \$95,000.

17 Construction and equipment: For construction and
18 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
19 mittee, \$10,000,000, to be available until June 30, 1950.
20 and of which \$2,143,000 shall be available for payments
21 under contracts entered into pursuant to the contract
22 authority under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
23 priation Act, 1948: *Provided*, That in addition, the Com-
24 mittee may, prior to July 1, 1950, enter into contracts

1 for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not in
2 excess of \$18,200,000.

3 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
5 Archivist and the National Archives; including personal serv-
6 ices in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid,
7 protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrange-
8 ment, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication,
9 reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other
10 records (including motion-picture and other films and sound
11 recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; contract steno-
12 graphic reporting services; not to exceed \$100 for payment
13 in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library
14 membership in societies whose publications are available to
15 members only or to members at a price lower than to the
16 general public; not to exceed \$675 for deposit in the Treas-
17 ury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); and travel ex-
18 penses; \$1,334,555, of which \$1,000 is for payment of
19 claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims
20 Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

21 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
22 \$23,500.

23 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

24 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the main-
25 tenance and operation of properties under title I of the

1 District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act,
2 \$23,400: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
3 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of
4 the United States monthly.

5 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
6 penalty mail of the National Capital Housing Authority
7 (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$1,300.

8 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
9 COMMISSION

10 Land acquisition, National Capital and metropolitan
11 area: For necessary expenses for the National Capital Park
12 and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition
13 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of
14 the National Capital, as authorized by the Act of May 29,
15 1930 (46 Stat. 482), and amendment of August 8, 1946
16 (60 Stat. 960); services as authorized by section 15 of
17 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and real
18 estate appraisers, by contract or otherwise without regard
19 to the civil service and classification laws and section 3709,
20 Revised Statutes, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those
21 usual for similar services; purchase of options and other
22 costs incident to the acquisition of land; not to exceed
23 \$30 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39
24 U. S. C. 321d); ~~(19)\$241,000, to remain available until~~
25 ~~expended, said sum to be used for carrying out the pro-~~

visions of section 4 of said Act \$400,000, to remain available until expended, \$159,000 of said sum to be used for carrying out the provisions of section 1 (b) of said Act and \$241,000 for carrying out the provisions of section 4 of said Act.

(20) District of Columbia redevelopment: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of sections 3k, 6, and 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 592), including printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); \$50,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Office of Selective Service Records as authorized by the Act of March 31, 1947 (Public Law 26), including not to exceed \$50,000 for printing and binding; personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); not to exceed \$21,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); and health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); \$2,476,700.

1 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

2 Philippine War Damage Commission: For carrying out
3 the provisions of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act
4 of 1946, \$95,000,000, to remain available until April 30,
5 1951, of which not to exceed \$2,907,991 shall be for neces-
6 sary expenses of the Philippine War Damage Commission
7 for the fiscal year 1949, including personal services in the
8 District of Columbia; purchase of seven passenger motor
9 vehicles; housing of American employees by rental or lease
10 and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance
11 of quarters, without regard to section 322 of the Act of June
12 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a) ; printing and
13 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
14 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; services as authorized by section
15 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and not
16 to exceed \$200 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail
17 (39 U. S. C. 321d) : *Provided*, That no payment shall be
18 made under the provisions of such title of such Act to any
19 person who, by a civil or military court having jurisdiction,
20 has been found guilty of collaborating with the enemy or of
21 any act involving disloyalty to the United States or the
22 Commonwealth of the Philippines: *Provided further*, That
23 no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging
24 in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of
25 activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of

1 1946 which would result in obligating the Government of
2 the United States in any sense or respect to the future pay-
3 ment of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be
4 appropriated in such Act.

5 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
7 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; health
8 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ;
9 payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
10 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; not to exceed \$1,150
11 for the purchase of newspapers; services as authorized by
12 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
13 and not to exceed \$22,000 for deposit in the Treasury for
14 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; \$5,732,140.

15 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
16 the Securities and Exchange Commission, \$94,000.

17 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

18 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all
19 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and in-
20 crease of collections from the surveying and exploring
21 expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for
22 the system of international exchanges between the United
23 States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches
24 among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and
25 the excavation and preservation of archeological remains;

1 for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and mak-
2 ing necessary observations in high altitudes; for the admin-
3 istration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the
4 administration, and for the construction and maintenance,
5 of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island,
6 Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940,
7 as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Num-
8 bered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration
9 of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August
10 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C. 921) ; including personal services in
11 the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$35,000 for
12 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
13 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; traveling expenses;
14 not to exceed \$2,600 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty
15 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; payment of claims pursuant to
16 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
17 921) ; printing and binding, not exceeding \$150,000, of
18 which not to exceed \$16,800 shall be available for printing
19 the report of the American Historical Association; purchase,
20 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator con-
21 ductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches;
22 and not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of manuscripts,
23 drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$2,090,000.

24 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
25 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the

1 protection and care of the works of art therein, and ad-
2 ministrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the
3 Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the
4 public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9,
5 Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in the
6 District of Columbia; health-service program as authorized
7 by law (5 U. S. C. 150); payment of claims pursuant to
8 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
9 921); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
10 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); traveling expenses; not
11 to exceed \$1,600 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty
12 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); not to exceed \$250 for payment
13 in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery
14 for membership in library, museum, and art associations or
15 societies whose publications or services are available to
16 members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
17 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
18 guards and elevator operators; not to exceed \$7,000 for
19 printing and binding; purchase or rental of devices and
20 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and
21 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds;
22 \$966,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised
23 Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,
24 shall not apply to the restoration and repair of works of

1 art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall
2 not exceed \$15,000.

3 TARIFF COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
5 Tariff Commission, including personal services in the
6 District of Columbia, subscriptions to newspapers not to
7 exceed \$250, health service program as authorized by
8 law (5 U. S. C. 150), contract stenographic reporting
9 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
10 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$1,500 for
11 deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d),
12 \$1,180,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
13 shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff
14 Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceed-
15 ings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of
16 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any
17 special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has
18 acted as attorney or special representative: *Provided further*,
19 That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the
20 salaries of the Commissioners of the United States Tariff
21 Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

22 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$20,000.

23 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

24 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
25 ing contract stenographic reporting services, \$754,700, of

1 which not to exceed \$675 shall be available for deposit in
2 the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) : *Provided*,
3 That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the
4 written certificate of the judge.

5 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$17,500.

6 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained
8 in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of
9 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
10 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
11 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
12 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
13 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
14 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
15 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
16 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
17 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
18 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government
19 of the United States, is not a member of an organization of
20 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
21 the Government of the United States, or that such person
22 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
23 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
24 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
25 any person who engages in a strike against the Government

1 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
2 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
3 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
4 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
5 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
6 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages
7 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this
8 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
9 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
10 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal
11 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
12 other provisions of existing law.

13 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation or authorization
14 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the
15 salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses
16 are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or
17 authorization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be
18 effective only during the period for which such prohibition
19 in such other Act is effective.

20 SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
21 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
22 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such
23 travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor
24 in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

25 SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are

1 expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals
2 and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the
3 expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not
4 exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation
5 shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade,
6 or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the per-
7 formance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which
8 funds are herein provided.

9 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained
10 in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person
11 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
12 held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces
13 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
14 period of active military or naval service and has within
15 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
16 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
17 more than one year made application for restoration to his
18 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
19 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
20 former position and has not been restored thereto.

21 SEC. 107. Appropriations contained in this Act,
22 available for expenses of travel, shall be available, when
23 specifically authorized by the head of the activity or estab-
24 lishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings

1 of organizations concerned with the function or activity for
2 which the appropriation concerned is made.

3 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation or fund
4 contained in this Act shall be available for installing or
5 maintaining systems for administrative appropriation, fund,
6 or inventory accounting except such systems as are prescribed
7 or approved by the Comptroller General: *Provided*, That all
8 agencies for whose activities provision is made in this Act
9 shall hereafter maintain fiscal accounting control of all inven-
10 tories of supplies, materials, or equipment which may be
11 owned by or be in the custody of such agencies.

12 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the
14 maximum amount allowable, in accordance with section 16
15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), for the
16 purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses,
17 ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at
18 \$1,400.

19 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1,
20 1949, no part of any appropriation contained in this
21 or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of
22 any officer or employee of the Government of the United
23 States (including any agency the majority of the stock of
24 which is owned by the Government of the United States)
25 whose post of duty is in continental United States unless

1 such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a
2 person in the service of the United States on the date of
3 enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had
4 filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the
5 United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who
6 owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for
7 the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such
8 person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
9 requirements of this section with respect to his status have
10 been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person
11 making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
12 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned
13 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
14 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
15 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
16 *further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee
17 contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable
18 in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not
19 apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to
20 nationals of those countries allied with the United States in
21 the prosecution of the war.

22 SEC. 203. Appropriations for the executive departments
23 and independent establishments for the fiscal year
24 1949 available for travel expenses shall be available for the
25 payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence ex-

1 penses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of
2 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian officers
3 and employees of such departments and establishments while
4 traveling on official business outside the continental limits of
5 the United States and away from their designated posts of
6 duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such allowances shall be
7 determined by the head of the department or independent
8 establishment concerned or by such official as he may desig-
9 nate for the purpose, but shall, in no case, notwithstanding
10 any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established
11 by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in
12 which the travel is performed.

13 SEC. 204. Appropriations of the executive departments
14 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1949,
15 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of
16 the activity concerned, are hereby made available for liv-
17 ing quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June
18 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed
19 thereunder, and cost of living allowances similar to those
20 allowed under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of
21 1946, in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by
22 regulations of the President, for all civilian officers and
23 employees of the Government permanently stationed in
24 foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appro-

1 priations of the Department of State under the caption
2 "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

3 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal
4 year 1949 contained in this or any other Act shall be
5 paid to any person for the filling of any position for which
6 he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
7 to approve of the nomination of said person.

8 SEC. 206. No part of any appropriation contained in
9 this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$4
10 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United
11 States Code Annotated and such volumes shall be purchased
12 on condition and with the understanding that cumulative
13 annual pocket parts shall be furnished free of charge, or in
14 excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes
15 of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

16 SEC. 207. Except as otherwise provided by law, any
17 appropriations or funds available to the executive depart-
18 ments, independent establishments, and corporations for the
19 payment of salaries and compensation to persons employed
20 outside the continental United States or in Alaska shall be
21 available for the payment of such salaries and compensation
22 only in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Presi-
23 dent at rates of pay equal to those paid for the same or
24 similar services of persons employed by the Government in

1 continental United States, plus not to exceed 25 per centum:
2 *Provided*, That no such salary or compensation shall exceed
3 the maximum provided by the Classification Act of 1923, as
4 amended.

5 TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

6 Amounts available to the Federal Works Agency from
7 appropriations and other funds are hereby reduced in the
8 sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the
9 surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon
10 the approval of this Act:

11 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

12 Office of the Administrator: Public works advance plan-
13 ning, under title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion
14 Act of 1944, \$1,036,000.

15 Office of the Administrator: Public Works Administra-
16 tion liquidation: \$387,647 of the unexpended balances of the
17 funds heretofore made available to said Administration re-
18 quired to liquidate obligations incurred prior to June 30,
19 1944.

20 Public Roads Administration: Access roads (national
21 defense), \$1,569,111.

22 Bureau of Community Facilities: Emergency relief for
23 the Territory of Hawaii, under section 1 of the Act entitled
24 "An Act to provide emergency relief for the victims of the

1 seismic waves which struck the Territory of Hawaii, and for
2 other purposes", \$100,000.

3 This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Ap-
4 propriation Act, 1949".

Passed the House of Representatives February 4, 1948.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments March 15, 1948.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 15, 1948

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 23, 1948
For actions of March 22, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 54

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Foreign Affairs Committee reported foreign-aid bill; Rules Committee cleared it. House passed additional appropriation for foreign aid pending enactment of ERP. Senate committee reported bill to provide Greece-Turkey aid. Senate passed tax-reduction bill. House committee reported road bill which includes authorizations for forest highways, roads and trails. House committee submitted report of investigations of personnel offices.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN AID. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of S. 2202, the foreign-aid bill (p. 5281). The bill, as amended by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, authorizes \$5,300,000,000 for ERP (same amount as Senate version); \$60,000,000 for International Emergency Children's Fund, \$275,000,000 for primarily military-type aid to Greece and Turkey, \$150,000,000 for primarily military-type aid to China, and \$420,000,000 for primarily economic aid to China. The following were among the Committee changes in the Senate version:
 - Added authorization for the Administrator, with Presidential approval, to create a corporation through which he could act in carrying out his responsibilities. (However, the Committee report does not recommend use of such authority and states the Committee's opinion that "all the flexibility claimed for the corporate structure could be equally well secured by appropriate legislative provisions for an executive agency.")
 - Eliminated, from the authorization for the Administrator to delegate authority, the reference to heads of other departments and agencies. (The Committee report says this was done because "the head of any existing department...already possesses the necessary authority and power.")
 - Included a requirement that the Public Advisory Board have representatives of agriculture, business, labor, and the professions.
 - Inserted a provision that, where procurement is from surplus Government stocks, the Administration be placed on the same priority basis as other Government agencies in the procurement of surpluses for their own use.

Included a provision that, while Government procurement would be authorized the bill would facilitate and maximize the use of private channels of trade, subject to safeguards to assure that expenditures in connection with such procurement are within approved programs and in accordance with the terms and conditions established by the Administrator.

Eliminated the provision dealing with guaranties to Western Hemisphere governments and to any persons in the Western Hemisphere.

Reduced the appropriation authorization for ERP by \$1 billion but added a provision for the obtaining of \$1 billion through issuance of notes as a public-debt transaction.

The Foreign Affairs Committee had reported the bill, as mentioned above, earlier in the day (H. Rept. 1584)(p. 3297).

Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 355, to appropriate \$55,000,000 additional for aid to Austria, France, and Italy; which had been reported by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (H. Rept. 1586)(pp. 3283-7). The committee report states that this amount "will be offset by reduction in funds to be made available under the European recovery program bill." During debate on this measure, Rep. Cannon, Mo., criticized "delay" in the foreign-aid program and charged "too little and too late" (p. 3284).

Rep. Vursell, Ill., criticized the Marshall Plan (pp. 3272-3).

2. FARM LABOR. Rep. Elliott, Calif., criticized picketing of DiGiorgio Farms, Calif., and inserted several statements and letters regarding this matter (pp. 3287-94).
3. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. Reps. Lodge, Conn., and Rivers, S. C., urged repeal of these taxes (pp. 3273-4).
4. FOREIGN TRADE. Reps. Weichel, Ohio, and Cole, Mo., criticized exportation of machinery to Russia (pp. 3267-8).
5. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Reps. Wigglesworth, Phillips of Calif., Robertson, Coudert, Hendricks, Andrews of Ala., and Thomas of Tex. were appointed House conferees on this bill, H. R. 5214 (p. 3295). Senate conferees were appointed Mar. 15.
6. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee submitted a preliminary report, "Study of Personnel Offices in the Executive Departments and Agencies of the Government" (H. Rept. 1593)(p. 3297).
7. ROADS AUTHORIZATIONS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5888, the proposed "Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1948" (H. Rept. 1594) (p. 3297). The bill includes the following authorizations for each of the fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952: Forest highways, \$25,000,000; forest roads and trails, \$12,500,000; highway program, \$500,000,000. It provides that 30% of the \$500,000,000 fund shall be used for secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads; that the term "secondary and feeder roads" shall include county and township roads; and that, in selecting county and township roads on which funds are to be expended, the State highway departments shall cooperate with township trustees and other appropriate local road officials.
8. TARIFF. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H.R. 5553, extending until July 1, 1949, the period during which 9-inch newsprint may be imported duty free (H.Rept. 1590) (p. 3297).
9. TOBACCO TAXES. The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendments H.R. 5645 to assist States in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes (H.Rept. 1588)(p. 3297).

expansion of the public school system of the District of Columbia, there would appear to be no justification for reimbursing the owner of the property out of funds of the Federal Treasury. If such reimbursement is to be made it should be made out of the funds of the District of Columbia government. The purchase of such sites has been uniformly a charge against District revenues in the past, and the act of July 11, 1947, specifically provides, as stated above, that reimbursements of this character shall be a charge against the District revenues.

In addition to the above objection, it should be noted that the act of July 11, 1947 provides that no property owner shall be reimbursed where the proceedings are abandoned at the request of the owner, and that in this case, the owner, in his letter of November 28, 1944, requested abandonment of the condemnation proceedings.

I, therefore, feel obliged to return the measure without my approval.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 20, 1948.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection, the message and the bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WIGGLESWORTH, PHILLIPS of California, ROBERTSON, COUDERT, HENDRICKS, ANDREWS of Alabama, and THOMAS of Texas.

MRS. PEARL COLE—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 576)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning ~~without~~ my approval H. R. 2012, a bill "for the relief of Mrs. Pearl Cole."

The bill would require the Bureau of Employees' Compensation of the Federal Security Agency, notwithstanding the statutory 1-year time limit for the filing of a death claim specified in the Federal Employees' Compensation Act for this type of case, to consider on its merits any claim that may be filed within 6 months after enactment of the present measure by Mrs. Pearl Cole for compensation on account of the death of her husband,

Jesse T. Cole, whose death in August 1936 is alleged to have been a result of injuries received on June 10, 1931, in the performance of his duty as a letter carrier in the civil service of the United States. No benefits are to accrue prior to approval of this measure.

It appears from the records of the Federal Security Agency that Mr. Cole suffered fractures of his left arm and abrasions of the left hand on June 10, 1931, when he lost control of an automobile. His recovery was uneventful and he returned to his usual employment on September 10, 1941. He filed a claim under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, which was approved, and received compensation benefits for the period ending September 9, 1931, in the sum of \$133.61. Payments of \$304 were also made out of the compensation fund for medical and transportation expenses. No application for review of the award or additional claim was ever made in his lifetime. He was involuntarily retired for economy reasons in 1933. On August 5, 1936, he died.

Since Mr. Cole had drawn disability compensation in his lifetime, his widow presumably was aware that if his death had in fact resulted from the injury she might be entitled to compensation. Yet no claim on account of such death was filed within the 1-year period of limitation established by the statute and the widow did not apprise the compensation agency of her husband's death until October 28, 1940, more than 4 years after such death.

In 1945, the Compensation Act was amended so as to permit the compensation agency to waive compliance with the 1-year time limit, for death claims filed within 5 years after the employee's death, but only if the failure to comply was due to circumstances beyond the claimant's control, or if the claimant has shown "sufficient cause or reason in explanation thereof," and material prejudice to the interest of the United States has not resulted from such failure. Congress did not choose to make that amendment retroactive to deaths from injuries occurring before December 7, 1940, and hence it could not as such avail Mrs. Cole. But if the principles laid down in the 1945 amendment be used as a yardstick for determining whether a special legislative waiver is justified in this case, the showing made by Mrs. Cole appears to fall hopelessly short of the requirements. There is nothing in the files of the Federal Security Agency or in the documents appended to the committee reports on H. R. 2012 that even hints that her failure to file a claim within 1 year was due to circumstances beyond her control or other reasonable cause. Moreover, it is probable that to submit the case to the agency now would be futile or would tend to cause material prejudice to the interest of the United States. This is so because of the difficulty of determining whether a death which happened more than 11 years ago resulted from an injury occurring over 16 years ago, when no lasting disability was brought to the compensation agency's attention in the decedent's lifetime and even the most favorable medical

opinion produced merely ventures that the accident could have been one of the causes of the heart disease from which he died.

The time limitations were inserted in the Compensation Act because the Congress considered it more important to have matters conclusively settled at some point than to attempt to do ideal justice by keeping the doors forever open to the assertion of stale claims with all the risks attendant upon such a practice. To mitigate the harshness of the statutory bar a limited amount of leeway was allowed by the 1945 amendment for deserving cases. No doubt many whose claims were unassailable on their merits have been frustrated by the statutory bar, either because their cases, such as the Cole case, arose too early to receive the benefit of the 1945 amendment or because they have failed to show sufficient excuse for their delay. It thus appears that the enactment of this bill would be doubly discriminatory, and this without likelihood of really helping the claimant: (1) It would waive in claimant's favor statutory time limits applicable to similar or more meritorious claims. (2) It would do so even though claimant has failed to make the reasonable showing which others, who can take advantage of the statutory waiver provision, must make.

In view of these considerations I feel constrained to return the bill without my approval.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 20, 1948.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection, the message and the bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

CHARLES E. CROOK AND B. L. FIELDER—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 575)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 2268, Eightieth Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of Charles E. Crook and B. L. Fielder."

The bill authorizes and directs the Comptroller General to credit the account of Charles E. Crook, postmaster, of Vicksburgh, Miss., in the sum of \$699.15, and relieves B. L. Fielder, assistant postmaster in that office, from any liability to refund or to pay to the United States said sum of \$699.15, such sum being the amount of increased salary paid to Mr. Fielder, assistant postmaster, from December 1, 1942, to August 12, 1946, and disallowed by the General Accounting Office. The bill also authorizes the Postmaster General to pay to Mr. Fielder from the appropriation made for the fiscal year 1947 such sum as he may have repaid as a result of the circumstances hereinabove set forth and provides that the Comptroller General shall allow the same.

The act of February 28, 1925, providing for the reclassification of salaries for postmasters and employees of the postal service, contained a provision in section 3 thereof whereby in central accounting offices where the gross receipts are less than \$500,000 per annum and no postal cashier is provided, the employee in charge of central accounting work should be allowed an increase of \$200 per annum. The act of July 6, 1945, provided substantially the same authority.

During the period December 1, 1942, through June 30, 1945, Mr. Fielder was paid additional compensation at a rate of \$200 per annum for central accounting work, whereas Margaret A. Mulvihill received \$200 per annum additional compensation for that work during the same period. Since there is no provision of law whereby two employees may draw additional salary for central accounting work at post offices with gross receipts of less than \$500,000, the General Accounting Office stated exceptions in the amount of \$539.96 in the accounts of Charles E. Crook for the overpayment of salary to Mr. Fielder through June 30, 1945.

Miss Mulvihill's assignment as employee in charge of central accounting records was terminated at the close of business on June 30, 1945. It was not until August 13, 1946, that the Postmaster General approved the assignment of Mr. Fielder to the central accounting work, with a \$200 increase in compensation as provided by section 9 (z) of the act of July 6, 1945. Accordingly, the General Accounting Office stated additional exceptions in the amount of \$238.02 in the accounts of Charles E. Crook for overpayment of salary to Mr. Fielder from July 1, 1945, to August 12, 1946. The sum of \$80 has been reported as collected from Mr. Fielder.

It appears obvious that the Federal Government should not be required to pay the additional compensation of \$200 per annum to two employees in the same office for the same work during the period December 1, 1942, through June 30, 1945. Miss Mulvihill apparently performed the central accounting work and appropriately received the additional compensation for that period; and there would appear to be no justification for relieving Mr. Fielder of the obligation to refund to the Government the overpayment to him of \$539.96.

With respect to the period July 1, 1945, to August 12, 1946, both inclusive, for which period an additional suspension was made by the General Accounting Office in the amount of \$238.02, there would be no objection to the enactment of a measure which would allow payment to whatever person actually performed the additional duties during that period.

In its present form, I feel obliged to return the bill without my approval.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 20, 1948.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection, the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL, RICHLAND COUNTY, S. C.—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 574)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 431, entitled, "An act for the relief of the Columbia Hospital of Richland County, S. C."

The bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,414.90 to the Columbia Hospital of Richland County, S. C., in full settlement of all claims by the hospital against the United States for hospital care and medical attention provided for Halsford V. Sharpe. The bill asserts that Mr. Sharpe was a prisoner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, that officers of that bureau placed him in the hospital for care, and that such officers agreed the Treasury Department would pay all claims relating to the treatment of the prisoner by the hospital.

The available facts indicate that Mr. Sharpe was wounded on March 7, 1942, by an assistant of certain alcohol tax investigators when the former attempted to escape from an illicit distillery. The investigators placed him in the Columbia Hospital. No evidence whatever apart from the claim of the hospital appears from the files of the Bureau of Internal Revenue that the hospital then or later was informed that the hospital bill would be paid by the Treasury Department. After Mr. Sharpe was placed in the hospital, his arrest was reported to the United States marshal who assumed custody of the prisoner. On September 17, 1942, the indictment against Mr. Sharpe was withdrawn. A copy of the order discharging him from the custody of the United States marshal was delivered to the hospital, with the endorsement by the marshal that he would no longer be responsible for any bill incurred by Mr. Sharpe. The marshal then paid to the Columbia Hospital the total sum of \$1,055, the amount of Mr. Sharpe's bill for treatment from March 7, 1942, to September 17, 1942.

Thus it would appear that no evidence exists of any agreement at any time by the Treasury Department that it would reimburse the Columbia Hospital for the care of Mr. Sharpe. The hospital has been reimbursed by the United States marshal for the care furnished during the period Mr. Sharpe was in custody. The hospital was informed clearly at the time of discharge from custody that the marshal would no longer be responsible for bills incurred by Mr. Sharpe. No further circumstance is shown which could have led the Columbia Hospital to believe that any other branch of the United States Government would be responsible for further care of Mr. Sharpe. Therefore, no basis appears to exist for any claim by the hospital against the United States, and under these circumstances the payment proposed by the bill would constitute an undesirable precedent.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 20, 1948.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection, the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed. There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted, as follows:

To Mr. JONES of Washington (at the request of Mr. MACK), indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, for 1 week, on account of official business.

To Mr. HORAN, for 1 week, on account of official business.

To Mr. ROBERTSON (at the request of Mr. ARENDT), for 1 week, on account of official business.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 203. An act to increase the equipment maintenance of rural carriers 1 cent per mile per day travelled by each rural carrier for a period of 2 years, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LeCOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on March 18, 1948, present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1809. An act to facilitate the use and occupancy of national-forest lands, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2453. An act to provide for the establishment and operation of a research laboratory in the North Dakota lignite-consuming region;

H. R. 2502. An act to provide for the general welfare and advancement of the Klamath Indians in Oregon;

H. R. 3506. An act to provide for acquisition of a site for a new Federal building in Huntington, W. Va.;

H. R. 4836. An act to authorize the purchase of a new post-office site at Omaha, Nebr.;

H. R. 4838. An act to extend the period of validity of the act to facilitate the admission into the United States of the alien fiancées of fiancés of members of the armed forces of the United States;

H. R. 4967. An act to provide for the acquisition of a site for a new postal building in Portland, Oreg.;

H. R. 5315. An act to ratify the administrative promotions of employees on military furlough from the field postal service, in certain cases; and for related purposes;

H. J. Res. 251. Joint resolution to authorize issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one-hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Swedish pioneers to the Middle West; and

H. J. Res. 320. Joint resolution to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the creation of the Territory of Minnesota.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 23, 1948, at 12 o'clock noon.

agency of the United States expires on June 30, 1948, so this provision would provide for continuity of operation and provide that the transfer occur at the end of the fiscal year."

2. FOREIGN AID. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 355, appropriating \$55 million additional for interim foreign aid pending enactment of ERP (S. Rept. 1025)(p. 3559).
The Foreign Relations Committee reported S. 2393, providing for aid to China (S. Rept. 1026)(p. 3559).
3. EDUCATION. Continued debate on S. 472, the Federal-aid-to-education bill (pp. 3561-3, 3570-4, 3578).
4. DECENTRALIZATION. Sen. Wiley, Wis., spoke in favor of decentralization of the Government as a national-defense measure (p. 3556).
5. ORGANIZATION. Sen. Lodge, Mass., inserted a statement by Herbert Hoover on the progress of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch (pp. 3557-8).
6. RENT CONTROL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 2182, to continue rent control (pp. 3563-9, 3598-604). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Sens. Brooks and McKellar were appointed additional conferees on this bill, H. R. 5214 (p. 3569).
8. HOUSING. Passed S. 2361, to continue the mortgage-insurance provisions of the National Housing Act, with amendments by Sen. Tobey to extend the law until Apr. 30, 1948, instead of May 31, 1948, and increasing the mortgage-insurance authority by \$400 million instead of \$600 million (p. 3569).
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 29, when it is expected that the calendar will be called and debate will continue on the education bill (p. 3594).

HOUSE

10. FOREIGN AID. Concluded general debate on S. 2202, the foreign-aid bill, and began reading the bill for amendments (pp. 3611-67).
11. OLEOMARGARINE. Rep. McGarvey, Pa., spoke in favor of repealing oleomargarine taxes and urged Members to sign the discharge petition to bring a bill providing for such repeal to the floor (pp. 3595-6).
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Halleck announced that S. 2202, the foreign-aid bill is to be read for amendments Mon., Mar. 29, and will remain the order of business until disposed of. He stated also that following the foreign-aid bill a deficiency appropriation bill is to be considered and he hopes H.R. 5098, to provide for research on foot-and-mouth disease, will be taken up next week (p. 3604).
13. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President (Mar. 24) a revised 1949 appropriation estimate of \$11,342,500 for various Bureau of Reclamation projects, including Riverton project, Wyo., \$1,261,500; Davis Dam project, Ariz.-Nev., \$1,427,000; Central Valley project, Calif. \$5,686,000; and Columbia Basin project, \$2,000,000 (H. Doc. 579).
Received from the President (Mar. 24) a revised 1949 appropriation estimate of \$1,504,799 for the State Department for U.S. participation in various international organizations (S. Doc. 128).

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committees reported bills authorizing aid to China and making additional interim foreign-aid appropriations. House completed general debate on foreign-aid bill.

SENATE

1. CCC CHARTER. In reporting S. 1322 (see Digest 56), the Agriculture and Forestry Committee included in its report the following explanation of the committee amendments:

"The general welfare clause in section 2 is deleted as it is not considered necessary to the bill although similar language is contained in other Federal charters of Government corporations.

"The amendment of the bill to require that contractual obligations of the Corporation to purchase loans made by its lending agencies under its programs, should be subject to the limitation on its borrowing authority carries out the present policy of the Corporation in that respect.

"The requirement that any research finance by the Corporation be restricted to commodities owned or controlled by it and be conducted in collaboration with the Department's research agencies is designed to centralize research functions in the interest of economy and coordination.

"The deletion of paragraph (g) of section 5 is a perfecting amendment in that the language is no longer applicable since the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 is not in force.

"The bill is amended to require the Corporation to pay interest on its capital stock and on amounts borrowed by it from the Treasury at rates prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in view of the terms for which such amounts are made available. The Corporation does not now pay interest on its capital stock, but otherwise this would not change the present policy of the Corporation.

"An effective date is inserted in the bill which would make the bill effective on July 1, 1948. The authority of the Delaware corporation to act as

clined to do so because of their fear that restrictions will be continued or imposed on the accommodations they might make available. One of the substantial answers for rental shortages—only one answer, but I think a very substantial answer for the prevailing harmful rental shortages—is to remove rent restrictions. The Congress has decided that the maintenance of low-rent levels justifies the retaining of rent controls for another year. I can only trust that builders throughout the land will take a "calculated risk"—to use a phrase often used with reference to other uncertain situations—and construct new facilities at an increased tempo, despite the fact that during the past year there has been considerable building in this country, and renovate and remodel old accommodations in the hope and belief that the Congress will find it wise and convenient to terminate rent controls a year from now. I trust, Mr. President, that the committees of the Congress which have jurisdiction over the problem will continue their studies and research through the year in order that when the question of whether or not rent controls should be continued after the expiration of the 1948 law, the question can be settled on its economic facts and realities, entirely divorced and separated from political considerations which have so obviously and naturally been a prime factor in our present action.

The law of 1948 is more nearly a rent-control bill than any we have had in the past. It recognizes the right of a citizen to benefit from a reasonable return on his investment, and it is hoped that it will preclude citizens being required to manage their operations at a loss. On the whole, America has not known what rent control was. Rents were frozen in 1941, and in too many areas that freeze has been continued to this day. The law of 1948 is designed to give due consideration and justice to the rights and requirements of both the tenants and landlords of America. More than 14,000,000 rental facilities are under rent-control restrictions today. Large numbers of American citizens own these facilities, and larger numbers of Americans live within the accommodations. The problem of private property and rents is both extremely big and tremendously important. We ought to understand that a rent-control law which is either unfair or unworkable pursues the premise that we can make right in practice what is wrong in principle. This can never be done. It has never been done. The sooner we can rid America of rent restrictions and controls the better off the Nation will be. Until the Congress determines that such a time is present the Congress must assume its responsibility for designing fair legislation; and it must insist, as it has never done before, that whatever law we pass is intelligently and honestly and energetically administered by the Housing Expediter.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the conference report on Senate bill 2182.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President pro tempore of the Senate be authorized to sign the rent control bill during the recess of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS—ADDITIONAL SENATE CONFEREES

Mr. REED. Mr. President, on March 15 the Senate passed House bill 5214, making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes. Five conferees were appointed on behalf of the Senate. I find that it is customary, in connection with that bill, to have 7 conferees on the part of the Senate. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Brooks] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] be added to the list of Senate conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Ecton in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 2361, a bill to provide for a temporary extension of the National Housing Act, as amended. The bill, which was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday, provides for a temporary extension of title VI of the National Housing Act, as amended. This title will expire on March 31 of this year, and it is imperative that action be taken at this time.

As reported by the committee, the bill provides for a 60-day extension of title VI with an appropriate increase in authorization for this period. In addition, it makes one amendment to the title VI program, which has already been approved by the House. In an informal discussion with Chairman Wolcott, of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, Mr. Wolcott showed some hesitancy at supporting the 60-day extension, but indicated that he would lend his support to a 30-day extension, with an authorization of \$400,000,000, instead of \$600,000,000.

Accordingly, I shall offer an amendment to this bill in accordance with Mr. Wolcott's wishes, and I shall ask consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement in regard to this matter.

Mr. President, if consent is given for the present consideration of the bill, I shall offer the amendment at this time.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, as to the unanimous-consent request for the present consideration of the bill, I should like to state to the distinguished Senator, reserving the right to object, that this arrangement has been worked out with the distinguished Senator from New Jersey; has it not? I understood that it was agreed to.

Mr. TOBEY. I do not know anything about the Senator from New Jersey.

I say to the Senator from Ohio that the bill for which I ask unanimous consent for present consideration provides for a temporary extension of title VI of the National Housing Act.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, still reserving the right to object, let me say that I understand the time under the bill is to be reduced from 60 days to 30 days. I think the original 60-day provision was the basis of the objection. So, if the time is reduced to 30 days, I believe there is no objection.

Mr. TOBEY. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2361) to provide for a temporary extension of the National Housing Act, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I now offer the amendments which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, in line 7, it is proposed to strike out the figures "\$5,550,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,350,000,000."

On page 2, in lines 1 and 2, it is proposed to strike out "May 31, 1948" and insert in lieu thereof "April 30, 1948."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) the first proviso of section 603 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "Provided, That the aggregate amount of principal obligations of all mortgages insured under this title shall not exceed \$5,350,000,000."

(b) Section 603 (a) of such act, as amended, is amended by striking out "March 31, 1948" in each place where it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "April 30, 1948."

(c) Section 603 (b) (2) of such act, as amended, is amended by striking out "necessary current cost (including the land and such initial service charges and such appraisal, inspection, and other fees as the Administrator shall approve)" and inserting in lieu thereof "value (as of the date the mortgage is accepted for insurance)."

(d) Section 604 (b) of such act, as amended, is amended by striking out "necessary current cost" and inserting in lieu thereof "value."

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator for his forbearance.

I have stated that I wish to have printed in the RECORD a statement in regard to the bill. I now send the statement to the desk and ask that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Banking and Currency Committee has favorably reported the bill (S. 2361), which

provides for a temporary extension of title VI of the National Housing Act. This is the title which was enacted to put FHA mortgage insurance on a basis adapted to the emergency needs, first, of the war, and then of the immediate postwar period. Under the present law this program would expire next week.

Under present conditions, a further extension of this emergency program will probably be needed. At the same time we all realize that it will not be desirable to continue to rely on emergency aids indefinitely. But unless we take action to modify title VI in connection with its extension for a year and make the changes in title II which are necessary to permit it to function reasonably well in the immediate future we cannot hope to assure a transition from emergency title VI aids to the more normal, long-term type of operation provided under FHA's title II program. This requires careful study and analysis of the title VI provisions for the purpose of making necessary changes in that title, and of the title II provisions as well. The Joint Committee on Housing has, in fact, made a number of very basic recommendations in both regards.

It will not be possible for the Senate to consider the necessary changes in the short time available before the March 31 expiration of title VI, particularly in view of the fact that the Senate will not be in session this week beyond today. In order to meet the dilemma thus presented, the bill, as now amended, proposes a 30-day extension of title VI, together with an appropriate increase in authorization, which will give us the time necessary to develop and consider the basic amendments necessary for a year's extension of the title VI program and at the same time not require that operations under the program come to a precipitate halt.

There is one amendment already approved by the House to the title VI program which the bill includes because of its basic importance in this period of strong inflationary pressures. In order to assure that the title will not contribute added pressures of this nature, it provides for a return from the emergency necessary current-cost formula to the long-term value formula in connection with sales housing under section 603 of title VI. Under the title VI program FHA presently insures mortgage loans, not on the basis of long-term value of the housing as under its permanent program, but simply on the basis of the necessary current cost to the builder in putting up such housing, even though this may be an amount higher than the long-term value of the housing. Moreover, under title VI, FHA can insure up to 90 percent of the necessary current cost. While some provision is probably necessary in connection with rental housing also in order to assure that a retention of the necessary current-cost formula will not provide support for further cost rises, the matter is complicated and will require more study.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 472) to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools, and in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools, for the general welfare, and for other purposes.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, today, when our major preoccupation is how to stay strong and free in a confused and war-torn world, it is entirely fitting that we should be discussing action for strengthening our educational system. There is no aspect of national strength more important than the fitness of indi-

vidual citizens. In our democracy, we have always striven for fitness in two ways: by preparing useful citizens, and by developing every kind of talent in every kind of individual. Thus, we have always thought of our remarkable system of public education as being a double-barreled gun, aimed first at the goal of self-sufficient, independent citizens, and second, at the goal of rich national development.

We have made great progress toward these goals. Nevertheless we were shocked by the Second World War into the realization that we had overlooked serious inequities in our system. As a result, some 5,000,000 young men were rejected by selective service for educational and mental deficiencies. Of this number, almost 2,000,000 men fell short of even the fourth-grade minimum education standard set by the Army. Thus, on the educational front we lost more men than our combined combat strength in the entire Pacific area during World War II.

It is true that we have developed a huge percentage of our potential strength and our potential talent, thanks to our system of public-schooling financed by State and local taxes. But we simply cannot afford the luxury of congratulating ourselves on the numbers we have educated, and forget the other millions who happen to live in States or in localities where the spirit is willing but the funds are low. There is a limit to local and State taxing power. When that limit is reached, and educational facilities suffer as a result of lack of funds, I believe that Federal aid must be extended. If all of us agree that we are citizens of this country, just as much as we are citizens of our State or community, then we should not object to being educated as citizens of this country. We can only be so educated if Federal assistance is given to those States whose income does not permit the lowest expenditure per child which should be accepted as a national standard. Mr. President, I wish to go at length into the cause of that situation a little later.

WEST VIRGINIA'S EFFORT

In my own State of West Virginia, for example, a tremendous effort is being made to support better schools, but we still cannot come near the high-income States in the level of education we are able to provide. We have to spend a far greater share of State revenues for education, and yet the results cannot compare with those in high-income States which spend a very small percentage of their income for education. In 1944, West Virginia spent approximately 2.5 percent of its income for schools, and the amount is even higher today; yet our expenditures averaged less than \$94 per child in average daily attendance. A State like New Jersey spends only 1.6 percent of its income for education, yet it is able to provide \$198 per child in average daily attendance.

Mr. Phares Reeder, executive secretary of the West Virginia Educational Association, has prepared a detailed analysis of West Virginia's educational efforts and needs. Mr. Reeder's report states:

It is estimated that in 1947-48, West Virginia will be spending for education 3.24 percent of our estimated total-income payments. In comparing this percentage with our effort in 1943-44, it seems quite probable that West Virginia in 1947-48 will rank first among the States in effort to support education. Even with this greatly increased effort, it is not likely that West Virginia will exceed the national average in school support. In spite of the strong financial effort that is being exerted, there is much evidence that West Virginia has not provided and, on the basis of her economic ability, cannot provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools. * * * We are convinced that West Virginia cannot do the job without Federal assistance.

EDUCATIONAL EQUALIZATION

Mr. President, I wish to digress at this point. I do not like to call the proposed program Federal assistance or Federal aid; I prefer to call it equalization. One of the reasons why some of the States can pay so much per pupil for education, and still pay so little, percentagewise, of their income, is the fact that while a great proportion of the capital invested in my State of West Virginia and in States in a similar position earns its income into those States, no taxes on that income go to my State, and other States similarly situated. Therefore, the schools of other States to which that income is paid, are benefiting from the taxes on income earned in my State, and my State suffers as a result.

So the proposed program is not simply one of aid or assistance, but is one of equalization. It will result in getting some of that money back to my State and to other States that are confronted with a similar situation. When the amount of income taxes paid in the various States is studied, it is found that if the average income tax on earnings in West Virginia were credited to West Virginia, the amount thus credited to my State would be vastly greater than is actually the case under present circumstances.

I agree with Mr. Reeder that even with its best efforts, our State alone cannot meet the need. One important reason—and other States have this same problem—is, as I have indicated that many of our leading industries are owned by people who live in other States. Thus, income from many sources which normally would be used to support our State government, goes, instead, to support other States.

STATISTICS ARE SHOCKING

There are even more dramatic and shocking figures than those I have quoted in regard to the field of education statistics. These figures have been used by Presidential advisory committees, by congressional committees, by educators, and parent-teacher associations all over this country in their study of how we can meet this problem.

The President's Commission on Higher Education had this to say about the problem:

The Federal Government assumes responsibility for supplementing State and local efforts in military defense against the Nation's enemies without; surely it may as justifiably assume responsibility for supplementing State and local efforts against educational deficiencies and inequalities that are democracy's enemies within.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate confirmed Hoffman nomination. Senate members of joint foreign-aid committee appointed. Senate debated Remount Service bill; Thomas motion to refer bill to Agriculture Committee is pending. Senate committee reported bills to provide for meat inspection at Federal expense and to protect against golden nematode. Senate committee reported Flanders amendments to housing bill. Both Houses received GAO audit report on FCA corporations. House debated foot-and-mouth disease research bill. House tabled resolution requesting information from USDA on producer-consumer price spreads; USDA statement inserted.

SENATE

- 1. FOREIGN AID.** Confirmed the nomination of Paul G. Hoffman to be Administrator for Economic Cooperation (p. 4256).
Sens. Smith, Lodge, Connally, Bridges, and McCarran were appointed Senate members of the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation (pp. 4256-7).
House members have not yet been appointed.
- 2. REMOUNT SERVICE.** Began debate on H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service (which improves horse breeds) from the Army Department to USDA (pp. 4281-4). Agreed to the committee amendments. Sen. Thomas, Okla., submitted an amendment to transfer part of the Ft. Reno station to the Justice Department for the Southwestern Reformatory, part to USDA for division into farms and sale under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and part to the city of El Reno. Without discussing this amendment, he then made a motion that the bill be referred to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee and inserted a resolution of Jan. 7 from that Committee recommending such action. This motion was pending when the Senate recessed.
- 3. GOLDEN NEMATODE.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 2137, which authorizes USDA to carry out operations against the golden nematode, independently or in cooperation with the State and local agencies involved; and to compensate growers of potatoes and tomatoes in infested areas for losses resulting when they refrain from planting in order to combat the nematode (S. Rept. 1106)(p. 4253).
- 4. MEAT INSPECTION.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 2256, to provide for meat inspection at Federal expense (S. Rept. 1107)(p. 4253).

5. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3703, to authorize transfer of certain surplus real property to the National Park Service (S. Rept. 1109)(p. 4253).
6. FARM PROGRAM. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee announced that it will begin hearings on S. 2318, the Aiken long-range farm program bill, on Apr. 12, with Secretary Anderson as the witness (p. D334).
7. HOUSING. The "Daily Digest" states as follows regarding the meeting of the Banking and Currency Committee: "In executive session, the committee voted to report favorably the Flanders amendments (these amendments, in effect, propose practically to rewrite the bill) to S. 866, to establish and carry out a national housing policy" (p. D334).
8. FCA AUDIT. Both Houses received the GAO audit report on various FCA corporations for the fiscal year 1946; to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (H. Doc. 598)(pp. 4252-3, 4318).
9. TOBACCO EXPORTS. Sen. Johnston, S. C., criticized British increases in the tobacco tariff (p. 4284).

HOUSE

10. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE RESEARCH. Began debate on H.R. 5098, to enable USDA to conduct research on foot-and-mouth disease in the U.S. (pp. 4297-308). When further action on the bill was postponed until today, an amendment by Rep. Macy, N.Y., designed to prevent such research on Long Island, N.Y., was pending.
11. FARM PRICES. Laid on the table H.Res. 511, requesting USDA to report the nature and extent of research activities relating to the price spread between the producer and consumer of agricultural products, particularly fruits and vegetables, the possibility of expediting such activities, and the findings and conclusions of such activities (pp. 4292-5). The Agriculture Committee had reported the resolution adversely, after receipt of information from the Department (pp. 4292, 4319). The statement from the Department was inserted in the Record (pp. 4292-5).
12. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 5214 (pp. 4296-7). The conferees fixed the Emergency Fund for the President at \$200,000 (Senate, \$100,000; House, \$700,000); fixed the Budget Bureau item at \$2,992,000 (Senate figure; House, \$3,192,000) with the understanding that the \$200,000 reduction shall be applied to divisions other than the Estimates and Fiscal Divisions and those engaged in strictly budgetary work and adopted the House figure of \$300,000 (Senate, \$350,000) for the Council of Economic Advisers.
13. ROADS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 5888, to authorize appropriations for continuing highway construction under the Federal-Aid Road Act (pp. 4296, 4319).
14. OLEOMARGARINE. Rep. Rankin, Miss., compared purity of oleomargarine and butter (pp. 4291-2).
Rep. Murray, Wis., criticized the submission of the petition to discharge the committee on the oleomargarine-tax-repeal bill (p. 4288).
15. IRRIGATION. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments H.R. 5669, to provide adjustments of irrigation charges on the Flathead Indian irrigation

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

APRIL 7, 1948.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5214]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 5, 6, 14, and 20.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 11, 12, 15, 16, and 19, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "\$100,000" and insert \$200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$6,310,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: , of which amount not to exceed \$3,695,500 may be

expended for personal services in the District of Columbia; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: .

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,401,510; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: ; *and not less than \$207,000 shall be available for the Trade Practice Conference Rule work*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$9,131,317; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 13, and 17.

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CHAS. R. ROBERTSON,
F. R. COUDERT, Jr.,
JOE HENDRICKS,
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Managers on the Part of the House.
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THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1, relating to additional services for the White House Office: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$200,000 as an emergency fund for the President, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the Senate, and \$700,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$2,992,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,192,000, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, with the understanding that the reduction of \$200,000 shall be applied to divisions other than the "Estimates and fiscal divisions" and those engaged in strictly budgetary work.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$300,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$350,000, as proposed by the Senate, for the Council of Economic Advisers.

Amendment No. 5: Strikes out the provision of the Senate appropriating \$18,000 for salaries and expenses of the library of the Office of Government Reports.

Amendments Nos. 6, 7 and 8, relating to the Federal Communications Commission: Appropriates \$6,310,000 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$6,260,000, as proposed by the House, and \$6,360,000, as proposed by the Senate, and restores the provision of the House limiting funds available for personal services in the District of Columbia, adjusted to provide \$3,695,500 for such purpose.

Amendments Nos. 9 and 10, relating to the Federal Trade Commission: Appropriates \$3,401,510, for salaries and expenses, instead of \$3,361,510, as proposed by the House, and \$3,521,510, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of \$40,000 above the House bill provides \$10,000 for mail order insurance regulatory work, and \$30,000 for trade practice conference work, no funds being provided in the conference agreement for administered price studies or program. The conferees have recommended elimination of the words "and investigations necessary thereto" in connection with the provision inserted by the Senate for trade practice conference work.

Amendments Nos. 11 and 12: Strikes out the provision of the House bill providing for a health-service program in connection with the item for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, and inserts, as proposed by the Senate, a similar item providing that funds avail-

able to the Public Buildings Administration may be used for such health-service program.

Amendment No. 13: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 14: Restores the provision of the House authorizing the use of \$100,000 of funds for administrative expenses, Public Roads Administration, for surveys in connection with the Inter-American Highway.

Amendments Nos. 15 and 16: Appropriates \$427,288,854 for Federal-aid postwar highways, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$452,288,854, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$9,131,317 for general expenses, Interstate Commerce Commission, instead of \$9,056,317, as proposed by the House, and \$9,206,317, as proposed by the Senate. Attention of the conferees has been called to embarrassment of petroleum pipe lines in payment of taxes because of valuation work of the Interstate Commerce Commission not being current. The conferees suggest that the Interstate Commerce Commission give all possible attention to this problem.

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$400,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$241,000, as proposed by the House, for land acquisition, National Capital and metropolitan area, in connection with funds for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Amendment No. 20: Strikes out the provision of the Senate appropriating \$50,000 for District of Columbia redevelopment.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House have authorized the following motions with respect to amendments in disagreement:

Amendment No. 1, relating to additional personal services for the White House Office. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

Amendment No. 13, relating to funds for a Geophysical Institute, Alaska. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 17, relating to funds for a testing and research laboratory, Public Roads Administration. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

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Managers on the Part of the House.



gins at any time may be substantially greater or even somewhat less than marketing costs, depending on the degree of competition in the marketing system and market conditions.

Activities Designed To Reduce Marketing Margins

(1) Marketing agreements: Regulation of the flow of commodities to market under these programs assures buyers of relatively steady market conditions, permitting them to reduce their margins. Producers and their associations can bargain more effectively when the volume moving into trade channels is controlled. Furthermore, the milk-marketing-agreement programs assure all producers of a uniform price based on prices of milk products in the several channels of utilization.

(2) Giving publicity to consumers regarding relatively cheap and abundant foods: Activities under this heading enable consumers to time their buying plans in respect to seasonal surpluses and to know whether the prices being charged reflect general marketing conditions.

(3) Grading, standardization, and inspection: The extensive services of this nature rendered by the Department in connection with all commodities improves the bargaining position of individual producers and shippers by avoiding doubt and arguments regarding the quality of the product, and also contribute to reduce margins by minimizing risks assumed by buyers.

(4) Wholesale market news service: The Nation-wide market news service of the Department, covering important shipping points as well as terminal markets, furnishes information to producers, shippers, and the general public regarding market conditions which eliminates the disadvantage they would otherwise suffer in bargaining with better informed large buyers. Market news also reduces risks assumed by buyers, thus tending to reduce margins.

(5) Retail market news: Research is being conducted on the feasibility of retail market news service designed to keep producers and shippers informed of prices and volume of sales in retail markets. Consumers also would have access to this information, enabling them to avoid purchases at prices inflated by unduly large retail or other marketing margins.

(6) Regulatory acts: The Department administers a number of regulatory acts, nearly all of which tend to increase the bargaining power of farmers and shippers and hence reduce marketing margins. Two of them may be cited as examples. Activities conducted under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables, such as rejection of shipments or failure to deliver without reasonable cause, the making of false or misleading statements for a fraudulent purpose, and failure to account correctly for returns received from consignments, and requires all produce commission merchants, dealers, and brokers operating in interstate commerce to secure a license from the Department. Regulations under the Packers and Stockyards Act are designed to prevent unfair practices on the part of packers, live-poultry dealers, stockyards owners, and other market agencies engaged in interstate commerce in meats, livestock, and poultry or eggs.

(7) Policing freight rates (sec. 201, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938): Under this authority the Department files and prosecutes complaints before the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to rates, charges, and practices relating to the transportation of farm products. It is roughly estimated that, as a result of cases in which the Department has represented the interests of farmers, shippers are paying about \$1,000,000,000 less per year in transportation charges than they otherwise would have paid.

The spread between farmers and consumers is correspondingly reduced.

(8) Research: A number of research projects conducted by PMA under the Research and Marketing Act or other authorization are designed, at least partly, to contribute to reduced margins. Example are: A project dealing with the effects on returns to producers of different methods of weighing, grading, and testing milk, a matter which has been a sore point among dairy producers for many years; a study of marketing practices affecting prices of livestock; and an analysis of the feasibility of prepackaging and shipping branded packs of fruits and vegetables from points of origin by individual shippers, which might give them individual bargaining power in dealing with buyers in the consuming market.

Activities Designed To Reduce Marketing Costs

The spread between the farmer and the consumer may be reduced materially by activities of the type listed in the preceding section, which tend to reduce margins without necessarily affecting actual costs of marketing. But the most effective potential means of reducing the over-all spread is by reducing the actual expenses of operation of marketing agencies. Inefficiency is a more important cause of high margins than are exorbitant profits of marketing agencies. This is shown by marketing cost studies which have been made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and other agencies.

The PMA research and service activities designed to reduce costs of marketing may be summarized as follows:

(1) Reducing the steps in marketing: Or, reducing the number of agencies through which commodities must pass on their way from the producer to the consumer. This is a difficult field to explore, but a research project is planned to begin shortly.

(2) Coordination of marketing steps: Or, facilitating the market transactions between the various segments of the marketing system to minimize friction, risk and waste. The market news, grading and standardization and inspection activities of the Department contribute to this end. One of the most effective means of bringing about such coordination is through the type of activity engaged in by many State marketing bureaus in collaboration with the Production and Marketing Administration.

(3) Technological improvements: A number of Production and Marketing Administration activities fall in this field. For example, a study of the place of frozen foods in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities will deal with the use of this new method of merchandising in reducing marketing costs as well as expanding market outlets. Another study conducted under the general supervision of the Production and Marketing Administration consists of the training of retailers in improved merchandising practices for fresh fruits and vegetables, many of which are designed to reduce costs of handling. The prepackaging of fruits and vegetables and fresh meats, the prepackaging and self-service selling of cotton and wool textiles, and improved merchandising techniques for eggs and butterfat, are other projects in this field. Another one deals with improved containers and loading techniques to reduce loss and damage in the shipment of agricultural perishables. The work of the State marketing bureaus, under the project supervised by the Production and Marketing Administration, is centered to a considerable extent upon helping local marketing agencies to adopt modern techniques which will reduce costs of operation.

(4) Improved marketing facilities: At least a dozen projects in the Production and Marketing Administration relate to the reduction of marketing costs through the improvement

of marketing facilities. One of the principal lines of activity is the improvement of terminal market, secondary market, and concentration point facilities for fresh fruits and vegetables. In the case of New York it is estimated that the cost of handling between the city limits and the retail stores could be reduced by more than 20 percent through proper improvements in marketing facilities. Other projects relate to the development of new transportation facilities such as improved refrigerator cars and trucks, more efficient cotton ginning equipment, facilities for the storage of oil seeds and grain, better drying equipment for grain, improved public stockyards facilities, and the improvement of processing facilities for eggs, poultry, tobacco, and oilseeds.

(5) Increasing volume: One of the most effective means of reducing marketing costs is to take advantage of the lower per unit cost associated with the handling of large volume. Several projects are under way in this field. The education of retail fruit and vegetable dealers is designed partly to increase the volume of business handled by individual retail units. Several projects designed to improve merchandising practices in the handling of other commodities look to the expansion of volume and consequent reduction of cost.

(6) Improved management efficiency: Research and Marketing Act projects deal with improving the efficiency of wholesalers and retailers. These two types of marketing agencies together account for a considerable part of total marketing margins. Retailing alone in 1939 accounted for about 40 percent of the total spread between the farmer and the consumer for all agricultural commodities. There has been a tendency in past marketing research and service activities to concentrate effort at the farm end of the marketing system rather than at the consumer end, where most of the marketing charges are incurred. This deficiency is being rectified in connection with the projects of the Production and Marketing Administration under the Research and Marketing Act. Other projects in the field of management improvement include those dealing with work simplification. Studies have indicated that labor costs in processing plants and other marketing agencies can be very substantially reduced through the application of scientific labor management practices such as time and motion studies. The State Marketing Bureaus in collaboration with the Production and Marketing Administration also are doing work designed to improve the efficiency of marketing agencies.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—LOAN TO FINANCE CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS OF UNITED NATIONS IN UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 595)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress an agreement between the United States and the United Nations concerning a loan of \$65,000,000, without interest, to be made by the United States to the United Nations to finance the construction of the permanent headquarters of the United Nations in the United States. I also enclose a letter from the Acting Secretary of State regarding this agreement.

The decision of the United Nations to locate its permanent headquarters in the

United States was made pursuant to an invitation unanimously extended by concurrent resolution of the Congress on December 10 and 11, 1945. The specific site for the headquarters was chosen in December 1946. The United Nations is still operating in makeshift temporary headquarters. It is essential, not only for the effective operation of the United Nations but for the continued prestige and leadership of the United States, as host to the United Nations, that adequate physical facilities be promptly furnished for the conduct of its business.

During the course of the second regular session of the General Assembly in New York last fall, it appeared that, in view of the critical dollar shortage confronting most of the members of the Organization, the only satisfactory way of providing for the prompt construction of the permanent home for the United Nations was a loan by the United States. In view of this fact and taking into consideration the economic and financial advantages that would accrue to the United States from this project, I authorized Ambassador Warren R. Austin, as Representative of the United States to the United Nations, to state that I would request the Congress to approve the making of a \$65,000,000 interest-free loan for this purpose. This loan would be repaid in annual installments from the ordinary budget of the United Nations, according to an agreed schedule of repayments. This offer was accepted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the express understanding that it was subject to the approval of the Congress.

It is my hope that the Congress will carefully consider this proposal and grant its approval. The construction of the permanent headquarters of the United Nations will be tangible evidence to the world that the United States is supporting to the full the institution to which he peoples of all nations are looking as their best hope for freedom from the fear of war.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 7, 1948.

(Enclosures: 1. Agreement between the United States and the United Nations concerning a loan of \$65,000,000; 2. Letter from the Acting Secretary of State regarding the loan agreement.)

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following letter, which was read:

APRIL 6, 1948.

HON. JOSEPH MARTIN,
Speaker of the House,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy. Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER TO THE BOARD OF VISITORS, UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 34, section 1081, United

States Code, the Chair appoints as a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy to fill the existing vacancy thereon the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLISON].

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL-AID ROAD ACT

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 521, Rept. No. 1663), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5888) to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Works, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH submitted the following conference report and statement:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 5, 6, 14, and 20.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 11, 12, 15, 16, and 19, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$6,310,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendments numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "of which amount not to exceed \$3,695,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,401,510"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "and not less than \$207,000 shall be available for the Trade Practice Conference Rule work"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,131,317"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 13, and 17.

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STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office, and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

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Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$200,000 as an emergency fund for the President, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the Senate, and \$700,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$2,992,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,192,000, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, with the understanding that the reduction of \$200,000 shall be applied to divisions other than the "Estimates and fiscal divisions" and those engaged in strictly budgetary work.

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Amendments Nos. 6, 7, and 8, relating to the Federal Communications Commission: Appropriates \$6,310,000 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$6,260,000, as proposed by the House, and \$6,360,000, as proposed by the Senate, and restores the provision of the House limiting funds available for personal

services in the District of Columbia, adjusted to provide \$3,695,500 for such purpose.

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Amendment No. 20: Strikes out the provision of the Senate appropriating \$50,000 for District of Columbia redevelopment.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House have authorized the following motions with respect to amendments in disagreement:

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Managers on the Part of the House.

AUTHORIZING RESEARCH ON FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 491 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5098) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research on foot-and-mouth disease and other diseases of animals and to amend the act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended, by adding another section, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], and I yield myself such time as I may need.

Mr. Speaker, the rule which is now before the House brings before it, if adopted, H. R. 5098, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research on foot-and-mouth disease and other diseases of animals.

The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate, after which the bill will be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. Points of order are waived.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to impose myself upon the House but for a very brief period. Every man who has had anything to do with livestock lives in dread of the foot-and-mouth disease. We have had some experience with it in years gone by and those of us who have encountered it have learned that it is the most contagious and infectious disease known in the animal kingdom. No cure has as yet been achieved, or any preventative. The only weapon which has been used for its extinction when it breaks out in a certain area is wholesale slaughter of all infected animals in that area.

The disruption caused by such a performance in the livestock industry itself and in the whole economy of the country is exceedingly serious. We are threatened with this thing today. Back in 1946, due to the unfortunate importation into the Republic of Mexico of some cattle from Brazil, the foot-and-mouth disease broke out in Mexico, in the central and southern parts of the country. The Mexican Government and the Mexican livestock industry were not able to combat it, and our Government, recognizing the danger to our own security inherent in this situation embarked upon a program of assisting the Mexicans in stamping out the disease. I think my recollection is correct when I say that

the American Government, in cooperation with the Mexican Government, has spent \$65,000,000 within the borders of Mexico in a desperate attempt to stamp out this disease. Through the fault of no one particularly, but as the result of exceedingly difficult conditions confronted in Mexico, especially with the rural population, the Mexican Indians, the attempt has failed, and the best that has been accomplished is the drawing of a quarantine line across the Republic of Mexico about 300 miles south of the Mexican-United States border, a line which is being held, or at least, desperate attempts are being made for the holding of that line, to prevent any infected animals crossing it and coming into northern Mexico which, of course, is the region immediately adjoining Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, a region of the United States which is filled with livestock. What success will be achieved in holding that line, none of us knows. It is a pretty desperate situation.

May I say Mr. Speaker, that this disease has been known in England for some years, with greater or less severity, and British scientists and laboratory research people have been working on it to see if they could not prevent the disease or bring about a cure. It has been known, as most of you realize, in the Argentine for many years, with the result that for our own protection we have had to impose certain import restrictions against the Argentine-livestock industry. From Brazil it made its way into Mexico, and coming into Mexico it stands as a threat and a terrible menace to the economy of the United States. It affects every cloven-hoofed animal; cattle, sheep, hogs, and also deer. The infection may be carried by wild deer coming across the mountains or the prairies. Once it is established in an area, the only known thing to do today is to slaughter every animal in the area.

We have had two outbreaks that I can recollect. One of them had its origin, strange to say, the State of Michigan where, as the result of the importation of some hog cholera virus in material infected with foot-and-mouth disease the latter disease spread over five or six States of the Union. There was another bad outbreak in California not many years ago which cost the State and the Government over \$200,000,000 to slaughter thousands and thousands of creatures.

This bill proposes that the Department of Agriculture shall establish a scientific research undertaking to see if the scientists cannot find a preventive or cure, or both, for this disease. Research has been conducted, perhaps not in a largely organized way, in other countries, but certainly it is up to us, in my humble judgment, to authorize the establishment of such an undertaking.

The authors of the bill, conscious of the danger of infection, have inserted in it an amendment to the effect that such research laboratory shall be established within the territorial possessions of the United States, but, more than that,

it must be established upon an island surrounded by deep navigable water, so as to reduce to a minimum the danger of the spread of infection from this laboratory. The members of the Committee on Rules believe that that amendment is a worthy one, and that it would go far toward reassuring the people of the country that this virus would not be brought in in such fashion and in such neighborhoods as to constitute a menace.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York has explained the rule and the provisions of the bill which the rule makes in order. May I say that I fully appreciate the need for this legislation by reason of the fact that we have already authorized and have expended \$60,000,000 in aiding Mexico in stamping out the dangerous foot-and-mouth disease infecting thousands of head of cattle in that country. Our help has been directed to prevent the spread of the disease over our border to protect our livestock, and, therefore, I favor this rule which will make in order for consideration the bill which will provide additional funds for research that I hope, eventually, will result in the eradication of this dreadful animal disease. The bill provides:

That the act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended, is hereby amended by adding a new section 12 reading as follows:

"Sec. 12. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish research laboratories, including the acquisition of necessary land, buildings, or facilities, and also the making of research contracts under the authority contained in section 10 (a) of the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, as amended by the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, for research and study, in the United States or elsewhere, of foot-and-mouth disease and other animal diseases which in the opinion of the Secretary constitute a threat to the livestock industry of the United States: *Provided*, That no live virus of foot-and-mouth disease may be introduced for any purpose into any part of the mainland of the United States except coastal islands separated therefrom by waters navigable for deep-water navigation, and except further, that in the event of outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in this country, the Secretary of Agriculture may, at his discretion, permit said virus to be brought into the United States under adequate safeguards. To carry out the provisions of this section the Secretary is authorized to employ technical experts or scientists without regard to the Classification Act. *Provided*, That the number so employed shall not exceed five and that the maximum compensation for each shall not exceed \$15,000 per annum. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as Congress may deem necessary; in addition, the Secretary is authorized to utilize, in carrying out this section, funds otherwise available for the control or eradication of such diseases."

Mr. Speaker, while I shall support and vote for this meritorious bill, I am more greatly concerned in the consideration and enactment of a bill which passed the Senate last year and which was favorably reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Unlike the bill now before us, which proposes to conduct research to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in cattle and other animals, it is aimed to effect an organization of the leading physicians and surgeons of all the countries of the world to conduct a medical research and to spread medical knowl-

edge to protect the health and safeguard the lives of human beings. The bill to which I refer is that which proposes to make the United States a member of the World Health Organization of the United Nations. Unfortunately, the Committee on Rules had withheld action in granting a rule for the consideration of the bill, which I think is a grave mistake. Within the past few days I have received more than 100 letters urging consideration of the legislation without delay, and stressing the necessity of our joining the World Health Organization to maintain our leadership in public-health matters. I have in my hand a letter addressed to me by Dr. John C. Kidneigh, associate director of the college of science, literature, and the arts, of the University of Minnesota, expressing his views as to the need for our participation in this organization. With the permission granted me, I include it as part of my remarks:

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA,
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE,
AND THE ARTS,
Minneapolis, April 1, 1948.

Hon. ADOLPH J. SABATH,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SABATH: I believe that the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives tabled a bill passed by the Senate in 1947 ratifying the constitution of the World Health Organization and making the United States a member of that body. Our country was one of the many nations that took part in the International Health Conference in New York City in 1946, at which time the constitution of WHO was written and an interim commission set up. Unless our Congress ratifies this constitution, the United States will neither have representation among the officers of WHO nor maintain its proper place as a leader in controlling the spread of diseases between the peoples of the world. Will you please do something to remove this bill from the table and urge its acceptance by the House. The health and welfare of too many people are at stake for such a bill as this to be stopped by the pressure of other business or of misguided opponents.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN C. KIDNEIGH,
Associate Director.

Mr. Speaker, I also include a letter directed to me by Dr. Francis J. Gerty, director of the psychiatric division, Illinois Neuropsychiatric Institute, College of Medicine, University of Illinois. It expresses his deep concern in our failure to join the World Health Organization in which 23 nations have already announced participation. His letter is as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,
Chicago, Ill., March 30, 1948.

Hon. ADOLPH J. SABATH,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SABATH: I have been informed that the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives has tabled the bill passed by the Senate in 1947 ratifying the constitution of the World Health Organization, a bill already approved by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

This gives me grave concern because it means that the United States will not have membership in the World Health Organization which 23 nations have already approved. We shall have no representative at the Geneva meeting in June 1948. This is particularly embarrassing as we had taken a very

active part in the International Health Conference in 1946 which set up the Interim Commission.

Can you inform me as to why the House Rules Committee tabled this bill? What are the prospects of reversing this action?

Very truly yours,

FRANCIS J. GERTY, M. D.,
Director, Psychiatric Division,
Illinois Neuropsychiatric Institute.

Mr. Speaker, without unduly encumbering the RECORD, under the leave granted me, I shall include several more letters among the hundred or more which I have received from the heads and professors of universities and organizations who have appealed to me to cooperate in obtaining early action for the consideration of this legislation, as follows:

MATERNITY CENTER ASSOCIATION,
New York, N. Y., April 2, 1948.

Hon. ADOLPH J. SABATH,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SABATH: Health is above politics—your health and mine. It is one of the few realms of human activity on which the peoples of the world agree and on which they can work together in these days of crisis and misunderstanding. For that reason, I am writing to you about the World Health Organization. Cholera in China can be our business and very serious business indeed. Hoof-and-mouth disease in Mexico can menace our farmers and the price of meat. Air travel has brought the reservoirs of once remote epidemic diseases close to our shores. The newest knowledge about a medical or public health technique or drug developed in Sweden or Australia or Switzerland or Argentina may save lives in Illinois if we in the United States can learn of it quickly.

The purpose of the World Health Organization is to spread this knowledge and to work together to promote health and to save life wherever it is menaced in the world. The Strong voice of the United States is needed in the counsels of the WHO. Our skills and money have much to contribute to world health but WHO is a means of bringing the knowledge and skills of other countries to bear upon the health and well-being of our own people.

I ask you as a member of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives to do your utmost to secure the ratification of the constitution of the World Health Organization. This is one of the positive things which we in the United States must do today for the development of understanding and cooperation among the nations of the world.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. SHEPARD KRECH,
President.

TOPEKA, KANS., April 2, 1948.

The Honorable ADOLPH J. SABATH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SABATH: I am writing to you as a member of the House Rules Committee, and have selected your name, first, because there is no Representative from the State of Kansas on your committee; and secondly, as a former resident of the State of Illinois, I am well acquainted with your record in the House.

The purpose in my writing is to protest the tabling of the bill passed by the Senate, ratifying the constitution of the World Health Organization. In view of the fact that this bill has been passed by the Senate and ratified by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, plus the fact that the World Health Organization is likely to come into being without the participation of the United States, unless the bill reaches the floor of the House and is acted upon favorably, I deeply regret this action of your committee.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 9, 1948
For actions of April 8, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 65

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Remount Service bill; rejected Thomas motion and amendment. House passed foot-and-mouth disease research bill; agreed to amendment to prevent laboratory on Long Island. Congressional action completed on independent offices appropriation bill. Senate committees reported Federal pay bill and amendments to housing bill. House debated road authorizations bill.

SENATE

1. REMOUNT SERVICE. Passed with amendments H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service to USDA (pp. 4327-44, 4349-52). Rejected the Thomas motion to refer the bill to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, 23-44 (pp. 4350-1). Rejected, 15-43, the Thomas amendment (see Digest 64)(p. 4352).
2. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5214, and acted on amendments reported in disagreement (pp. 4344-9, 4361). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. PAY INCREASES. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 1537, to increase the rate of compensation of Government officials and employees (S. Rept. 1113)(p. 4325).
4. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported various amendments to S. 866, the Taft-Hillender-Wagner housing bill (S. Rept. 140, pt. 2)(p. 4325).
5. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Received the President's message recommending a \$500 million increase in the lending authority of this Bank; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 4352).
6. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Capper inserted resolutions of the Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Association recommending that USDA discontinue "unauthorized activities," opposing price controls, favoring a vigorous campaign against foot-and-mouth disease and Bang's disease, and expressing appreciation to central public markets (p. 4325).

7. RECESSED until Mon., Apr. 12 (p. 4356). The calendar is to be called at that time.
8. FARM BANKRUPTCY. In reporting H.R. 4326 (see Digest 63) the Judiciary Committee amended the bill to continue Sec. 75 of the Bankruptcy Act until Mar. 1, 1949. The committee report states, in part: "At the present time there may be no real, immediate need for this temporary extension of the benefits under said act, yet, there is some evidence of such need and further need might arise without much warning. It is deemed advisable that the privileges conferred by this legislation be made effective. The passage of this admittedly temporary legislation should not be permitted to delay or interfere with the early consideration of legislation of a permanent nature to take the place of presently existing temporary section 75..."
9. C & U LANDS. In reporting S. 580 (see Digest 63) the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee included the following statement in its report: "The committee carefully considered all phases of the matter and is of the opinion (1) that the lands should be distributed exactly as they would have been had the lands been patented prior to revestment. The bill as reported does this."
10. FOREIGN AID. In reporting S. 2376 (see Digest 63), which provides for a revolving fund for purchase of agricultural commodities to be processed in occupied areas and sold, the Agriculture and Forestry Committee made the following changes in the bill: Struck out the authorization for an appropriation of \$150,000,000 as a revolving fund and inserted a direction that the Treasury lend up to that amount to the Army for establishment of the fund; deleted hides from the list of agricultural commodities to be purchased; added a provision that, in the case of wool, mohair, and flax fiber, only those types and grades shall be purchased which are designated to be available for export by the Secretary of Agriculture, and that stocks of such types and grades held by CCC shall be purchased before other purchases are made of such types and grades; redefined an occupied area to include liberated areas occupied by U.S. forces as well as occupied areas which are occupied jointly with other Allied Powers; added a provision that goods processed from the raw materials can be sold for currencies other than U.S. dollars, but that such receipts in an amount equal to the amount expended, plus interest, must be converted to U.S. dollars and returned to the fund; and inserted authorization for Congress (as well as the President) to terminate the program.
11. MEAT INSPECTION. In reporting S. 2256, to provide for meat inspection at Federal expense (see Digest 64), the Agriculture and Forestry Committee added a provision for continuation of the act of 1919 under which packers paid for overtime services.
12. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President (Apr. 6) a 1948 supplemental appropriation estimate of \$3,000,000 for the Colorado-Big Thompson Project, Colo. (S. Doc. 141).

HOUSE

13. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE RESEARCH. Passed with amendments H.R. 5098, to enable USDA to conduct research on foot-and-mouth disease in the U.S. (pp. 4361-7).
Agreed to the Committee amendment to prohibit the introduction of the live virus into the Mainland of the U.S., except coastal islands separated by waters navigable for deep-water navigation (p. 4366).
Agreed, 71-43, to an amendment by Rep. Macy, N.Y., designed to prevent the erection of a laboratory on Long Island, N.Y. (pp. 4361-5).

I had in mind when I told the Senator from Missouri a few moments ago that the committee was informed that there are more so-called light horses in the United States at the present time than ever before in our history.

For example, the Department of Agriculture records show that in 1918 there were approximately 150,000 so-called light horses in the United States used for saddle and stock horse purposes. In 1947 there were 2,000,000 such horses. I am sure the Senator from Missouri will agree with me that this is a phenomenal increase. These figures do not include harness horses. I am advised that the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Army do not have any statistics on the number of so-called light harness horse; but both Departments advised the Armed Services Committee, and they have just restated their advice to my assistant, that there are more saddle horses of all types in the United States today than at any other time in our history. Further, my assistant informs me that Colonel Ireland, who at the present time is in charge of the Army Remount Service states that there are more thoroughbred horses and more so-called halfbreed thoroughbred horses in the United States today than at any other time in our history.

There can be little doubt about the fact that the tremendous increase in blood horses, as far as saddle stock is concerned, is due chiefly to the excellent breeding and stallion program of the United States Remount Service. In fact, Colonel Ireland just informed my assistant that the Army has never had enough stallions to fill all bona fide requests from breeders, farmers, and ranchers.

After the Senator from Missouri asked me his questions about the plans of the Agriculture Department insofar as the continuation of the remount program is concerned I asked my assistant to call the Agriculture Department on that point. My assistant advises me that the Agriculture officials, with whom he talked, informed him that the tentative plans of the Agriculture Department will be to continue, without material change, the Remount Service program insofar as the farming out of stallions is concerned. In fact, in view of the increasing demand for Remount stallions and in view of the growing demand for more and more well-bred saddle horses the number of stallions under the program conducted by the Department of Agriculture may be increased over the present number of stallions. On the basis of my personal knowledge of the need for Remount stallions I think their number should be increased. However, the Department of Agriculture advises this afternoon there probably will be some revision as to the types of stallions farmed out by the Remount Service because there no longer is the same need for strictly military types of horses. There is, however, an increasing need for thoroughbred stallions and the types of stallions that are being requested by stock ranchers and small farmers.

As to the plans of the Department of Agriculture concerning the four depots we are advised this afternoon that it is

the present tentative plan of the Department to keep the four depots in operation on a reduced scale. As I said earlier in my remarks today, I think there are many good reasons why the four depots should be kept under Federal jurisdiction, but I am satisfied that the horse-breeding experiments at these depots can and should be somewhat curtailed in the interest of economy.

However, there are many other reasons, such as soil conservation and military needs, which I think justify and demand that these four stations should be retained by the Federal Government even after they are transferred to the United States Department of Agriculture. In fact, I think some additional uses can be made of these stations by the Department of Agriculture over and above the use to which they were put when they were under the sole jurisdiction of the War Department. I can well imagine that the Department of Agriculture may wish to carry on some future experiments in soil conservation, seeding, and other agriculture research projects on these reservations. Of one thing I am certain, and that is retention of these four stations by the Federal Government under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture will constitute an economic asset in the best interest of all the people of the United States.

During my colloquy with Senator KEM of Missouri, a question was raised as to the Government Morgan horse farm in Vermont. I knew I had that information among my papers here on my desk, but I could not place my hands on it at the moment. However, I now have found it and I am glad to give this information to the Senator from Missouri.

The Government Morgan horse farm is located at Middlebury, Vt., and it has been operated by the United States Department of Agriculture since 1919. It consists of 987 acres, and of this acreage 435 acres were donated to the United States Government. The farm is known as the United States Morgan horse farm and an appropriation of \$50,000 per year has been allotted to it.

This farm has carried on the bloodlines of one of the greatest stallions of American horsemen, the old foundation stallion, Justin Morgan. This famous American stallion was so prepotent in his characteristics that he founded a strain of horses which has become known as the Morgan horse. Most of our saddle-bred horses in America, except the Thoroughbred and Arabian, have been marked, as we horsemen say, by Morgan blood. However, there was a danger some years ago that the pure Morgan would become extinct in America unless steps were taken to maintain a Morgan horse-breeding farm. Therefore, the United States Government established the Morgan Horse Breeding Farm at Middlebury, Vt., and it has performed a great breeding service for the American horse industry by maintaining a source for pure Morgan stallions.

The Department of Agriculture has farmed out a few of these Morgan stallions from time to time and the United States Remount Service has used a few

of them. Breeders of so-called utility saddle horses are in general agreement that an infusion of Morgan blood from time to time is desirable in breeding programs which seek constantly to improve the utility saddle horses.

Before closing I also want to call attention to certain other statistics which were considered by the Armed Services Committee during our work on this bill. It was pointed out to us that during the past 3 years horses on American farms fell off from 8,000,000 to 6,000,000. This decline in horse operation was confined chiefly to draft horses and mules, because during the same period of time the number of saddle horses increased. However, the increase of the number of saddle horses was not sufficient to offset the very large decrease in draft horses and mules. It was pointed out to us by the officials of the Army Remount Service that the number of saddle horses would have increased at a much more rapid rate if it were not for the fact that the war disrupted not only the breeding program of the Remount Service but also the breeding programs of many horse farms throughout the United States. However, now that the war is over, the demand for saddle horses is greater than at any time during the last 25 years. Some evidence of this demand is to be found in the fact that prices of saddle horses are at an all-time high.

I am sure that these figures will be of interest to the Senator from Missouri. I wish particularly again to call to the attention of the Senator from Missouri that the statistics I have secured for him do not include figures on harness horses. I find that the statistics which were supplied our committee were limited to saddle horses of various types and did not include harness horses.

However, I also find in checking our records that the committee was advised by Army and Agriculture Department officials that there are more light horses under 1,200 pounds in weight per horse in the United States today than at any other time in our history and the demand for such horses is, interestingly enough, increasing rather than decreasing.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I urge the Senate to support the unanimous decision of the Armed Services Committee that the four remount stations involved in the pending bill be transferred from the Department of the Army to the Department of Agriculture. In order to accomplish this end Senators should vote against the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] to refer the bill to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and also to vote against the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma which amendment seeks to exempt the remount station at Fort Reno, Okla., from the terms of the pending bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, let me make a statement with respect to the parliamentary situation. The debate so far has been on the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Is there to be further debate upon the motion? I should like to suggest to the distinguished Senator from Oregon that the Senator from Kansas

[Mr. REED] desires to submit a conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill, which is a privileged matter. I should like to suggest the absence of a quorum for that purpose. After the conference report has been acted upon a vote can be taken on the motion to refer the pending bill to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and if the bill is not referred, debate can be continued on it.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, I am through with the debate on the motion. I only want to say again that the procedural point is a very important one, because I am satisfied that, as a matter of jurisdiction, the Armed Services Committee has the right to dispose of this matter.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, before the Senator from Nebraska makes the point of no quorum, I wish to say that I should like to be given 2 or 3 minutes to speak on the pending matter. I shall not require more than that time.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator wish to speak now or after the quorum call?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I should like to make my remarks after the quorum call.

Mr. WHERRY. Let me say to the Senator from Virginia that it is the purpose, after the quorum call, first to proceed with the conference report, and after that, if the Senator from Virginia wishes to debate the pending bill, very well.

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1949 — CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 5214, the executive and independent offices appropriation bill, and I request its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The conference report will be read.

The conference report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 5, 6, 14, and 20.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 11, 12, 15, 16, and 19, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$6,310,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House, recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "of which amount not to exceed \$3,695,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,401,510"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "and not less than \$207,000 shall be available for the Trade Practice Conference Rule work"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,131,317"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 13, and 17.

CLYDE M. REED,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
Managers on the Part of Senate.

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CHAS. R. ROBERTSON,
F. R. COUDERT, JR.,
JOE HENDRICKS,
ALBERT THOMAS,
Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. WHERRY. I now suggest the absence of a quorum, if the Senator from Kansas will yield for that purpose.

Mr. REED. I yield for that purpose. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hawkes	Myers
Baldwin	Hayden	O'Connor
Ball	Hickenlooper	O'Daniel
Barkley	Hill	O'Mahoney
Brewster	Hoey	Overton
Bricker	Holland	Pepper
Bridges	Ives	Reed
Brooks	Jenner	Robertson, Va.
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Wyo.
Bushfield	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Byrd	Kem	Saltonstall
Capehart	Kilgore	Smith
Capper	Knowland	Stennis
Chavez	Langer	Taylor
Cooper	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McCarran	Thye
Downey	McCarthy	Tobey
Dworshak	McClellan	Vandenberg
Ecton	McFarland	Watkins
Ellender	McKellar	Wherry
Ferguson	McMahon	Wiley
Flanders	Martin	Williams
Fulbright	Maybank	Wilson
Green	Millikin	Young
Gurney	Morse	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, this is the first of the large appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1949 to be enacted into law, assuming, of course, that the Senate takes favorable action on it today.

It is rather noteworthy that the conference report carries appropriation items totaling \$81,014,313 less than the items contained in the budget estimates. The conference report totals are also \$24,076,000 less than the amounts carried in the bill as passed by the House of Representatives. That, in itself, is quite unusual. The amount the conference report, as presented to the Senate today by the conferees, carries is \$967,442,551.

I wish briefly to refer to the changes which were made in conference from the bill as passed by the Senate.

The emergency fund of the President for this year is \$500,000. The Bureau of the Budget requested \$1,000,000. The House of Representatives reduced that amount to \$700,000. The Senate reduced the amount to \$100,000. The conferees have added \$100,000, so as to make the emergency fund of the President \$200,000.

The Council of Economic Advisers has an appropriation, for this year, of \$350,000. The House reduced that amount to \$300,000. The Senate, in passing the bill, restored the amount to \$350,000. The conferees have again reduced the amount to the House figure of \$300,000.

The Office of Government Reports was discontinued entirely. The Senate version of the bill contained an item of \$18,000 to continue it, but the House conferees insisted upon striking out that item.

The Federal Communications Commission appropriations were reduced, as a result of the conference, \$50,000 under the amount provided in the Senate version of the bill, to make a total of \$6,310,000 for salaries and expenses.

The Federal Trade Commission appropriations took a decrease of \$120,000 under the amounts carried in the Senate version of the bill, making a total of \$3,401,510.

There was considerable discussion in the conference over the amount of \$120,000 which the Senate added to the bill, largely upon the insistence of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. The House conferees took a totally different view of the purpose of that item and positively refused to allow anything for it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas be kind enough to advise the Senate regarding what was the point of view of the conferees on the part of the House with respect to the amendment to which he has adverted?

As the Senator from Kansas knows, the country has been in the midst of a price inflation. The Senator knows that large corporations which are engaged in distributing food and other commodities which the people of the United States find essential to keep body and soul together, have been making tremendous

profits, profits beyond all record, while they are charging prices higher than were ever charged at any previous time in the history of the United States. That we are now suffering from a high cost of living which is beyond any previous record is admitted upon every hand. Last October several committees were appointed by the Senate and the House under a resolution expanding the Joint Committee on the Economic Report by the appointment of other Members from the Senate and House. Those committees held hearings upon the cost of living throughout the country. There was an eastern committee, a far-western committee, and a middle-western committee. All three committees were unanimous, with no suggestion whatever of a division, in finding the cost of living in the United States to have risen so high that millions of people in the lower-income brackets were finding it difficult to make their incomes cover the cost of living.

We also know that through some mysterious process the great corporations which dominate the economic scene find a way of acting in unison, all raising their prices simultaneously.

The action of the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the subsequent action of the Senate were intended to provide relief from that situation by enabling the Federal Trade Commission, which is thoroughly equipped for the work, to conduct constructive studies of the manner in which prices are administered. We are not so naive that we do not know that prices are administered. The facts revealed by the Joint Committee on the Economic Report with respect to the steel industry were conclusive evidence of this fact. If Senators will read the record of that committee they will find a rather amusing exchange between the president of Bethlehem Steel and one of the members of the joint committee. It appeared that United States Steel had increased the price of semifinished steel by 5 percent on the 12th of February 1948. It was not discovered by the press until a week or so had elapsed, and then all the columnists and all the defenders of concentrated industry said, "Why, this is but a fragmentary proportion of the output of steel. It will not affect costs in the United States at all." But the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Tamm], chairman of the Joint Committee on the Joint Economic Report, very properly summoned before the committee the president of United States Steel and the president of Bethlehem Steel and others, to explain the unexplainable increase in the price of steel. When Mr. Homer was on the stand, I asked him how he happened to give authority to Bethlehem Steel to make exactly the same increase in the price of steel as that which had been made by United States Steel. I said, "Did you have any conference with them?" "Oh, no; no conference at all." "Did you make an investigation of your costs, so that you had a cost report upon which to base the increase?" "No." "Well, how did you come to make the increase in the price of steel?" "Well," he said—and this is in the record—"a

salesman of Bethlehem Steel came to the office one day and reported that he had heard United States Steel had increased the price 5 percent; so we did." "Well," I said, "Mr. Homer, will you please explain why you had to do it?" "Oh," he said, "we had to be competitive." That is a new illustration of competition. In order to compete with United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel, instead of taking advantage of the better price it had been offering, simply boosted the price to make it the same as that which United States Steel was charging.

Mr. President, the facts before us, if we only had time to look at the facts and pay some attention to the needs of our constituents, prove this: It is true that the increase was upon semifinished steel. Semifinished steel is the raw material which steel finishers use in turning out the end products with which they compete with the United States Steel.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Wyoming if he will not make his speech after I have concluded.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me finish the thought, so the point may be clear. I am going to make a speech afterwards, too; the Senator may rely upon that. But here we have a situation in which United States Steel and Bethlehem Steel, the two largest units in the industry, have been spending money in the expansion, not of their ingot-producing facilities but in the expansion of their finishing facilities. They have seized upon this moment when the demand for finished products is so great that their independent competitors can absorb the cost. But, as a trade journal, *Iron Age*, put it very succinctly in one of its issues, the steel companies were setting the stage by which the little fellows would be unable to compete when conditions became normal.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Wyoming to let me finish my statement with reference to the conference report, and then he can take the floor in his own right.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If the Senator will indulge me, until I read this quotation—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas yield further?

Mr. REED. The Senator from Wyoming is presuming considerably upon the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I do not like to presume, but I should like to read this quotation.

Mr. REED. How long is it?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is not very long. It would require less than a minutes. It will not burden the Senator very much, and it will illuminate the mind of the Senator.

Mr. REED. The Senator from Wyoming knows that in the Federal Trade Commission Administration there are various ways of handling this trying question. The appropriation bill gives the Federal Trade Commission considerably more money than it had last year, and more than it has had for some years. It is operating under the antitrust law. The appropriation bill provides more than \$200,000 to give effect to the policy, which has been urged upon Congress for

some years, of having trade conferences in an effort to reach the question of agreement on prices. There is a third device, which is one specially favored by the Senator from Wyoming, known as the administered price structure. We provided in this bill, largely upon his urgency, an appropriation of \$120,000 for that purpose. When it went to conference, the House conferees wholly disagreed with the Senate and with the Senate conferees upon the necessity of appropriating that particular sum. In the two categories of enforcement of the antitrust law and the price structure, the Federal Trade Commission has, under the conference bill, more money than it has had for a long time.

I now yield to the Senator for a moment, to enable him to read the quotation; after which I desire to conclude.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I knew I could depend upon the indulgence of the genial Senator from Kansas.

This is what the *Iron Age*, looking into the future, said in its issue of July 10, 1946:

With emphasis in the steel industry on increased finished capacity for flat-rolled products, the chances of extra semifinished steel being sold in the open market are getting slimmer and slimmer. This means that nonintegrated makers will find their sources of raw material for finished flat-rolled products contracting toward zero over the next few years.

I may say to the Senator that my purpose in urging the Senate and the Senate committee to make this allowance for a study of prices was so that the constituents of the Members of Congress would know how the large industrialists so arrange their prices that they are identical. Unless such study shall be made, we may be sure that our constituents will continue to be exploited.

I shall now desist, but when the Senator has completed his explanation of the bill, I intend to raise the question for further consideration.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senator from Kansas was sure that the Senator from Wyoming would do that. The only thing the Senator from Kansas was at all concerned about was to get the report adopted, after which the Senator from Wyoming, so far as the Senator from Kansas is concerned, may take the remainder of the afternoon in expanding his theories of the enforcement of the laws against monopolies.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If the Senator will permit me to interject, I intend to make my discussion before the conference report shall be adopted.

Mr. REED. Very well.

Mr. President, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission asked for two sums of money. One was \$159,000 for the purpose of purchasing additional ground outside the District of Columbia for park purposes, growing out of the long-time park program covering the District of Columbia in addition to adjacent area in Maryland. The sum of \$159,000 was left in the bill. The Senate put into the bill an item of \$50,000 for making a plan in connection with the redevelopment, and that item went out in conference.

I have stated the general outlines of the conference agreement. I now move that the conference report be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. O'MAHONEY and Mr. HOLLAND addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, we have not transacted any business since the last quorum call.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Nebraska to withhold his parliamentary inquiry in order to permit a quorum call. The reason I ask for a quorum call is that I want the largest possible number of Senators to hear the story of how the House conferees have refused to give their consent to a price study by the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. WHERRY. In a moment I shall be glad to yield. I shall be glad to withhold the parliamentary inquiry if the Senator from Wyoming will withhold his request for a quorum call until I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Wyoming will withhold his request for a quorum call, because I have a question to ask the Senator from Kansas, and that does not require the presence of additional Senators.

Did I correctly understand the distinguished Senator to say that in the conference the appropriation for the contingent fund for the President was raised from \$100,000 to \$200,000?

Mr. REED. That is correct?

Mr. HOLLAND. Will the Senator from Nebraska yield for another question?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield briefly.

Mr. HOLLAND. The change of the amount of the appropriation for the contingent fund, or emergency fund, of the President from \$100,000 to \$200,000 was not in any way an effort to meet the need for funds for emergency or disastrous conditions in the Nation, was it?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, during the debate on the passage of the bill, the junior Senator from Florida, the senior Senator from Florida, and the Senator from Kansas discussed at some length the need of an emergency fund. "Emergency fund" is a false title. It was not an emergency fund at all; it was not used for that purpose. That is why, in the first place, the House reduced it, and why the Senate reduced it to a greater extent than did the House. The Senator from Kansas agrees entirely with the Senator from Florida in his contention and belief that there should be a substantial emer-

gency fund in the hands of the President of the United States to be used strictly for emergency purposes, not for the various purposes, none of which was emergency in character, which absorbed the President's so-called emergency fund.

General Fleming is under instructions to make a report to the President on the need of a fund to be used in disaster cases, including the amount needed, how it will be used, and who shall use it. The Senator from Kansas has said to the Senator from Florida, and now repeats it, that the Senator from Kansas agrees that there should be such an emergency fund. The Senator from Kansas has requested General Fleming to furnish him a copy of the report which he is to make to the President as soon as such report is available. I stated during the debate on the appropriation bill that I would be very glad to join with other Senators in enacting or attempting to enact the legislation which would actually cover real emergency situations.

Mr. HOLLAND. I sincerely appreciate the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Kansas. I wanted to have it perfectly clear in my own mind and for the RECORD that the increase of the contingent fund of the President in no way displaced the thought which I was sure the distinguished Senator had and which he shared with the two Senators from Florida, that there should exist an emergency fund to meet the terrible disasters which occur from time to time throughout the Nation.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to speak upon that motion. The acting majority leader has indicated to me that he desires to take up two other measures this afternoon and then to recess. He wants a vote upon the unfinished business dealing with the question affecting the remount stations and a vote upon the measure introduced by the junior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND].

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, inasmuch as the announcement has been made, the indications are that the votes will be record votes, and I suggest, in view of that fact, that Members hold themselves in readiness and be prepared to vote on both the measures which have been mentioned.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator from Nebraska has indicated to me his belief that a quorum call would probably not bring to the floor more Members of the Senate than are now assembled, but I desire every Senator who proposes to vote on the question to know that the issue is whether the Republican majority in the Senate, with or without the aid of Democrats—I want to make it wholly nonpartisan, because the committee was nonpartisan in writing the provision into the bill—

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. What the Senator means is the coalition in the Senate,

rather than the Republican majority, is it not?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let us call it a coalition, if the Senator prefers that. The question is whether or not the Senate shall make the record show here that it does not want to give a qualified and authorized agency of the Government money with which to conduct a sadly needed study of the manner in which prices are administered by the great businesses of the country. The Senator from Nebraska himself is chairman of the Small Business Committee, and I think no Member of the Senate is in a better position than he to know, from the evidence which has been presented to that committee to what extent little business throughout the United States is made the victim of price administration by the large industries.

I was undertaking, by quotation from the trade journal Iron Age, to show how this matter is understood by trade journals and by those who are interested in industry. I read a moment ago the statement which appeared in Iron Age on July 10, 1946. This was quoted from the column, Newsfront, which says:

With emphasis in the steel industry on increased finished capacity for flat-rolled products, the chances of extra semifinished steel being sold in the open market are getting slimmer and slimmer. This means that nonintegrated makers will find their source of raw material for finished flat-rolled products contracting toward zero over the next few years.

That was a prediction made in July 1946. On the 26th of February 1948, 2 weeks after the increase in steel prices had been announced by United States Steel and copied by the others, Iron Age contained this paragraph:

No secret has been made of the fact that several steel price increases have been put into effect since the first of the year. A summary of these includes tin plate,terne plate, black plate for alloys, steel bar extras, nails, wire fencing, railroad car axles and wheels, tie plates, all types of pipe and tubing, all types of semifinished steel. A conservative estimate on the basis of 1947 steel shipments indicates that these increases (which steel companies claim were necessary because of much higher prices for materials they purchased) on an annual basis would amount to more than \$170,000,000 to the consumer if 1948 operations are as high as last year.

There is the evidence that these price increases covered not only the semifinished steel, but many other steel products, and the increased levy is paid by all the people of the United States.

The Senator from Nebraska and the Small Business Committee have been studying the oil problem and the shortage of oil. He knows, and his committee knows, that one of the contributing factors is the difficulty in getting pipe to lay the pipe lines and to sink the wells which are necessary to bring in new supplies. United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel, and the other steel companies acting in unison with them, have increased the price and made it more difficult to produce the oil which we need.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. It is not only a question of price. The Senator well knows that it is also a question of allocation, and that the exportation of steel is probably the big hurdle now in obtaining steel for small enterprises.

I want the distinguished Senator to know that I deeply appreciate the remarks he is making, because there is no doubt that small business is having a very difficult time in obtaining steel, not only because of its price, but because big business has established a pattern, apparently, of going into the field of small business, a practice started during the war which has been extended into the peace period. But along with the price, we find in our research—and I am sure the distinguished Senator will agree with me—that applications for the export of steel are now coming in not only by the hundreds, but by thousands, applications for export of steel because of the disruption and dislocation abroad that make it imperative.

We have protested the exportation of steel in cases in which it is doubtful if the shipments can be defended, for instance, the export of 35,000 tons of steel for construction of pipe lines, steel which should be used in this country during this period of emergency. Yet I am to be called down to the department tomorrow to get the answer. I am as sure as that I am standing here that the answer will be that they are going to continue to export the steel.

I do not care to impose on the time of the Senate, but I think that inasmuch as disruptions to small business have resulted because of prices and the imposition of quotas, the whole story should be told. We have already submitted a report, if Senators will but read it in the RECORD. Twenty-five percent of the farm implements produced in this country are going across the water this year. It is disrupting small business throughout the country.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the Senator will permit me to say that the question of the export of steel was one of the phases debated when we passed the ERP measure.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There is no doubt that the export demand is one of the factors that tends to keep prices up. What I am pointing out is that, by the action of the conference committee upon the appropriation bill before the Senate, we are saying that we do not want the Federal Trade Commission to look into the way prices are administered here at home. That is another question. The Congress by its vote upon the European recovery plan has stated that, because it believes it is necessary to rehabilitate Europe, to start Europe again upon the production of goods and food, these exports must be made, but that is no argument against having the Federal Trade Commission tell us how the great corporations arrange their prices.

What is being done in price management in the United States has everything to do with inflation. Now we are about to engage upon a new preparedness pro-

gram which will create new demands, and if we do not have an understanding, through the study by a competent Federal agency to determine how these prices are managed, we shall not be in a position to exercise informed judgment on the problems which come before us.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. REED. I break into the argument of the Senator at this point to prevent an impression being left on the Senate that in any way the action of the conference committee has hindered the Federal Trade Commission. We have done nothing of the kind. The appropriation carried in the pending bill for the Federal Trade Commission is \$3,401,510, and that is more than the Federal Trade Commission has had in any year for the last 15 or 20 years, so far as I know. The last year in which the party of the Senator from Wyoming was in the majority in the Senate the Federal Trade Commission received \$2,615,672. This year it will receive \$800,000 more than that. I repeat the figure of the amount it will receive this year. It is \$3,420,510.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I make no such charge.

Mr. REED. The Senator was certainly leaving that impression.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No; what I am saying is that there has been eliminated an item of \$120,000 which was designed to enable the Federal Trade Commission to carry on its administered price study.

Mr. REED. We have not tied the hands of the Federal Trade Commission in any respect. This is what happened—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Does the Senator wish the Senate to understand that the Federal Trade Commission may nevertheless, despite the elimination of this sum, carry on a study of administered prices?

Mr. REED. It certainly can, and has more money with which to do it than it has had for 15 years.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Will the Senator from Kansas call the attention of the Senate to the provision in the conference report which deals with this matter?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senate conferees tried to retain in the bill the item to which the Senator from Wyoming refers. There was perhaps as much discussion of this item as there was of any other provision of the bill. We insisted upon the Senate item so long as there was any sense in doing so. The House conferees disagreed with us. They disagreed with the basic premise. There was nothing else for us to do in view of the disagreement by the House conferees. When conferees go to a conference on a bill as large as this is, which contains as many items as this contains, there are bound to be disagreements, and I never knew any conferees from either House who have had their own way entirely.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Of course that is true. Nevertheless, the Congress should know precisely what is being done. I now read from the statement on the conference report, made by the managers on

the part of the House, as it appears on page 4297 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 7:

Amendments Nos. 9 and 10, relating to the Federal Trade Commission: Appropriates \$3,401,510 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$3,361,510, as proposed by the House, and \$3,521,510, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of \$40,000 above the House bill provides \$10,000 for mail-order insurance regulatory work and \$30,000 for trade-practice conference work, no funds being provided in the conference agreement for administered price studies or program. The conferees have recommended elimination of the words "and investigations necessary thereto" in connection with the provision inserted by the Senate for trade-practice conference work.

No funds were provided in the conference agreement for administered price studies or programs.

Now will the Senator from Kansas interpret that language?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, there was no money in the bill earmarked for trade-practice conference work or for certain other things. In the report the fact is mentioned that \$10,000 for handling the insurance question is included, which is a way of calling attention of Members of our body to certain purposes for which money is to be used. The Federal Trade Commission still has more money than it has received for 15 years. It has \$800,000 more than it had the last year the Senator's party was in the majority, and it is perfectly free to use any part of that sum it wants to for the study of the administered price structure.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Then what did the conferees mean when they said that no funds were to be provided for such a study or a program?

Mr. REED. This is one of the particular pet children of the Senator from Wyoming. He is a member of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, and also a member of the subcommittee which framed the bill. We placed this language in the report of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate at the request of the Senator from Wyoming:

The committee regards the administered price studies as an integral part of the anti-monopoly work and recommends that in allocating the over-all increase, funds should be provided to carry out an effective program.

So the Senate increased the sum total of appropriations \$120,000 because of that. The action of the conference committee does not mean that the Federal Trade Commission cannot go ahead with the work. I say again that the Federal Trade Commission this year has \$800,000 more than it had in the last year the Democrats were in the majority in this body and wrote the appropriation bill. It has more money to do its work than it has had for 15 years. I do not want any impression to be allowed to remain that the Federal Trade Commission had been restricted in the amount of money provided for it, or in any way restricted as to how it may use the money. It may use it as it wants to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very happy to hear the Senator from Kansas make that statement. I should like very much to believe that it represents a correct

interpretation of our legislative determination. If the Federal Trade Commission is still authorized to use its funds to make a study of administered prices I would have no complaint, because I have not any doubt that the Commission may use some of its employees to carry on this study, provided that the language in the report is not to be interpreted as a prohibition against such use. Will the Senator from Kansas say that, in his opinion, it is not a prohibition?

Mr. REED. Well, Mr. President, I certainly say that it is not a prohibition.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Then our legislative record is, therefore, that in the view of the Senator from Kansas, the chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill, despite the language in the conference report, the Federal Trade Commission, if in its judgment it thinks it desirable, may assign employees to carry on these studies?

Mr. REED. My answer to that is in the affirmative; yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, in view of the fact that that affirmative statement has been made by the chairman, I shall not pursue the matter further, because what I want is results. I want to make certain that the agencies of the Government will use all the power they have to protect the people of the United States from inflationary prices which are engineered by monopolists, and for which the inhabitants of every community in this land pay the toll.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the chairman of the subcommittee, who is ex-officio chairman of the conference between the two Houses, is so modest and self-effacing that he sometimes has bad luck in conferences. I want to say again that we held out as long as we could to retain this extra \$120,000 which was put into the bill at the suggestion of the Senator from Wyoming, but the House conferees have as much power as we have.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, inasmuch as the Senator's interpretation is that the action of the conferees is only a reduction of the amount available, and not a reduction of the jurisdiction and power of the Federal Trade Commission with respect to these studies. I am perfectly agreeable.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Federal Trade Commission has an over-all sum to carry on its work. Two hundred and seven thousand dollars of that is earmarked for trade-practice conference work. Ten thousand dollars is mentioned in the report, but not in the bill, for mail-order insurance regulatory work. Thirty thousand dollars is mentioned in the report, but not in the bill, for another purpose. Then there is a wool-labeling provision which is in the bill itself. There are two items in the bill itself, one for trade conferences and one for wool labeling, which carry specific amounts. All the rest of the money is at the disposal of the Federal Trade Commission. It carries on through the antitrust laws, through trade-practice conferences, and in various ways, and in the opinion of the Senator from Kansas, there is no limitation on the Federal Trade Commission as to how it shall use the money.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am very glad to accept the interpretation just announced by the Senator from Kansas.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks on the conference report an article which I have written upon the steel price issue.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

URGES MONOPOLY ACTION—BIG STEEL PRICE HIKE DESCRIBED AS SQUEEZE PLAY ON INDEPENDENTS

(By Senator JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, Democrat, of Wyoming)

Friends of free enterprise—and there are many, and they know no party lines—received conclusive evidence in the recent congressional hearing on the steel price increase that Congress must act without delay if it desires to prevent monopolistic regimentation of the American economy.

The testimony of President Fairless, of United States Steel, and of President Homer, of Bethlehem Steel, unwittingly, but nevertheless clearly, revealed the attack which is now being made by concentrated industry upon competition.

Defending themselves against the accusation that by the price increase they were promoting inflation, they sought to show that prices had been raised on only semifinished steel which they said constituted only an unimportant fraction of steel output, and which, therefore, could not be inflationary. The facts which I put in the record by questions addressed to the witnesses and by quotations from the trade journals of the oil and steel industry demonstrate that prices had in fact been raised not only on semifinished steel, but upon many other steel products which will definitely increase costs for the farmer and city dweller.

OPEN GUNS ON INDEPENDENTS.

The really significant revelation, however, was that the increased price of semifinished steel is merely the opening gun in a new movement by the biggest units in the industry to drive the independents out of business.

Semifinished steel upon which the steel magnates admit they raised prices, is the raw material used by nonintegrated companies in turning out the finished products from wire and nails to pipe and tubing and structural steel used by all the people of the country. By increasing the cost of this raw material, United States Steel and Bethlehem have set the stage for the eventual acquisition of their nonintegrated competitors. On July 10, 1946, Iron Age, one of the leading trade journals of the iron and steel industry, published in its column Newsfront the following paragraph:

"With emphasis in the steel industry on increased finished capacity for flat-rolled products, the chances of extra semifinished steel being sold in the open market are getting slimmer and slimmer. This means that nonintegrated makers will find their source of raw material for finished flat-rolled products contracting toward zero over the next few years."

This prediction made only a few months ago is borne out by the price boost. The big steel companies have expended little or nothing in expanding their capacity to produce steel ingots, but whatever they have expended has been concentrated in the expansion of their finishing mills.

In other words, they have built much capacity to turn out the finished products which their independent customers have manufactured from semifinished steel. The price increase was a warning signal to the little fellows that the big units are moving in.

EIGHT CONTROL 79 PERCENT INGOT CAPACITY

United States Steel, Bethlehem, and six other corporate units own 79 percent of the total ingot capacity of the United States. Expansion of the finishing facilities of these big units promotes concentration, and concentration destroys competition.

This was demonstrated in the recent congressional hearing when the president of Bethlehem Steel told the Senators and Representatives that Bethlehem increased the price of its semifinished products only because United States Steel had done so. When I asked Mr. Homer whether his company had made a special study of costs before announcing the increase, his answer was in the negative.

Since the hearing, I have received a letter from a national association of metal manufacturers reporting that on February 12, United States Steel had announced a new schedule of higher "extra" prices on all carbon steels, and that another steel company, one of the Big Eight, Jones & Laughlin, immediately fell in line and without making any announcement of an increase began to bill its customers at the higher price ordained by United States Steel.

In other words, when United States Steel acts, the others follow. All this the steel industry calls competition. I call it monopoly. Competition is not fostered by uniform price increases. That's the way monopoly is established.

How perfectly indefensible it is in the present situation when inflation has driven the cost of living up is illustrated by a report in the March Economic Letter of the National City Bank of New York. This report shows that 36 corporations engaged in the iron and steel industry had a net income after taxes in 1947 of \$409,478,000, as against a net income of \$259,712,000 the year before. That was an increase after taxes of 57.7 percent. Identical prices and identical price raises created these profit gains.

WALL STREET GUIDES STEEL POLICY

The great danger of economic concentration and extortionate profit as illustrated in the case of the steel industry is emphasized by the fact that all the big banks of New York City are represented upon the board of directors of United States Steel. The dominant factors of the steel industry are guided by the financial leaders of Wall Street.

When these men countenance such tremendous profits and such price manipulation, it seems to me to be proof that the leaders of concentrated industry have no faith in the future of America and are preparing for a depression which they feel confident is coming.

This must have been the meaning of the following sentence taken from the 1946 annual report of United States Steel Corp.:

"Good management seems to require that all reasonable action be taken in an attempt to improve United States Steel's earnings in times of high operations, so that it may have the financial means to maintain itself during periods when customers' demand for steel is small."

This puts the issue up to Congress. The steel industry, like other big industries, is being controlled and regimented by the masters of concentrated economic power.

It is a challenge to the Congress of the United States to act positively against inflation and to put an end to the constant drift toward monopolistic mergers by passing the bill which Representative ESTES KEFAUVER (Democrat, of Tennessee.) introduced in the House and which I have introduced in the Senate amending the Clayton Act so as to enable the Federal Trade Commission to put an end to monopolistic combinations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the action of the House on a certain Senate amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5214, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

April 8, 1948.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 13 and 17 to the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 1 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of said amendment after the word "arise", insert the following: "without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service."

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1.

The motion was agreed to.

TRANSFER OF REMOUNT SERVICE

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, as I understand the parliamentary situation, the pending question is the motion of the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] to refer to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry House bill 3484, to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. As I understand, the debate is to be continued by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], following which there will be a vote on the motion. I therefore suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hawkes	Millikin
Baldwin	Hayden	Morse
Ball	Hickenlooper	Myers
Barkley	Hill	O'Connor
Brewster	Hoey	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Holland	Pepper
Bridges	Ives	Reed
Brooks	Jenner	Robertson, Va.
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Capehart	Kem	Smith
Capper	Knowland	Stennis
Cooper	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	Lodge	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	Lucas	Thye
Downey	McCarran	Tobey
Dworshak	McCarthy	Vandenberg
Eaton	McClellan	Watkins
Ellender	McFarland	Wherry
Ferguson	McKellar	Wiley
Fulbright	McMahon	Williams
Green	Martin	Young
Gurney	Maybank	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, I realize that the hour is growing late and that the Members of the Senate are impatient to complete action on the pending measure, and then take up the bill dealing with atomic energy, with a view to completing action on it before the Senate takes a recess until next Monday.

However, I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing the deep interest of the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and myself in the program of maintaining the operations of these Government remount depots. The senior Senator from Virginia lives within 25 miles of the Front Royal depot, in Virginia, and I live about 135 miles from that depot. Both of us have been thoroughly familiar with the splendid work which has been done at that depot in Virginia over a long period of time, and we are very desirous of seeing the operations at that depot continued, as proposed by House bill 3484, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture.

I was interested in hearing the junior Senator from Missouri ask the distinguished Senator from Oregon whether or not there had been any increase in recent years in the number of light horses such as those the Army has been developing over a period of years. I take pleasure in calling his attention to the fact that there were approximately 150,000 light horses in 1918, and that there are now 2,000,000 of that type, while the trend has been away from the heavy draft horse because of the widespread use of tractors.

The pending question is the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma that House bill 3438 be recommitted.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if I may correct the Senator, it is a motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which has not previously had possession of the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I thank the Senator for the suggestion. I should have realized that if we did anything to the bill by way of sending it back to committee, it should be returned to the committee having full jurisdiction of it, which has twice considered it and twice reported it by unanimous vote, the Committee on Armed Services, in which event the motion would have been to recommit.

Mr. President, the senior Senator from Virginia and I are very much opposed to the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The distinguished Senator from Oklahoma wrote me in February, after I had put him on notice that if he made such a motion on the floor I hoped to be present, and, if I were present, I certainly would oppose the motion. He wrote me that he hoped I would not object to it, because he said the committee would very briefly consider it and he would ask them to eliminate the Oklahoma station, and then he would let it come back promptly to the Senate, and all of us

who like the work of the remounts and would like to see them continued could have our remounts and we could move merrily along. I sent that letter together with a copy of my reply to the distinguished Senator from Oregon, asking for his comment. I want to read what he said:

DEAR SENATOR ROBERTSON: Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your letter of March 10 addressed to Senator ELMER THOMAS.

I am unalterably opposed to Senator THOMAS' proposal, and I am ready to argue in opposition to the proposal on the floor of the Senate. I am unalterably opposed to committing this matter to the Agriculture Committee, because I am satisfied that every possible angle of the issue has been thoroughly considered by the Committee on Armed Services and that the jurisdiction to handle the matter rests clearly with the Senate Committee on Armed Services.

Unquestionably the issue has some agricultural facets inherent in it, but most matters taken up by various Senate committees have some features pertaining to subject matters which cross committee lines. We never would be able to do the work of the Senate if we required that each bill be considered by every committee which might have some interest in it.

Furthermore, I am satisfied that Senator THOMAS' attempt to secure singular treatment for the remount station at El Reno, Okla., will scuttle the entire remount program. He seems to think certain interests in Oklahoma have some special rights in the El Reno Remount Station separate and distinct from the interests of the rest of the people of the country in this project. I do not accept that premise. We are dealing here with a Federal project, and it must be looked at from the standpoint of the national interests involved in it.

I am satisfied that if Senator THOMAS succeeds in separating the Oklahoma station for special treatment, then all of the remount stations will be abolished. Hence I shall continue to insist upon and support a united remount-station program, because I am satisfied that we shall lose the entire program if Senator THOMAS has his way.

Sincerely yours,

WAYNE MORSE.

Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Oregon, in a brilliant and logical speech, today has covered this subject so fully and so much better than I could possibly cover it that I shall not longer trespass upon the patience of my colleagues. However, on behalf of the horse breeders of Virginia, the horse breeders of the Nation, the horse lovers of Virginia, and the horse lovers of the Nation, I want to pay my sincere thanks to him for the fight he has made through the months to maintain the remount depots, which we feel will mean so much in the future to the improvement of the strain of horses that are now the principal type, the saddle horses, the cattle horses, the race horses, and the pleasure horses in general.

Mr. President, I conclude as I started, by saying, on behalf of the senior Senator from Virginia and myself, we hope the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma will not prevail.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. KEM. It seems there are now four remount stations which are being conducted at an expense to the Government of approximately \$800,000 a year. The system was built up in a day when horses were an important part of the national defense. I should like to ask the Senator from Virginia if he does not believe his estimate is extravagant and unrealistic, in view of the present demand and the present use of the horse, and if he does not think, if the change contemplated by the bill were to be accomplished, there should be a drastic reduction in the estimate.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, on the contrary, I have already pointed out to my distinguished friend that the production of the light type of horse has increased from 150,000 in 1918 to 2,000,000 now. In addition to that, the Senator frequently visits his lovely daughter, whom I admire, and who lives in Orange County, Va. I want to tell him that in the nearby county of Fauquier there are more organized and recognized fox hunting clubs than are to be found in any other one county in the United States, and more than are to be found in any county in England or in any other civilized country where there is fox hunting. The breeding and the sale and use of those jumping horses in Fauquier County has made land that once sold for \$25 or \$30 an acre now worth \$200 an acre. If the Senator will take some of those horses to Missouri and substitute them for some of the fine mules raised there, he will find it will add a great deal to the value of some of the Missouri land, because there is a genuine demand in the country for horses of this type.

Concerning the question of whether we shall have too many horses, the Department of Agriculture plans to continue all four of the stations on a reduced basis, with a little shift in emphasis on the type of horses which will principally be bred. But I want to remind the Senator from Missouri that there is a greater demand in rural sections for this type of horse than has ever before existed. Yet, when the remount stations were being operated by the War Department, that Department could never meet the demand for breeding horses.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. KEM. We have already made a substitution in Missouri. We are busy out there trying to make a living, and we do not have much opportunity to use pleasure horses. I am sure that persons who use such horses expect to pay for their own colts, and I should think they would expect to pay for their breeding. While the Government may be justified in conducting some experiments for the purpose of improving a breed of horses, for my part I have considerable doubt whether an expenditure of \$800,000 a year of the taxpayers' money is justified. If this bill should pass, there should be an understanding or recommendation, or perhaps an amendment, indicating that it is the desire of Congress that these establishments, developed for an en-

tirely different purpose which has ceased to exist, should be promptly curtailed.

I thank the Senator.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I will say in response to the Senator that while the original purpose was to furnish Army mounts, there has always been a dual purpose. The secondary purpose has now become the major purpose. The production of horses of this type is a major asset to our Nation. In my opinion, the full amount of \$800,000 for the operation of the stations is fully justified. After all, we are not binding Congress to any specific appropriation. Whatever amount Congress in the future may decide to appropriate is all that can be expended. But if we shall fail and refuse to transfer these remount stations, as proposed, to the Department of Agriculture, they will go back as surplus property to the War Assets Administration, and the Administrator will sell them, at a great loss to the American taxpayers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] to refer to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry House bill 3484 to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays. But before they are ordered I should like to say just a word. A new issue has developed within the last few moments. I have now learned that these remount stations are to be retained and maintained to produce fox-hunting horses. There are no foxes in my State. There used to be buffalo, but they are gone, excepting a few remaining on the reservation. We have no need for fox-hunting horses in Oklahoma. So, Mr. President, the issue now is between homes for fox-hunting horses and homes for veterans. It is an issue between feed for fox-hunting horses and food for men, women, and children. The issue is between a hospital for men, women, and children in El Reno, Okla., and a hospital for fox-hunting horses in El Reno, Okla.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Did the Senator listen to the letter read by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] in which the Department of Agriculture stated that if the transfer should be made such a hospital as the Senator desires for El Reno would be obtained?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I want to make sure we shall get the hospital. I do not want to depend upon a Federal bureau to give it to us.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Let me ask the Senator another question. Did he listen to the letter read by the Senator from Oregon, in which it was stated that if the land to which the Senator from Oklahoma has been referring were worked agriculturally it would develop into a dust bowl?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Did the Senator ever see this land?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I have never seen it; no.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I have. I have seen it many times. All around the reservation are some of the finest farms in Oklahoma. They will match up with the finest farms in Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. If they will produce 60 bushels of wheat to the acre, they are twice as fertile as our land.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The land in that section has produced 60 bushels of wheat to the acre. Wheat sold for \$3 a bushel last year in my State. The bottom land produces more than a bale of cotton to the acre. A bale of cotton sells for \$150 at the present time. Yet Members of the Senate, removed a thousand miles from Oklahoma, are insisting that that fine land be set aside and retained indefinitely to produce fox-hunting horses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma to refer the bill to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I renew my request for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is absent on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada would vote "nay."

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] are unavoidably detained. If present and voting, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] would vote "nay."

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is absent by leave of the Senate because of illness in his family.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD], and the Senator

sustained as a result of an accident involving a United States Veterans' Administration fire truck near the main gate of the Bay Pines Veterans' Administration Hospital, on November 26, 1943.

The Senate amended the bill by striking from it the names and appropriation of Grace M. Collins and Guy B. Slater. The recommendation of the committee of conference is that the Senate recede from its amendments and the House agree to the same.

JOHN JENNINGS, Jr.,
CLIFFORD P. CASE,
FADJO CRAVENS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House for 1 hour on Monday next after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore granted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SADLAK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address by Ann Su Cardwell.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House, April 7, 1948.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 1, page 3, line 1, insert the following: "For additional personal services for the White House Office to meet emergencies that may arise, \$200,000."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of said amendment, after the word "arise," insert the following: "Without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 13, on page 22, line 11, insert the following:

"Geophysical Institute, Alaska: For the establishment of a geophysical institute at the University of Alaska, as authorized by the act of July 31, 1946 (48 U. S. C. 175, 175a), \$100,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, and in addition thereto the Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into contracts for this purpose in an amount not exceeding \$875,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall become available unless and until title to the land upon which said institute is to be constructed shall have been conveyed to the United States: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provision of any other law, all buildings and equipment constructed or acquired with funds herein appropriated or under authority to contract shall, upon the establishment of the institute, be the property of the United States."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate numbered 13.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 17: page 27, line 18, "Testing and research laboratory: For continuing the construction of a laboratory, on a site already acquired, for permanent quarters for the testing and research work of the Public Roads Administration, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes on which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. BENDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four different instances and in each to include newspaper articles.

Mr. HEBERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the New Orleans States.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter.

Mr. MCGREGOR and Mr. DONDERO asked and were given permission to revise and extend the remarks they expect to make in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he expects to make in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon and include excerpts.

AUTHORIZING RESEARCH ON FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5098) to enable the Sec-

retary of Agriculture to conduct research on foot-and-mouth disease and other diseases of animals and amend the act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended, by adding another section.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5098, with Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, April 7, there was pending the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MACY] to the committee amendment.

Without objection, the Clerk will again read the amendment of the gentleman from New York.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MACY: On page 2, line 11, after the word "navigation", insert: "and which shall not be connected with the mainland by any tunnel."

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, after a long and careful study of the situation as a member of the Agriculture Committee, I am very much in favor of the legislation before the House today. Unless this bill is enacted into law, our meat supply is gravely threatened, as well as the health and prosperity of the American people.

However, the question has arisen as to where the laboratories to study this terrible hoof-and-mouth disease should be located, and I am very much opposed to their being located in the populous Long Island area as recommended by the experts of the Department of Agriculture.

I am afraid that if the bill is enacted as it now stands, that Long Island will be the site selected. The people of that area are bitterly opposed to it for a number of very good reasons. These reasons have been presented to the members of the House in a most excellent brief prepared by the able and distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. MACY], in whose district it is proposed to place this experimental station.

From every common-sense standpoint, this station should not be located on Long Island.

At this point I yield to my very dear friend and colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. MACY], and am pleased to second in advance his remarks and recommendations.

Mr. MACY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New York. This situation was discussed very fully yesterday and I do not want to intrude on your time today except to emphasize the point that New York City has never been considered by any one as not being a part of the mainland of the United States. Half of New York City is on Long Island. So when they consider Long Island as an island within the meaning of the House provision, it seems to me it is a very, very strained construction. Yet when I talked with the professors from the Department of Agriculture there was no question in their minds but what it would be located there and that is why I am before you today.

They do not know yet whether this virus is air-borne or not, they do not know of any way of correcting it; therefore it should not be imported into the United States of America. You have a very violent disease raging on our southern boundary and it seems to me the place to fight it is down there where the ingredients of the disease are located. That is the place to fight it. When we were fighting the Nazis, General Eisenhower did not bring them over here to fight them and when MacArthur was fighting the Japs he did not bring them over to the United States to fight them. You go where the operations are located.

If this is a conflagration down there you do not want to sit up here and fight it and build a \$30,000,000 laboratory, which will take 3 or 4 years to build anyway. I say everything should be done to stamp out this disease and to protect us right where the disease is.

The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Works had a little piece the other day in the RECORD about a Mr. Wheeler. We do not know exactly who he is, or who these professional people are we are going to get. He made some remarks on that matter and was taken to task very heavily. We find that same professor turned up in Prague teaching with the approval of the Communists, apparently. So I think with the atom bomb situation on Long Island and with a great number of scientists there, we have our full share of Federal Government largesse and we can very well dispense with this added hoof-and-mouth hospital.

I hope the Members of the Congress will amend this bill in the moderate way I have asked that it be amended in order that we shall not have this threatened alarm down at the east end of my district. The chairman of the Agricultural Committee detailed the population of that community yesterday. May I say that in East Hampton Township you have one of the great parks of the State of New York to which thousands of people come every summer. I think that John Howard Payne would turn over in his grave if there were established there near Home, Sweet Home this so-called hospital, all protected in the manner in which it is protected, showing the danger of the disease.

Mr. Chairman, I therefore hope my amendment will prevail.

Mrs. LUSK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to speak in behalf of this committee which has labored so diligently in the preparation of this bill. I think they have given more study and thought to the need for research into the foot-and-mouth disease than any other Members of the House, and I feel that we should follow their recommendation. In my opinion the amendment is not necessary. There are several reasons for this. I think we can safely trust our modern scientists to take care of any precautions necessary to prevent infection in this country, and we should also leave it to their judgment to select the area best suited from all standpoints for the study of this infection. The important thing in my mind is to get something under way that will develop the virus

needed for the protection of our livestock. I think it is too bad that we have delayed so long in making some preparation to combat this disease other than by trying to keep it from crossing our boundaries. We cannot always look forward to the protection of our livestock in that manner. We must be prepared to fight the disease with vaccine.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from New Mexico has expired.

(Mrs. LUSK and Mr. HOEVEN asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I doubt whether there is any necessity of going into details relating to the foot-and-mouth disease. We all know that something must be done to keep it out of this country. When this bill was considered in committee I was inclined to be a bit sympathetic with the efforts of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MACY] to prevent the location of a research laboratory on Long Island. But, in giving this matter very careful study I have come to the conclusion that the great need for something to be done right now transcends any quibbling or argument about the location of any particular laboratory. I need not remind those of you from our agricultural and livestock States of the consequences which will result if the foot-and-mouth disease spreads from Mexico into the United States.

There is nothing in this bill that says that a laboratory shall be established on Long Island. I am also quite sure that the able New York delegation, with its power and influence here in the Congress, and with the great State of New York supporting its position, is not going to permit the erection of a laboratory on Long Island if it is against the best interests of the people of New York State. We must not forget that the interests of all the people of the United States are involved here; including the great cattle industry, and the interest of agriculture in general. So, in my humble judgment, I believe it would be best to leave this matter of selecting sites for laboratories to the Department of Agriculture. Personally, I would have preferred building a laboratory on some island in the Atlantic Ocean far removed from the mainland, but that did not seem practicable to the committee. We must leave this authority somewhere, and as far as I am concerned I think that the Department of Agriculture will do its best to locate these laboratories where they will be able to perform research work to the best advantage. I sincerely trust that the work of the subcommittee, headed by my colleague the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE] is being duly appreciated. I know of no subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture that has done a more thorough piece of work. They are entitled to your support. I favor the bill and am opposed to the amendment which would restrict the location of the laboratories. We must get busy with the research work while there is yet time.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I endorse 100 percent the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN]. The foot-and-mouth subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture held hearings for weeks; in fact, it held hearings for months on the whole question of the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico and what we in the United States, can do to eradicate it down there, and prevent its spread to our country. It has been a losing fight from the beginning in Mexico. It is simply a question of whether we are going to be prepared to fight the disease if it should get across the border.

This is not a local problem by any means. Everybody, I think, realizes just what the shock to our economy would be if this disease were to escape. We simply have our choice of being prepared or not. This is just as much a war as the war from which we have just emerged although a war of a different type. Of course, I would naturally prefer that we take our technicians and our scientists to Mexico and set up a laboratory there and conduct the experiments right there on the spot, but I think almost everybody knows that it would be far more desirable for this country to have the laboratory located where we would have full, complete, and unquestioned control, where the climatic conditions where we would develop a vaccine would be the same as they would where the disease might break out, and where the scientists themselves would be close to research centers that could take advantage of the data the scientists of the metropolitan areas and the universities have already developed. I also believe we should conduct research in Mexico as well.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WORLEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. May I ask the gentleman if he knows of any instance where the foot-and-mouth disease has broken out north of the fiftieth degree of latitude?

Mr. WORLEY. I know of no instance in which the disease has broken out above the present quarantine line, and I hope that it does not. In a research laboratory the United States technicians and scientists will certainly use every safeguard possible to keep the disease confined.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. The reason I asked that question is that there are many of us up in the North who are afraid the disease might get started in some of the dairy sections.

Mr. WORLEY. The disease could hit New York just as quickly as it could hit Texas. This bill does not in any shape, fashion, or form designate Long Island as the site for the research laboratory. It simply provides that wherever the laboratory is placed it shall be separated from the mainland by deep water navigation. I am willing to leave the location of this laboratory to the technicians and the scientists who have spent their lives studying the question. I am not qualified to say where the laboratory should be placed and I doubt that any Member of the House is sufficiently well qualified to do so, with the exception perhaps of the gentleman from Indiana,

[PUBLIC LAW 491—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 219—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 5214]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President of the United States, \$75,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including compensation of the Secretary to the President, the two additional secretaries to the President and the six administrative assistants to the President at \$10,000 each, and other personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$3,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); automobiles; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget); and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for on his certificate solely; \$969,612: *Provided*, That employees of the departments and independent offices of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to The White House Office for temporary assistance.

For additional personal services, for The White House Office to meet emergencies that may arise, without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service, \$200,000.

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

To provide for emergencies affecting the national interest or security, as the President may specify, without regard to such provisions of law regulating the expenditure of Government funds, \$200,000: *Provided*, That no part of such fund shall be available for allocation to finance a

function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eightieth Congress or the first session of the Eighty-first Congress and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act, \$230,700.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget and Federal Board of Hospitalization, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; exchange of books; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); teletype news service (not exceeding \$900); not to exceed \$800 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$35 per diem for individuals (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget); purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; a health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); and the payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); \$2,992,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$122,000.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; printing and binding; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); press clippings (not exceeding \$300); a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); the payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); and not to exceed \$900 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); \$300,000.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Administrator is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him, necessary expenses incurred in

carrying out the powers and duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418) : *Provided*, That not to exceed \$440,000 shall be available for the fiscal year 1949 for the general administrative expenses of the Philippine Alien Property Administration, including the salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to exceed \$100 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia; employment outside the United States of persons without regard to the civil service and classification laws including temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); personal services in the District of Columbia and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1, 1948, the Philippine Alien Property Administrator shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1948, in connection with the activities of the Philippine Alien Property Administration.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions at a cost not exceeding \$1,350; travel expenses; not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting; \$355,000: *Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized by the War Department for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the armed forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the armed forces serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission.

Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For the permanent design and construction of memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132, 138), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (Public Law 368), \$723,500, to remain available until expended; and in addition the Commission is authorized to enter into contracts in the amount of \$1,276,500 for the purposes of this appropriation.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$12,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel expenses of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$500 for payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$425,000 for printing and binding; \$15,641,000, of which not to exceed \$56,000 shall be available for performing the duties imposed upon the Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); not to exceed \$500,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); for a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided*, That no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the Commission in Washington or of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field force: *Provided further*, That members of the Loyalty Review Board in Washington and of the regional loyalty boards in the field may be paid actual transportation expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence while traveling on official business away from their homes or regular places of business, and while en route to and from and at the place where their services are to be performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 198, 203) or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of his appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the Loyalty Review Board or a regional loyalty board in the Civil Service Commission.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1, 1943.

No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number

of subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the extent warranted by the work load of such organization unit and then only in combination with other factors, such as the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the supervisor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision actually exercised.

PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48 U. S. C. 1373a), \$2,259,098.

CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (5 U. S. C. chap. 14), \$224,000,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund".

CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement and disability fund".

ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing the liability of the United States created by the Act approved June 29, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 745), \$217,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund".

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President July 7, 1936, including contract stenographic reporting services, special counsel fees, health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of not to exceed fifteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, travel expenses (not to exceed \$122,500), not to exceed \$17,500 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) and reimbursements to ships of the United States for charges incurred by such ships in transmitting information in compliance with section 357 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, \$6,310,000, of which amount not to exceed \$3,695,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Federal Communications Commission, \$40,000.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission as authorized by law except for the work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 892, 904), authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, including not to exceed \$245,500 for travel; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); not to exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); purchase of three and hire of passenger motor vehicles: \$3,649,550, of which amount not to exceed \$2,122,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed \$10,000 for special counsel and temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$35 per diem for individuals (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 892, 904), including contract stenographic reporting services; \$340,000, of which amount not to exceed \$142,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, including engraving, lithographing, and photolithographing, \$60,000.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); contract stenographic reporting services; newspapers not to exceed \$500; and not to exceed \$9,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); \$3,401,510, of which not less than \$228,695 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act; and not less than \$207,000 shall be available for the Trade Practice Conference Rule work: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade Commission, \$46,525.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, including the salaries

of an Assistant Administrator and a general counsel at \$10,000 each per annum; printing and binding (not to exceed \$6,000); purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$150); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); preparation, shipment, and installation of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$4,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) but at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget); \$344,540.

Public Works Administration liquidation: The funds made available for "Public Works Administration liquidation" by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1949, of which not to exceed \$21,200 shall be available for administrative expenses during the fiscal year 1949.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail of the Federal Works Agency (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$28,800.

Damage claims: For payment of claims arising from the activity of the Federal Works Agency pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921), \$10,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equipment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses of the Public Buildings Administration, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and printing and binding (not to exceed \$10,000); ground rent of the Federal buildings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which payment may be made in advance; \$2,160,500: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia: For the repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and

safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings and of surplus real property, the custody of which is the responsibility of the Public Buildings Administration under the Act of August 27, 1935, pending sale or disposition; the demolition of buildings thereon; the purchase and repair of equipment and fixtures in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works Agency; and for changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed under franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533); \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That the total expenditures for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation of buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such buildings.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For expenses necessary for the administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, including repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive departments and establishments in connection with the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space; traveling expenses; the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; and purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; \$30,115,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the administration, operation, protection, and maintenance of public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia, arms, ammunition, uniforms for guards and elevator conductors, the purchase of five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, expenses incident to moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space, and the restoration of leased premises, \$22,220,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, per diem

employees may be paid at rates approved by the Commissioner of Public Buildings not exceeding current rates for similar services in the place where such services are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal Works Administrator.

The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, shall be available for printing and binding and for communication services serving one or more governmental activities, and for services to motor vehicles, and where such services, together with quarters, maintenance, or other services, are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any governmental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor promptly by check upon the request of the Public Buildings Administration, either in advance or after the service has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of the applicable appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, proper adjustment upon the basis of actual cost to be made for services paid for in advance.

Costs of maintenance, upkeep, and repair paid by Government corporations pursuant to section 306 of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be credited to the appropriations of the Public Buildings Administration bearing such costs.

Funds available to the Public Buildings Administration shall also be available for health-service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

Hospital center, District of Columbia: For an additional amount for carrying out the purposes of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), including the construction of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, \$500,000, to remain available until expended, and in addition thereto the Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into contracts for such purposes in an amount not exceeding \$19,500,000.

Geophysical Institute, Alaska: For the establishment of a geophysical institute at the University of Alaska, as authorized by the Act of July 31, 1946 (48 U. S. C. 175, 175a), \$100,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, and in addition thereto the Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into contracts for this purpose in an amount not exceeding \$875,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall become available unless and until title to the land upon which said institute is to be constructed shall have been conveyed to the United States: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provision of any other law, all buildings and equipment constructed or acquired with funds herein appropriated or under authority to contract shall, upon the establishment of the institute, be the property of the United States.

Funds available to the Public Buildings Administration for construction shall be available for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

No part of the foregoing appropriations to the Federal Works Agency shall be used for the purpose of converting any existing coal heating units to oil or natural gas in any federally owned or rented buildings in or outside the District of Columbia when there is a fuel oil shortage.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

General administrative expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not to exceed \$55,000), purchase of periodicals, purchase of one hundred passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and the preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research and investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other agencies, including studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best methods of road making, especially by the use of local materials; studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

In carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as amended and supplemented (23 U. S. C. 1-117), none of the money appropriated for the work of the Public Roads Administration during the fiscal year 1949 shall be paid to any State on account of any project on which convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation: *Provided*, That during the fiscal year 1949, whenever performing authorized engineering or other services in connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads for other Government agencies, cooperating foreign countries and State cooperating agencies the charge for such services may include depreciation on engineering and road-building equipment used, and the amounts received on account of such charges shall be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1949 the appropriations for the work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale and for distribution to other Government activities, cooperating foreign countries and State cooperating agencies, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the appropriations available to the Public

Roads Administration may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under that Administration, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

For all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16, 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution, approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in Pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

Elimination of grade crossings: For the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, including the separation or protection of grades at crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, and the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings, \$7,300,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, by section 5 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 869).

Federal-aid postwar highways: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 838), \$427,288,854, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is composed of \$77,288,854, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the first postwar fiscal year by section 2 of said Act, and \$350,000,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the second postwar year by said section 2.

Testing and research laboratory: For continuing the construction of a laboratory, on a site already acquired, for permanent quarters for the testing and research work of the Public Roads Administration, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Access roads: During the fiscal year 1949, not to exceed \$70,000 of funds remaining unexpended upon completion of access road projects authorized to be constructed under the provisions of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended by the Act of July 2, 1942 (23 U. S. C. 106), shall be available for the maintenance of roads and bridges under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration on Government-owned land in Arlington County, Virginia.

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Liquidation of public works advance planning: Not to exceed \$675,000 of the unobligated balance on June 30, 1947, of the funds

made available for public works advance planning under title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 791) shall be available during the fiscal year 1949 for administrative expenses incident to the liquidation of the activity for which said funds were appropriated, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided*, That \$20,000 of the foregoing amount shall be for payment for accumulated and accrued leave of employees separated from the Government service due to said liquidation.

Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of the Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), \$896,250.

War public works (community facilities) liquidation: For administrative expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1949 for the liquidation of all activities under titles II, III, and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), including personal services and rents in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); not to exceed \$337,000 of the unobligated balances of the funds heretofore appropriated for carrying out the provisions of titles II, III, and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), of which amount \$29,000 shall be for payment for accumulated and accrued leave of employees separated from the Government service due to said liquidation.

Veterans' educational facilities: The limitation on the amount for administrative expenses under this head in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, as supplemented by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby increased from \$3,750,000 to \$4,000,000, of which amount \$467,000 shall be used exclusively for payment for accumulated and accrued leave.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$31,429,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, including printing and binding and the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$1,732,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall be available for a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 per diem (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 726), creating an Indian Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; and for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); \$90,000.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C. 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general administration, including one chief counsel, one director of finance, one director of motor transport, and one director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum; not to exceed \$50,000 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic reporting services; personal services in the District of Columbia; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); and purchase of thirty-two passenger automobiles, of which sixteen shall be for replacement only; \$9,131,317: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for the purchase of evidence in connection with investigations of apparent violations of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21, 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors, engineers, and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$908,000.

Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45 U. S. C. 22-34), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$615,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost, blank annual report forms of common carriers, \$205,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commission (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$35,000.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the Commission during the fiscal year 1949 in the administration of its business in the conservancy dis-

strict established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), \$5,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Committee, including contracts, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, for the making of special investigations and reports and for engineering and drafting services; traveling expenses of members and for examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the Flight Propulsion Research Laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; purchase of three (not to exceed \$25,000) and maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of seven passenger motor vehicles of which six shall be for replacement; personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$12,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at not to exceed \$35 per diem for individuals (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget); including \$2,500 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); and a health service program for employees as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); in all, \$37,810,000: *Provided*, That statutory provisions prohibiting the payment of compensation to aliens shall not apply to any person whose employment by the Committee shall be determined by the Chairman thereof to be necessary: *Provided further*, That aircraft and parts, equipment, and supplies may be transferred to the Committee by the Air Force, Army, and Navy without reimbursement.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$95,000.

Construction and equipment: For construction and equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Committee, \$10,000,000, to be available until June 30, 1950, and of which \$2,143,000 shall be available for payments under contracts entered into pursuant to the contract authority under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948: *Provided*, That in addition, the Committee may, prior to July 1, 1950, enter into contracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not in excess of \$18,200,000.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other records (including motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; contract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to mem-

bers at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$675 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); and travel expenses; \$1,334,555, of which \$1,000 is for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding, \$23,500.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Maintenance and operation of properties: For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$23,400: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail of the National Capital Housing Authority (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$1,300.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Land acquisition, National Capital and metropolitan area: For necessary expenses for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), and amendment of August 8, 1946 (60 Stat. 960); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and real estate appraisers, by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws and section 3709, Revised Statutes, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those usual for similar services; purchase of options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land; not to exceed \$30 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); \$400,000, to remain available until expended, \$159,000 of said sum to be used for carrying out the provisions of section 1 (b) of said Act and \$241,000 for carrying out the provisions of section 4 of said Act.

OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Office of Selective Service Records as authorized by the Act of March 31, 1947 (Public Law 26), including not to exceed \$50,000 for printing and binding; personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); not to exceed \$21,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); and health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); \$2,476,700.

PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

Philippine War Damage Commission: For carrying out the provisions of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, \$95,000,000, to remain available until April 30, 1951, of which not

to exceed \$2,907,991 shall be for necessary expenses of the Philippine War Damage Commission for the fiscal year 1949, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of seven passenger motor vehicles; housing of American employees by rental or lease and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance of quarters, without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and not to exceed \$200 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d): *Provided*, That no payment shall be made under the provisions of such title of such Act to any person who, by a civil or military court having jurisdiction, has been found guilty of collaborating with the enemy or of any act involving disloyalty to the United States or the Commonwealth of the Philippines: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 which would result in obligating the Government of the United States in any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such Act.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); not to exceed \$1,150 for the purchase of newspapers; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and not to exceed \$22,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); \$5,732,140.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Securities and Exchange Commission, \$94,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, and for the construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C. 921); including personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$35,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of

August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); traveling expenses; not to exceed \$2,600 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); printing and binding, not exceeding \$150,000, of which not to exceed \$16,800 shall be available for printing the report of the American Historical Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$2,090,000.

Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia; health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); traveling expenses; not to exceed \$1,600 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); not to exceed \$250 for payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; not to exceed \$7,000 for printing and binding; purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; \$966,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall not exceed \$15,000.

TARIFF COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Tariff Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia, subscriptions to newspapers not to exceed \$250, health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$1,500 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$1,180,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$20,000.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including contract stenographic reporting services, \$754,700, of which not to exceed \$675 shall be available for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d): *Provided*, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$17,500.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective only during the period for which such prohibition in such other Act is effective.

SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade,

or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided.

SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

SEC. 107. Appropriations contained in this Act, available for expenses of travel, shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be available for installing or maintaining systems for administrative appropriation, fund, or inventory accounting except such systems as are prescribed or approved by the Comptroller General: *Provided*, That all agencies for whose activities provision is made in this Act shall hereafter maintain fiscal accounting control of all inventories of supplies, materials, or equipment which may be owned by or be in the custody of such agencies.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1, 1949, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment

made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the prosecution of the war.

SEC. 203. Appropriations for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1949 available for travel expenses shall be available for the payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments while traveling on official business outside the continental limits of the United States and away from their designated posts of duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such allowances shall be determined by the head of the department or independent establishment concerned or by such official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall, in no case, notwithstanding any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in which the travel is performed.

SEC. 204. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1949, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and cost of living allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations of the Department of State under the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said person.

SEC. 206. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated and such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the understanding that cumulative annual pocket parts shall be furnished free of charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 207. Except as otherwise provided by law, any appropriations or funds available to the executive departments, independent establishments, and corporations for the payment of salaries and compensation to persons employed outside the continental United States or in Alaska shall be available for the payment of such salaries and compensation only in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President at rates of pay equal to those paid for the same or similar services of persons employed by the Government in continental United States, plus not to exceed 25 per centum: *Provided*, That no such salary or compensation shall exceed the maximum provided by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

Amounts available to the Federal Works Agency from appropriations and other funds are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Office of the Administrator: Public works advance planning, under title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, \$1,036,000.

Office of the Administrator: Public Works Administration liquidation: \$387,647 of the unexpended balances of the funds heretofore made available to said Administration required to liquidate obligations incurred prior to June 30, 1944.

Public Roads Administration: Access roads (national defense), \$1,569,111.

Bureau of Community Facilities: Emergency relief for the Territory of Hawaii, under section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide emergency relief for the victims of the seismic waves which struck the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes", \$100,000.

This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949".

Approved April 20, 1948.

